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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK
1973
A WORLD SURVEY

THE
EUROPA
YEAR BOOK
1973
A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME II

Africa, The Americas, Asia, Australasia



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Foreword

THIS, the fourteenth annual edition of THE EUROPA YEARBOOK as a two-volume world survey, is even larger than any of its predecessors. In Volume II the introductory and statistical surveys have been thoroughly revised to provide a valuable introduction to the political, economic and cultural affairs of the countries of Asia, Africa, America and Australasia. The directory section on each country, which provides information on the constitution, government, diplomatic representation, the press, finance, and trade and industry, has also been up-dated. We hope that this work will contribute to international knowledge and communication, providing much-needed information for commercial, academic and general purposes. For a more detailed account of the history and economy of countries, readers are referred to our regional books: THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA.

The work of compiling the information contained in THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK would be impossible without the continued generous co-operation of many individuals and organizations throughout the world, especially statistical offices, departments of information and diplomatic missions. The editors would also like to thank the International Institute for Strategic Studies for permission to use data on defence manpower and finance from *The Military Balance 1972-1973*.

June 1973

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
AFGHANISTAN	1	Western Pacific High Commission	222
ALGERIA	15	British Solomon Islands	222
ANTARCTICA	27	BRUNEI	225
ARGENTINA	29	BURMA	230
AUSTRALIA	50	BURUNDI	241
Australian External Territories:		CAMBODIA (<i>see</i> KHMER REPUBLIC)	
Papua and New Guinea	87	CAMEROON	249
Christmas Island	93	CANADA	261
Norfolk Island	94	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	309
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	94	CEYLON (<i>see</i> SRI LANKA)	
Other Territories	95	CHAD	317
BAHAMA ISLANDS	96	CHILE	326
BAHRAIN	101	CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	344
BANGLADESH	107	COLOMBIA	365
BARBADOS	120	CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (BRAZZAVILLE)	384
BHUTAN	127	COSTA RICA	393
BOLIVIA	132	CUBA	403
BOTSWANA	144	DAHOMY	414
BRAZIL	153	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	421
BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES:		ECUADOR	431
Bermuda	184	EGYPT	446
British Antarctic Territory	188	EL SALVADOR	467
British Honduras	189	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	478
British Virgin Islands	193	ETHIOPIA	482
Cayman Islands	195	FIJI	496
Falkland Islands	197	FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS:	
Falkland Islands' Dependencies	198	Overseas Departments:	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	199	Guadeloupe	502
Hong Kong	201	French Guiana	504
Montserrat	215	Martinique	505
Pitcairn Islands	216	Réunion	507
St. Helena	217		
Ascension	218		
Tristan da Cunha	218		
Seychelles	219		
British Indian Ocean Territory	220		
Turks and Caicos Islands	221		

	Page		Page
FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS (continued):		LIBERIA	904
Overseas Territories:		LIBYA	913
French Territory of the Afars and Issas	509	MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC)	923
Comoro Islands	511	MALAWI	935
New Caledonia	512	MALAYSIA	945
French Polynesia	514	MALDIVES, THE	972
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	516	MALI	974
Wallis and Futuna Islands	516	MAURITANIA	983
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	517	MAURITIUS	992
GABON	518	MEXICO	1000
GAMBIA, THE	527	MONGOLIA	1028
GHANA	534	MOROCCO	1039
GUATEMALA	550	NAURU	1053
GUINEA	562	NEPAL	1055
GUYANA	571	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (AND SURINAM)	1064
HAITI	579	Surinam	1072
HONDURAS	588	NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM	1078
INDIA	598	NEW ZEALAND	1080
Sikkim	643	New Zealand's Overseas Territories:	
INDONESIA	646	Cook Islands	1102
IRAN	668	Niue	1104
IRAQ	685	Tokelau Islands	1105
ISRAEL	701	Ross Dependency	1105
IVORY COAST	728	NICARAGUA	1106
JAMAICA	740	NIGER	1115
JAPAN	751	NIGERIA	1123
JORDAN	794	OMAN	1147
KENYA	805	PAKISTAN	1150
KHMER REPUBLIC	823	PANAMA	1173
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	832	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	1184
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	842	PARAGUAY	1186
KUWAIT	858	PERU	1196
LAOS	870	PHILIPPINES, THE	1212
LEBANON	880	PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES:	
LESOTHO	896	Angola (Portuguese West Africa)	1232
		Cape Verde Islands	1244

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES (<i>continued</i>):		THAILAND	1489
Guinea (Bissau)	1246	TOGO	1505
Macao	1248	TONGA	1514
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	1250	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1517
Portuguese Timor	1256	TUNISIA	1527
São Tomé and Príncipe Islands	1258	UGANDA	1538
PUERTO RICO	1260	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1556
QATAR	1272	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1563
RHODESIA	1277	United States External Territories:	
RWANDA	1299	American Samoa	1660
RYUKYU ISLANDS (OKINAWA)	791	Guam	1661
SAUDI ARABIA	1307	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1663
SENEGAL	1319	United States Virgin Islands	1666
SIERRA LEONE	1329	UPPER VOLTA	1670
SINGAPORE	1339	URUGUAY	1680
SOMALIA	1355	VENEZUELA	1694
SOUTH AFRICA	1364	VIET-NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	1713
South-West Africa (Namibia)	1398	VIET-NAM, REPUBLIC OF	1722
SPANISH AFRICA:		WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES	1740
Spanish Sahara	1403	Antigua and Barbuda	1743
Ceuta	1404	Dominica	1744
Melilla	1404	Grenada	1746
Other Territories	1401	St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla	1747
SRI LANKA	1405	St. Lucia	1749
SUDAN	1425	St. Vincent	1751
SURINAM (<i>see</i> NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)		WESTERN SAMOA	1753
SWAZILAND	1440	YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC	1756
SYRIA	1448	YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1762
TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)	1460	ZAIRE	1770
TANZANIA	1472	ZAMBIA	1786
		INDEX OF TERRITORIES	1803

ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev. ..	..	abbreviation	D.C. ..	..	District of Columbia
Acad. ..	..	Academician, Academy	D.D.R. ..	..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
accred. ..	..	accredited	Dec. ..	..	December
adm., admin. ..	..	administration	Dem. ..	..	Democratic
ag., ags. ..	..	agency(ies)	dep. ..	..	deposits
A.G. ..	..	joint stock company (German)	depos. ..	..	depository
a.i. ..	..	ad interim	Dept. ..	..	Department
ALM ..	..	Dutch Antillean Airlines	Dir. ..	..	Director
AM ..	..	amplitude modulation	Div. ..	..	Division(al)
amalg. ..	..	amalgamated	D.M. ..	..	Deutsche Mark
approx. ..	..	approximately	Dott. ..	..	Dottore
A/S ..	..	joint stock company (Norwegian)	Dr., Doc. ..	..	Doctor
asscn. ..	..	association	dr.(e) ..	..	drachma(e)
assocd. ..	..	associated	d.w.t. ..	..	dead weight tons
asst. ..	..	assistant			
AUA ..	..	Austrian Airlines	E. ..	..	East, Eastern
Aug. ..	..	August	EAA ..	..	East African Airways
auth. ..	..	authorized	Econ. ..	..	Economist, Economics
Av. ..	..	Avenue	EEC ..	..	European Economic Community
Avda. ..	..	Avenida (Avenue)	EFTA ..	..	European Free Trade Association
			e.g. ..	..	exempli gratia (for example)
Bd., Blv., Blvd.,		Boulevard	eKv. ..	..	electron kilovolt
Bld.			eMv. ..	..	electron megavolt
BEA ..	..	British European Airways	Eng. ..	..	Engineer, Engineering
Benelux ..	..	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Union	Esc. ..	..	Escuela, Escudos
BOAC ..	..	British Overseas Airways Corporation	est. ..	..	established, estimate, estimated
br.(s) ..	..	branch(es)	etc. ..	..	etcetera
Brig. ..	..	Brigadier	excl. ..	..	excluding
Bt. ..	..	Baronet	exec. ..	..	executive
C., cen. ..	..	central	f. ..	..	founded
c, ca. ..	..	circa	FAO ..	..	Food and Agriculture Organization
CACM ..	..	Central American Common Market	Feb. ..	..	February
cap. ..	..	capital	Fed. ..	..	Federation
Capt. ..	..	Captain	FM ..	..	frequency modulation
CARIFTA ..	..	Caribbean Free Trade Association	fmrly. ..	..	formerly
Cav. ..	..	Cavaliere	f.o.b. ..	..	free on board
C.B.E. ..	..	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire	Fr. ..	..	Franc
CENTO ..	..	Central Treaty Organization	ft. ..	..	foot (feet)
CFA ..	..	Communauté Financière Africaine			
C.H. ..	..	Companion of Honour	GATT ..	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Chair. ..	..	Chairman	G.B.E. ..	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
Chr.Dem. ..	..	Christian Democrat	G.C.M.G. ..	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Chr.Soc. ..	..	Christian Socialist	G.D.P. ..	..	Gross Domestic Product
C.I. ..	..	Channel Islands	G.D.R. ..	..	German Democratic Republic
c.i.f. ..	..	cost, insurance and freight	Gen. ..	..	General
C.-in-C. ..	..	Commander-in-Chief	GeV ..	..	giga electron volts
circ. ..	..	circulation	G.m.b.H. ..	..	company with limited liability(German)
Cmd. ..	..	Command	G.N.P. ..	..	Gross National Product
Cmdr. ..	..	Commander	g.r.t. ..	..	gross registered tons
CMEA ..	..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	GWh ..	..	gigawatt hours
Co. ..	..	Company, County			
Col. ..	..	Colonel	ha. ..	..	hectares
Comm. ..	..	Commendatore	H.E. ..	..	His Eminence, His Excellency
Commr. ..	..	Commissioner	h.l. ..	..	hectolitre
Confed. ..	..	Confederation	H.M. ..	..	His (or Her) Majesty
Cons.-Gen. ..	..	Consul-General	Hon. ..	..	Honorary (or Honourable)
Corr. ..	..	Correspondent	H.R.H. ..	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
corresp. ..	..	corresponding	H.S.H. ..	..	His Serene Highness
CSA ..	..	Czechoslovak Airlines			
Cttee. ..	..	Committee	IBRD ..	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
cu. ..	..	cubic			
curr. ..	..	current			
cwt. ..	..	hundredweight			

ABBREVIATIONS

ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	OAS	Organization of American States
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	OAU	Organization of African Unity
IMF	International Monetary Fund	O.B.E.	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)	Oct.	October
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	Incorporated	On.	Onorevole (Honourable)
incl.	including	p.a.	per annum
Ing.	Engineer	P.C.	Privy Counsellor
Insp.	Inspector	per.	passage, street (Russian)
Int.	International	PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
Inž.	Engineer	P.K.	Post Box (Turkish)
Is.	Islands	pl.	platz, place, ploshchad (square)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	P.O.B.	Post Office Box
JAL	Japan Airlines	polit.	political
Jan.	January	Pres.	President
JAT	Yugoslav Air Transport	Prof.	Professor
Jnr.	Junior	Propr.	Proprietor
Jr.	Jonkheer (Netherlands)	Prov.	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	p.u.	paid up
K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	publ.	publication
kg.	kilogramme	Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter, Kommandit Gesellschaft	q.v.	quod vide
kHz	kilohertz	reg., regd. ..	register, registered
KLM	Royal Dutch Airlines	Rep.	Republic
km.	kilometre(s)	rep.	representative
kWh.	kilowatt hours	reorg.	reorganized
kW.	kilowatt(s)	res.	reserve(s)
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association	ret'd.	retired
lb.	pound(s)	Rev.	Reverend
LOT	Polish Airlines	Rp.	Rupee(s)
L.P.G.	liquified petroleum gas	R.S.F.S.R. ..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
Lt., Lieut. ..	Lieutenant	R.S.R.	Socialist Republic of Romania
Ltd.	Limited	Rt.	Right
m.	million	Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable
MALÉV	Hungarian Airlines	S.	South, Southern, San.
Man.	Manager, managing	S.A.	limited company (French and Spanish)
March.	Marchese	SAA	South African Airways
M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire	SAHSA	Honduras Air Service
m.b.H.	with limited liability (German)	SAS	Scandinavian Airlines System
Mc/s	megacycles per second	SDR(s)	Special Drawing Right(s)
MEA'	Middle East Airlines	SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
mem.	member	Sec.	Secretary
MEV	mega-electron volts	Sen.	Senior
mfrs.	manufacturers	Sept.	September
Mgr.	Monseigneur; Monsignor	S.E.R.	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
MHz	megahertz	Sig.	Signore
Mlle.	Mademoiselle	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Mme.	Madame	Soc.	Socialist
M.P.	Member of Parliament	S.p.A.	joint stock company (Italian)
MSS	Manuscripts	sq.	square
m.t.	metric tons	S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Republic
MW	megawatt(s)	St.	Saint; Street
N.	North, Northern	stds.	standards (timber measurement)
n.a.	not available	Ste.	Sainte
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	subs.	subscriptions; subscribed
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	Supt.	Superintendent
No.	number	TAP	Portuguese Air Transport
Nov.	November	TAROM	Romanian Air Transport
nr.	near	TASS	Soviet Telegraph Agency
n.r.t.	net registered tons	techn.	technical
N.V.	limited company (Dutch)	THY	Turkish Airlines
N.Z.	New Zealand	Tit.	Titular
		Treas.	Treasurer
		T.U.	Trade Union

ABBREVIATIONS

TV ..	..	Television	U.S.(A.) ..	..	United States (of America)
TWA ..	..	Trans World Airways	U.S.S.R. ..	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
u/a ..	..	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)	UTA ..	..	Union des Transports Aériens
U.A.R. ..	..	United Arab Republic	VEB ..	..	public company (German)
UIC ..	..	International Union of Railways	VHF ..	..	Very High Frequency
Ul. (ul.) ..	..	Street	viz. ..	..	videlicet
UN ..	..	United Nations	vol.(s) ..	..	volume(s)
UNDP ..	..	United Nations Development Programme	W. ..	..	West, Western
UNESCO ..	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	WHO ..	..	World Health Organization
U.K. ..	..	United Kingdom	WMO ..	..	World Meteorological Organization
			yr. ..	..	year

AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the Soviet Union, to the west Iran, to the east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 120°F (48.8°C) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls far below zero. The two main languages are Pakhto (Pashtu) and Dari Persian. With the exception of small minorities of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews, all Afghans are Muslims, almost 90 per cent of them of the Sunni sect. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes, of black, red and green, with the coat of arms in the centre. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

During both World Wars Afghanistan was neutral and is now a staunch advocate of the policy of non-alignment, accepting economic assistance from both East and West. Afghan-Pakistan trade and diplomatic relations were suspended between 1961 and 1963 over the long, and still unsettled, Pashtunistan dispute concerning Afghanistan's support for an autonomous area for the Pathan tribes living in the north-west of Pakistan. The ten-year administration of Sardar Daud was followed by the administrations of Dr. M. Yusuf (1963-65), M. H. Maiwandwal (1965-67), N. A. Etemadi (1968-71), Dr. Abdul Zahir (1971-72) and the present Prime Minister, Dr. Musa Shafiq. A liberal constitution was promulgated in 1964 and parliamentary elections have been held in October 1965 and August-September 1969, although no political parties exist. Much political activity has taken the form of radical student unrest. In August 1972 popular discontent, brought about by the Government's failure to cope with a famine, became acute and caused the Zahir cabinet to resign in the following December.

Government

Under a new Constitution approved in 1964 the prime legislative body is a bicameral Parliament, elected for four years. The Lower House (House of the People) is elected by universal secret ballot; some members of the Upper House (House of Elders) are appointed by the King and by the provincial councils. Each of the 29 provinces has a Consultative Council presided over by a Governor. Provincial Governors are directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The Prime Minister is nominated by the King, who also approves the Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the Army, which numbers 80,000 men. Its equipment and training are very largely provided by the Soviet Union. The Afghan Air Force, which numbers 3,000, is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior. Para-military forces number about 13,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, in terms of both production and employment. About two-thirds of agricultural production is at subsistence level. Roughly a sixth, comprising wool, karakul skins, cotton and fruit, is exported, but it has recently been necessary to import quantities of foodstuffs, notably wheat. There are known deposits of petroleum, iron ore (with estimated reserves of over 2,000 million tons) and other minerals, but commercial exploitation is limited at present to coal, salt and lapis lazuli. The discovery of over 60,000 million cubic metres of natural gas in northern Afghanistan holds promise for the development of the unexploited minerals, and the increasing export of natural gas to the U.S.S.R., started in 1967, will have an important impact on the economy. Existing sources of energy are imported petroleum (mainly from the U.S.S.R.), hydroelectricity, coal and wood. Industry accounts for only about 5 per cent of domestic production. Major industries are cotton textiles, cement and the processing of agricultural products, but among the limited consumer industries hand-woven carpets are very valuable as export items.

Nearly 40 per cent of exports go to the U.S.S.R. under barter contracts, 20 per cent to India under bilateral trade agreements, and 16 per cent to the U.K., while the remainder is sold in other Western markets for convertible currencies. Imports are greatly in excess of exports and Afghanistan is dependent on the foreign aid she receives, mainly from the U.S.S.R. American aid has diminished in recent years, but has been supplemented by assistance from China and the Federal Republic of Germany. Foreign aid under the Third Five-Year Plan (1967-72) was expected to total U.S. \$430 million.

Transport and Communications

Afghanistan is a land-locked country and the most convenient access to the sea lies through Pakistan. There are no railways. The United States and the Soviet Union have helped to build all-weather highways connecting the main towns, and a network of asphalted highways covers the country. A road link between Kabul and the northern provinces through the Hindu Kush was opened in 1964. There are internal and international air services and water traffic on the River Oxus.

Social Welfare

Government officials in the main towns enjoy national health insurance and all officials are entitled to an old age pension. Most private companies have their own doctor and hospitals. There are over 60 public hospitals. Disabled people are looked after in Social Welfare Centres in the provincial capitals. China is to construct a 250-bed hospital free of charge.

Education

Primary education is free, and compulsory wherever possible; by 1970 there were 648,125 children in over 3,500 schools. The Government aims to provide basic

AFGHANISTAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

educational facilities to 50 per cent of the population by 1980. There are two Universities.

Tourism

These are Afghanistan's principal attractions: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves; Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes; the Blue Mosque of Mazar; the walls of Kabul; Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets; the towns of Kandahar and Girishk; Balkh (ancient Bactria), "Mother of Cities", in the north; Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to archaeologists); and the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Visas are required to enter Afghanistan for nationals of all countries.

Sport

The traditional sports are wrestling and buzkashi, a game played by teams of hundreds of horsemen. Athletics and ball games are sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Public Holidays

1973: August 23-25 (Independence), August 31 (Pash-tunistan Day), September 9 (National Assembly Founda-tion Day), September 29 (First Day of Ramadan), October 15 (*Ruz-e-Nejat*, King's birthday), October 29 (Id ul Fitr).

1974: January 5 (Id ul Adha), March 21 (New Year), April 6 (Mauloud, Birth of the Prophet Muhammad).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 pounds.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 puls = 2 krans = 1 afghani.

Exchange rates (February 28th, 1973):

£1 sterling = 194.3 afghanis;

U.S. \$1 = 78.13 afghanis.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1971
	1968	1969	1970	1971	
250,000 sq. miles (647,497 sq. km.)	16,330,000	16,700,000	17,087,000	17,480,000	27.0

ETHNIC GROUPS (1963)

Pathans or Pashtuns	Tadzhiks	Uzbeks	Hazarahs	Nomads
8,800,000	4,300,000	800,000	444,000	650,000

PROVINCES ('000—1969 est.)

PROVINCE	POPULATION*	CAPITAL	PROVINCE	POPULATION*	CAPITAL
Kabu	1,267	Kabul	Faryab	423	Maimana
Kandahar	724	Kandahar	Jauzjan	419	Shiberghan
Herat	669	Herat	Takhar	482	Talokan
Balkh	345	Mazar-i-Sharif	Badakhshan	335	Faizabad
Nangarhar	574	Jalalabad	Parwan	865	Charikar
Paktia	714	Gardez	Bamian	337	Bamian
Ghazni	1,175	Ghazni	Uruzgan	315	Uruzgan
Helmand	309	Bost	Ghor	315	Ghakhcharan
Kunduz	395	Kunduz	Samangan	202	Afbak
Katagan	607	Baghlan	Zabul	349	Kalat
Chakhansur	119	Zaranj	Wardak	404	Maidan
Logar	301	Baraki-Barak	Laghman	216	Meterlam
Kapisa	335	Togab	Badghis	312	Kala-i-Now
Runar	322	Chakhasarai			
Kochi	2,607	—			
Farah	306	Farah			
			TOTAL	15,944	

*Unrevised.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(population at July 1st, 1971)

Kabul (capital)	318,094*	Herat	103,915
Kandahar	133,799	Tagab	102,028
Baghlan	105,944		

* Population 498,821, including suburbs.

Other towns (1964 population): Gardez 46,000; Jalalabad 44,000; Mazar-i-Sharif 40,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.5 per 1,000; death rate 26.5 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 6,000,000, including 4,890,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE LAND USE, 1968 (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable Land	7,844
Permanent Crops	136
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	6,020
Forest Land	2,000
Other Areas	48,750
TOTAL	64,750

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Wheat	2,063	2,105	2,100*	2,000*	2,354	2,401	2,230*	1,915
Barley	316*	319*	320*	315*	361	365	360	355§
Maize	553	559	560*	550*	773	785	770	730*
Rice (Paddy)	205	206	200*	200*	402	407	340	350§
Sugar Cane†	2	2	3	3*	57	57	60	50§
Sugar Beets†	5	5	5	5*	67	62	68	60§
Grapes†	60	61	61*	n.a.	200	204	210*	n.a.
Cotton Seed	55	65	73	73*{	47	57	63	64§
Cotton (Lint)					24	29	31	29

*FAO estimate.

† Crop year ending in year stated.

‡ Production of raisins (in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 32 in 1968; 32 in 1969; 33* in 1970; 33* in 1971.

§ 1971-72.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

1971 estimates (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): Total fruit 650; total vegetables 725; other oilseeds 55.

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cattle	3,600	3,605	3,608	3,700
Sheep†	21,453	21,668	21,880	22,900
Goats	3,186*	3,187	3,219	3,300
Horses	402	410	414	300
Asses	1,328	1,341	1,360	1,275
Mules	32	33	33	25*
Buffaloes	33	33	33	35*
Camels	299	299	301	300

* FAO estimate.

† Including Karakul sheep, numbering 6.8 million in 1971.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat†	32,000*	32,000*	32,000*	33,000*
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat†	118,000*	118,000*	118,000*	120,000*
Cows' Milk	303,000*	311,000*	311,000*	315,000*
Sheep's Milk	212,000	215,000	218,000*	220,000*
Goats' Milk	49,000	50,000	51,000*	52,000*
Buffaloes' Milk	4,000	4,000	4,000*	4,000*
Hen Eggs	11,500*	11,900*	12,300*	13,000*
Wool: Greasy	27,500	29,500	30,000*	31,000*
Clean	15,100	16,200	16,500*	17,000*

* FAO estimate.

† Meat from indigenous animals only, including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. The estimates are based on earlier years' official figures, the scope of which was unspecified, and may refer to commercial meat production only, excluding farm slaughter.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Coniferous (soft wood)	1,300	1,300	1,500	550	550	630
Broadleaved (hard wood)	5,800	6,100	6,300	100	163	154
TOTAL	7,100	7,400	7,800	650	713	784

Source: United Nations *Statistical Yearbook 1971*.

OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Bark and other tanning materials	200	200	220
Materials for plaiting (excluding bamboo)	260	n.a.	320

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Inland Fishing (1964-70): Total catch 1,500 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hard Coal*	metric tons	151,000	124,800	136,200	n.a.
Unrefined Salt*	" "	31,300	41,000	36,600	36,000†
Lapis Lazuli*	" "	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cubic metres	342	1,681	2,029	2,591

* Twelve months beginning March 21st of year stated.

† Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Margarine	metric tons	3,100	3,000	3,000
Raw Sugar	" "	17,000	19,000	20,000
Cement*	" "	123,600	180,000	180,000
Cotton Yarn*	" "	876	364	413
Woven Cotton Fabrics*	'000 metres	64,000	49,700	57,100
Woven Woollen Fabrics*†	" "	443	445.8	663.4
Woven Rayon Fabrics*	" "	1,311	2,817.7	2,519.8
Electric Energy*	million kWh.	359	325	325
Hydro*	" "	343	301	306
Thermal*	" "	16	24	19

* Twelve months beginning March 21st of year stated.

† Including blankets.

Soap: 1,500,000 cakes in 1967-68.

1970 (metric tons): Margarine 3,000; Sugar 28,000.

1971-72: Cement 173,000 metric tons; Cotton and Rayon fabrics 72,500,000 metres; Electric energy 422.6 million kWh.

Source: Mainly United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East 1971*.

FINANCE

100 puls=2 krans=1 afghani.

Coins: 25 and 50 puls; 1, 2 and 5 afghanis.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 afghanis.

Exchange rates (February 28th, 1973): £1 sterling=111.9 afghanis (official rate) or 194.3 afghanis (free rate);

U.S. \$1=45.00 afghanis (official rate) or 78.13 afghanis (free rate).

1,000 afghanis=£5.15=\$12.80 (free rates).

BUDGET

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(million afghanis, years September to August)

REVENUE	1969/70	1970/71 (est.)	1971/72 (est.)	EXPENDITURE*	1969/70	1970/71 (est.)	1971/72 (est.)
Tax on Income and Wealth	328	381	440	Defence†	1,491	1,260	n.a.
Land Tax	84	88	88	Economic Services	318	337	281
Import Duties	1,869	2,074	2,194	Social Services	880	947	1,125
Export Duties	188	182	178	Other Current Expenditure	1,860	2,388	4,436‡
Transaction and Consumption Taxes	1,339	1,379	1,264	Total Current Expenditure	4,549	4,932	5,842
Licences, Stamp Duties, etc.	97	122	114	Investment§	4,546	1,953	2,333
Other Tax Revenue	73	84	95	TOTAL	9,095	6,885	8,175
Total Tax Revenue	3,978	4,310	4,373				
Other Revenue	1,107	1,408	1,326				
TOTAL REVENUE	5,085	5,718	5,699				
Deficit	4,010	1,167	2,476				
	9,095	6,885	8,175				

* Including debt service.

† Excluding foreign aid.

‡ Including defence.

§ Development expenditure, including foreign assistance in 1969/70.

Source: United Nations, *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East*, December 1971.

Budget (1972-73): Total expenditure Afs. 8,372 million

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES BANK OF AFGHANISTAN ('000 U.S. dollars* at December 31st)

1969	32,990
1970	32,980
1971	33,630
1972	35,410

* Beginning December 1971, gold is valued at \$38 per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million afghanis at March 21st)

1969	5,238
1970	6,144
1971	6,532
1972	6,785

November 21st, 1972: 7,423 million afghanis.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER PRICES (Twelve months ending March 20th. Base: 1963-64=100)

	1962-63	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
All Items	74	118	129	162	200	158	152
Cereals	67	121	130	172	234	163	153
Meat	89	131	158	197	192	173	188
Fruits	73	106	121	136	128	144	150
Vegetables	81	108	113	123	122	135	140
Other Food Articles	100	122	132	142	142	137	137
Non-Food Items	103	101	105	113	112	107	116

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East 1970*.

FOREIGN AID (million U.S.\$)

SOURCE	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
U.S.A.	16.00	12.68	5.50	3.92
U.S.S.R.	12.00	6.00	0.25	—
Germany, Federal Republic	0.10	0.35	1.60	1.70
United Nations	1.00	2.00	1.62	0.98
IBRD	—	—	0.35	—
TOTAL	29.10	21.03	9.32	6.60

1970 (est.—U.S. \$'000): U.S.S.R. 50,000 (1969), U.S.A. 6,000, Germany, Federal Republic 6,000, China (P.R.) 6,000, United Kingdom 240.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million afghanis, twelve months ending March 20th)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Imports*	9,407	11,271	10,454	9,267	9,410	6,258
Exports	5,025	4,835	5,018	5,348	6,180	7,110

*Including imports under commodity loans and grants from foreign countries and international organizations. In recent years the value of these imports (in million afghanis) was: 4,383.5 in 1968-69; 3,940.1 in 1969-70.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million afghanis)

IMPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Food	1,917.02	1,118.63	1,607.29
Wheat Meal and Flour, etc.	989.41	266.82	0.16
Sugar	394.20	70.39	289.64
Tea	365.11	706.19	705.04
Petroleum Products	404.47	477.17	563.43
Vegetables Oils and Fat	236.01	328.24	292.49
Chemicals	360.77	370.26	573.74
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical	191.98	186.26	260.83
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	288.42	211.23	230.08
Textile Yarn and Thread	202.20	335.48	647.79
Cotton Fabrics	266.32	206.67	222.85
Miscellaneous Fabrics	388.49	270.81	484.63
Machinery and Transport Equipment	624.01	600.46	752.18
Road Motor Vehicles and Parts	330.78	278.29	407.90
TOTAL (incl. others)*	10,454.45	9,266.80	9,409.79

* Includes imports not distributed by commodity, valued (in million afghanis) at 4,866.55 in 1967-68; 4,120.68 in 1968-69; and 2,964.28 in 1969-70. These were most of the imports obtained under commodity loans and grants.

1970/71 (million afghanis): Tea 702.0; Rubber Tyres and Tubes 264.0; Cotton Fabrics 219.0; Miscellaneous Fabrics 453.0.

EXPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*
Food	2,079.21	2,102.86	2,225.78
Fresh Fruits	611.79	} 596.67	668.50
Prepared and Preserved Fruits	9.42		
Edible Nuts	513.06		
Dried Fruits	841.59	814.40	891.85
Hides and Skins	155.17	152.18	194.50
Fur Skins, undressed	1,086.99	636.49	1,004.44
Karakul	1,077.55	629.10	991.09
Oil-Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	67.86	208.50	193.78
Wool and Other Animal Hair	367.06	520.65	505.64
Cotton	593.87	438.02	426.89
Natural Gas	221.25	672.76	915.96
Carpets, etc., of wool and hair	390.91	336.75	470.83
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,017.57	5,348.32	6,160.62

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 6,180 million afghanis.

1970/71 (million afghanis): Hides and Skins 163.0; Wool 527.3; Raw Cotton 670.7; Carpets and Rugs 427.7.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million afghanis)

IMPORTS*	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
China, Peoples' Republic	424.49	689.64	790.78
Germany, Federal Republic*	846.98	838.27	524.98
India	478.25	850.52	863.07
Iran	215.68	367.72	269.42
Japan	802.99	892.40	1,100.88
Pakistan	246.50	227.44	269.85
U.S.S.R.*	5,025.71	3,561.19	3,145.81
United Kingdom	271.09	238.09	390.97
U.S.A.*	1,340.75	783.74	526.67
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,454.45	9,266.80	9,409.79

* Includes imports under commodity loans and grants (million afghanis):

Total 4,383.51 in 1968-69; 3,940.08 in 1969-70; of which:

Federal Republic of Germany 548.84 in 1968-69; 188.98 in 1969-70;

U.S.S.R. 2,519.56 in 1968-69; 2,201.79 in 1969-70;

U.S.A. 583.52 in 1968-69; 179.58 in 1969-70.

EXPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*
Czechoslovakia	170.66	133.14	122.17
India	816.38	1,173.67	1,200.26
Lebanon	144.41	178.72	132.57
Pakistan	416.29	427.31	401.51
Switzerland	284.25	222.97	348.19
U.S.S.R.	1,667.86	1,978.37	2,320.69
United Kingdom	805.06	552.98	965.52
U.S.A.	420.16	341.77	185.35
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,017.57	5,348.32	6,160.62

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 6,180 million afghanis.

Source for Trade tables: United Nations, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

TOURISM

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

	1968	1969	1970
Australia	1,242	1,879	2,072
France	2,266	4,709	6,536
Germany, Federal Republic	2,791	3,916	5,472
Pakistan	19,867	26,175	51,250
United Kingdom	5,143	8,080	9,309
U.S.A.	6,034	7,644	9,572
Others	7,196	10,686	16,022
TOTAL	44,539	63,089	100,233

Receipts from Tourism: U.S. \$4.3 million in 1969; \$7.8 million in 1970.

Source: Afghan Tourist Organization, Kabul.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

TOTAL SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1968	1969	1970
Aircraft Departures	4,359	3,618	3,993
Kilometres Flown	2,588,000	2,872,000	3,605,000
Passengers Carried	66,626	67,271	84,688
Passenger-km.	95,770,000	84,888,000	115,037,000
Cargo Carried: metric tons	2,225	2,359	5,599
Cargo tonne-km.	5,296,000	7,253,000	7,886,000
Mail tonne-km.	79,000	72,000	101,000

Source: ICAO, Digest of Statistics.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Motor Vehicles in Use

	1967	1968	1969
Cars	27,556	29,152	30,800
Lorries	15,308	15,478	} 18,200
Buses	2,238	2,295	

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones in use: 18,000 (est.) in 1971/72.

Radio sets in use: 248,000 in 1968.

Books published: 83 titles in 1969.

Daily newspapers: 18 in 1970 (total circulation 101,000).

EDUCATION

(1970)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Primary Schools	1,189	421,163
Village Schools	1,852	119,353
Middle Schools	403	81,699
Lycées	133	25,910
Commercial, Agricultural and Technical Schools	15	7,646
Teacher Training Colleges	25	3,987
Universities and Higher In- stitutes	16	7,397

Note: Teachers in all institutions totalled 18,158 in 1970.

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was published in 1964, of which the following are the chief provisions:

Chapter I. The State

Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. The State religion is Islam. Religious freedom is assured. The State languages are Pashtu and Dari Persian. The flag is a tricolour of black, red and green, with symbolic emblems on the centre stripe. The State capital is Kabul.

Chapter II. The Sovereign

The King must be of Afghan nationality, and a Muslim of the Hanafi sect. He has the following rights and duties:

- Supreme command of the armed forces,
- Power to declare war and peace,
- Power to inaugurate sessions of Parliament,
- Power to inaugurate and terminate extraordinary sessions of Parliament,
- Power to dissolve Parliament and to call for fresh elections, which must take place within three months,
- Approval and proclamation of laws,
- Making and dissolution of international agreements,
- Appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister, and of Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister,

- Appointment of Elders, and of the President of the House of Elders with the approval of the House,
- Appointment of judges and heads of diplomatic missions,
- Proclamation and annulment of national emergency,
- Granting of amnesty.

Coin is minted, and the Khutba is read, in the name of the King. Royal expenditure is fixed in the State Budget.

The abdication of the King shall be subject to acceptance by the Loya Jirgah. Tenancy of the throne on the death of the King shall pass to his son, or failing that to his brother. If the King has no brother the Senate shall elect a successor from among male members of the Royal House. Members of the Royal House cannot be members of a political party and may not become Prime Minister, Members of Parliament or members of the Supreme Court.

Chapter III. The People

The people have equal rights and obligations before the law. No person may be punished except under a law already in effect. No Afghan may be deported or extradited. Residence and property are inviolable. Foreign nationals may not own immovable property in Afghanistan. Privacy of communication and freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed. Rights of assembly and to form political parties are assured. Education is a right and shall be provided free.

Chapter IV. Parliament

Parliament shall consist of two Houses, the House of Elders and the House of the People. Members of the House of the People are elected by universal secret ballot for four years. Of the members of the House of Elders, one-third are appointed by the King for five years, one-third are elected by the Provincial Councils for three years, and one-third elected by the residents of each Province for four years.

Members of the House of the People must be literate Afghan citizens of 25 years of age or more. They shall be protected from legal action while carrying out their duties. Members of the Government may attend sessions of either House. Debates are open, unless secrecy is requested by

the Head of the Government, the President of the House, or by ten or more members of the House. Decisions are by simple majority.

The following are among the powers of Parliament:

- Ratification of treaties,
- Despatch of armed forces,
- Introduction of bills,
- Approval of the Budget.

Chapter V. The Loya Jirgah

The Loya Jirgah shall consist of all Members of Parliament, and the Chairmen of Provincial Councils. The President of the House of the People shall preside over its sessions.

Chapter VI. Executive Government

Government consists of a Prime Minister and a cabinet of Ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the King. Ministers are presented to the House of the People by the Prime Minister for approval, before being appointed by the King.

The Government shall fall in the event of: resignation or death of the Prime Minister; a vote of no confidence in the Government in the House of the People; a charge of high treason against the Prime Minister or the Government; the dissolution of Parliament, or the end of the legislative term.

The Prime Minister and Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Chapter VII. The Judiciary

The judiciary is an independent organ of the State, consisting of a Supreme Court and other courts established by law. Judges are appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Execution of the death sentence is alone subject to the approval of the King. All other sentences are mandatory.

Chapter VIII. The Administration

Each Province shall have its own Council elected by direct and universal secret ballot; so shall each Municipality.

Chapter IX. State of Emergency

The King may under certain circumstances announce a State of Emergency. However, for a period of more than three months, the concurrence of the Loya Jirgah is required. Should the Parliamentary term end during this time the Loya Jirgah shall be suspended and new elections shall be held immediately following the removal of the State of Emergency. During a State of Emergency the Constitution may not be amended.

Chapter X. Amendment of the Constitution

The Constitution may not be amended so as to affect Islamic principles or the supremacy of the idea of constitutional monarchy. Proposed amendments shall be discussed in the Loya Jirgah and if accepted by majority vote, there shall be fresh elections, after which the amendment shall become law on a second vote of the Loya Jirgah.

Chapter XI. Transitional Provisions

Following signing of the Constitution there shall be general elections for a new Parliament. The Supreme Court shall be inaugurated one year later.

AFGHANISTAN—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty King MOHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH, succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King Mohammad Nadir Shah, November 8th, 1933.

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHAMMAD MUSA SHAFIQ.

Minister of Education: Dr. M. YASIN AZIM.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. KHAN MOHAMMAD.

Minister of the Interior: NEHMATULLAH PAZHWAQ.

Minister of Justice: (to be appointed).

Minister of Planning: ABDUL WAHID SARABI.

Minister of Finance: MOHD. KHAN DJALALAR.

Minister of Economic Affairs: (to be appointed).

Minister of Public Works: Gen. KHWAZAK ZALMAY.

Minister of Information and Culture: SABAHUDIN KOSCH-KAKI.

Minister of Communications: Engineer NASRATULLAH MALEKYAR.

Minister of Public Health: (to be appointed).

Ministry of Industry: Engineer GHULAM DASTAGIR AZIZI.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation: Dr. ABDUL WAKIL.

Minister of Tribal Affairs: (to be appointed).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AFGHANISTAN

(Kabul unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Teheran, Iran (E).

Australia: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Austria: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG SEYFFERTITZ.

Belgium: Teheran, Iran (L).

Brazil: Teheran, Iran (E).

Bulgaria: Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN HRISTOV KARATZANOV.

Burma: New Delhi, India (E).

Canada: Islamabad, Pakistan (E); *Ambassador:* J. G. HADWEN.

China, People's Republic: Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HSIEH PANG-CHIH.

Czechoslovakia: Taimani Wat, Kale, Fathullah (E); *Ambassador:* JAN SUCHANEK.

Denmark: Teheran, Iran (E).

Egypt: Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* EZZEDDIN RAMZY.

Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).

France: Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENE WERNERT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Sher Ali Khan Wat 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD BREUER.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (E).

Greece: Teheran, Iran (E).

Hungary: Teheran, Iran (E).

India: Malalai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* K. L. KEHTA.

Indonesia: Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* SUYOTO SURYO-DI-PURO.

Iran: Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador:* DJAHANGUIR TAFAZOLI.

Iraq: Malalai Wat, Shar-e-Nau (E); *Ambassador:* N. A. KADAR HADISSI.

Italy: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* ITALO PAPINA.

Japan: Nawai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* KENJI NAKAO.

Jordan: Teheran, Iran (E).

Lebanon: Teheran, Iran (E).

Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E).

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Morocco: Teheran, Iran (E).

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).

Netherlands: Teheran, Iran (E).

Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).

Pakistan: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. RAHMAN GUL.

Philippines: New Delhi, India (E).

Poland: Guzargah Wat (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ MARTYNOWICZ.

Romania: Teheran, Iran (E).

Saudi Arabia: Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AL-AHMAD AL-SHOBAILI.

Spain: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Sri Lanka: New Delhi, India (E).

Sudan: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Sweden: Teheran, Iran (E).

Switzerland: Teheran, Iran (E).

Syria: New Delhi, India (E).

AFGHANISTAN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, ETC.)

Thailand: New Delhi, India (L).

Turkey: Shahabuddin Ghouri Wat (E); *Ambassador:* PARUK SAHINBAS.

U.S.S.R.: Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI P. KIKTEV.

United Kingdom: Parwan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* PEERS LEE CARTER.

U.S.A.: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT G. NEWMANN.

Yugoslavia: Wazir Mohammad Akbar Kan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* VOJO SOBASIC.

PARLIAMENT*

HOUSE OF ELDERS

MESHRAHO JIRGAH

President: ABDUL HADI DAWI.

84 members appointed by H.M. the King for life.

*See also *Constitution* above.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

WOLESI JIRGAH

President:

215 Members elected every four years.

Elections under the new Constitution took place in October 1965 and from August 29th to September 11th, 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Voting at the 1965 elections was by personal choice of candidate. A Statute, under which political parties are to be established, has been passed by both Houses of Parliament (March 1969), but no officially authorized parties had been formed by early 1973.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary of Afghanistan is an independent organ of the State. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority and has administrative powers within the framework of the judicial organization. There is no jury in the Western sense but two lawyers may be called by the parties to handle the case before the court.

Supreme Court. Kabul; Chief Justice Dr. A. HAKIM ZIAYEE.

High Courts. There are three High Courts.

Court of Appeal. There is one central Court of Appeal.

Provincial Courts. There are 28 Provincial Courts. Persons convicted in these courts may appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts. There are 216 Primary Courts.

Special Courts. There are a number of Special Courts.

RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. The great majority (almost 90 per cent) are Muslims of the Sunni (Hanafi) sect, and the remainder belong to the Shi'a sect. About 20,000 Hindus are living in different parts of the country.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Anis (*Friendship*): Kabul; f. 1927; evening; Independent; news and literary articles; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief M. SHAFI RAHGOZER; Editor ABDUL HAMID MUBARIZ.

Heywad: Kabul; f. 1949; Pashtu; Editor MIR SAID BARI-MAN; circ. 5,000.

Islah (*Reform*): Kabul; f. 1929; morning; Independent; but co-operating with the Government; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 25,000; Chief Editor HABIBURRAHMAN JADEER.

Kabul Times: Kabul; f. 1962; English; Editor-in-Chief S. KHALIL; Editor S. RAHEL; circ. 5,000.

Badakshan: Faizabad; f. 1945; Persian and Pashtu.

Bedar: Mazar-i-Sharif; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Daiwan: Shiberghan.

Ettifaqi-Islam: Herat; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Ettehad-i-Baghlani: Baghlan; f. 1921; Persian and Pashtu.

Helmand: Bost; f. 1953; Pashtu.

Nangrahar: Jalalabad; f. 1918; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Seistan: Farah; f. 1947.

Tuloi-Afghan: Kandahar; f. 1924; circ. 1,500.

Wolanga: Gardiz; f. 1941; Pashtu; circ. 1,000.

PERIODICALS

Adab: Kabul; f. 1953; organ of the Faculty of Literature, Univ. of Kabul.

Afghan Journal of Public Health: Institute of Public Health, Ansari Wat, Kabul; 2 per month; Editor A. SATAR AHMADI, M.D.

Afghan Millet: Kabul; f. 1966; Editor QUDRATULLAH HADDAD.

Afghan Tebbi Mojalla: Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University; monthly.

Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1946; quarterly; English and French; historical and cultural; Historical and Literary Society of the Afghanistan Academy, Kabul.

Akhbare Erfani: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1952; fortnightly.

Aryana: Kabul; monthly; Persian; cultural and historical; produced by the Historical and Literary Society of the Afghanistan Academy; Editor MOHAMMED ANWAR NAYYER.

Badany Rauzana: Department of Physical Education, Kabul University; quarterly.

Eqtesad: National Chamber of Commerce, Kabul; monthly.

Hawa: Afghan Air Authority, Kabul; f. 1957.

Irfan: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1923; monthly; Persian.

Kabul: Pashtu Tolana, Kabul; f. 1931; 2 per month; Pashtu; literature, history, social sciences; Editor ROHLI.

Kabul Pohantoon: Kabul University; monthly.

Kanoaw Sanaye-O: Kabul; f. 1956; produced by the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

Karhana: Kabul; f. 1955; monthly; produced by the Ministry of Agriculture; circ. 2,500; Editor M. Y. AINA.

Kocheniano Zhaqh: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly.

Mairmun: Kabul; f. 1955; Persian and Pashtu; produced by the Women's Welfare Association.

Mokhaberet: Ministry of Communications, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly.

Pamir: Kabul; f. 1951; organ of the Municipality; fortnightly.

- Pashtun Zhaqh:** Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1940; programmes of broadcasts; issued by Kabul Radio; 2 per month.
- Payame Haq:** Ministry of Information, Kabul; f. 1953; monthly.
- Payame Wejdan:** Kabul; f. 1966; weekly; Editor ABDUL RAUF TURKMAN.
- Sera Miasht:** Red Crescent Society, Kabul; f. 1958.
- Talim wa Tarbia:** Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; published by Institute of Education.
- Urdu:** Kabul; f. 1922; monthly; military journal; issued by the Ministry of National Defence.
- Zhwandoon:** Kabul; Persian; illustrated; circ. 10,000; Editor MOHAMMED BASHIR RAFIQ.
- Zeru:** Pashtu Tolana, Kabul; f. 1949; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bakhtar News Agency: Kabul; f. 1939; Pres. GHULAM H. KUSHAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following Foreign Agencies are represented in Kabul: Agence France-Presse (AFP), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalists' Association: c/o Department of Press and Information, Sanaii Wat, Kabul.

PUBLISHERS

- Afghan Historical Society:** Kabul; f. 1943 by Department of Press and Information; mainly historical works and two quarterly magazines of which one is in English and French.
- Afghan Kitab:** Kabul; f. 1969 by K. Ahang; books on various subjects and translations of foreign works on Afghanistan.
- Baihaqi Book Publishing Institute:** Kabul; f. 1971 by Government Press, Ministry of Information and Culture.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Kabul; f. 1966 by co-operation of the Government Press, Bakhtar News Agency and leading newspapers.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Herat; f. 1970 by co-operation of Government Press and citizens of Herat; books on literature, history and religion.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Kandahar; f. 1970 by citizens of Kandahar, supervised by Government Press; mainly books in Pashtu language.
- Educational Publications:** Ministry of Education, Kabul; text-books for primary and secondary schools in the Pashtu and Dari languages; also two monthly magazines, one in Pashtu and the other in Dari.
- Government Press:** Kabul; f. 1870 under supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; four daily newspapers in Kabul, one in English; sixteen journals of the private press, one of them a daily; weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines, one of them in English and French; books on Afghan history and literature, as well as text-books for the Ministry of Education; thirteen daily newspapers in thirteen provincial centres and one journal and also magazines in three provincial centres.
- Institute of Geography:** Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; geographical and related works.
- Pashtu Tolana:** Kabul; f. 1937 by the Department of Press and Information; research works on Pashtu language.

RADIO

Radio Afghanistan: Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres. Dr. A. L. JALALI; Prog. Chief G. H. KUSHAN; the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Home service in Dari and Pashtu; Foreign service in Urdu, English, Russian, German, Dari and Pashtu.

Number of radio receivers: 248,000 in 1968.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; m. = million; Afs. = Afghanis.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Afghanistan Bank (Da): Jadeh Ibne Sina Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; the central bank; main functions: banknote issue, foreign exchange control and operations, credit extensions to banks and leading enterprises and companies, government and private depository, government fiscal agency; 57 local brs.; cap. Afs. 480m.; res. 286.7m. (March 1971); Gov. HABIBULLAH MALI ACHACZAI; First Deputy Gov. MOHAMMED NAWAZ; Second Deputy Gov. MAHMOOD; Sec. ABDULLAH HABASHZADAH.

Overseas Corporations:

The Trading Company of Afghanistan Inc.: 122 West Thirtieth, New York, U.S.A.

The Trading Company of Afghanistan Ltd.: Friars House, New Broad St., London, E.C.2, England.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (Afghan Commercial Bank): Mohammad Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1954 to provide long- and short-term credits, forwarding facilities, opening letters of credit, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, transfer of capital, issuing travellers' cheques; cap. p.u. Afs. 250m.; total resources Afs. 2,249m. (March 1971); Pres. JANNAT KHAN GHARWAL; Vice-Pres. A. R. VALL; brs. in Afghanistan and abroad.

Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1955; *Agricultural and Collage Industry Bank* until 1970; assists peasant farmers and those in home industries; aid provided by IBRD and UNDP; auth. share cap. Afs. 500m.; Pres. A. AFZAL.

Banke Millie Afghan (Afghan National Bank): Head Office: Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; brs. throughout Afghanistan and in Pakistan; London Office: (as Afghan National Bank Ltd.) 22 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; offices in New York and Hamburg; cap. Afs. 500m.; dep. 761m. (March 1968); Pres. A. GHANI GHAUSSY.

Mortgage and Construction Bank: 2 Jade' Maiwand, Kabul; f. 1955 to provide short and long term building loans; cap. Afs. 60m.; Pres. ESMATOLLAH ENAYAT SERAJ.

Industrial Development Bank: Kabul; f. 1965; provides loans for industrial devt.; Pres. Dr. MOHD. AMAN (acting).

There are no foreign banks operating in Afghanistan.

INSURANCE

There is one national insurance company:

Afghan Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 329, 26 Mohd. Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. March 1964; marine, aviation, fire, motor and accident insurance; cap. p.u. Af. 15m.; Pres. ABDUL RASHID; Gen. Man. N. H. SIMONDS.

AFGHANISTAN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ETC.)

Three foreign insurance companies are operating in the country: *Ingosstrakh* (Russian National Company) and the *Commercial Union Group* (Head Office: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3, England) are represented by agents; *Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.* (Head Office: Scindia House, P.O.B. 12, New Delhi 1, India) maintains a branch office.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Afghan Chamber of Commerce: Darul Aman Wat, Kabul; Pres. A. GHAFOR SERAJ.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Cotton Export Corporation: Kabul; formed to facilitate cotton production, improve methods of cultivation, install modern ginning and pressing plants, and export cotton.

Kandahar Woollen Factory: Kandahar; formed for the export of wool.

Livestock Improvement Organization: Kabul; f. 1952; formed to improve the quality of Karakul, campaign against animal diseases and to fix buying prices in the interests of producers.

Pashtoon Co. Ltd.: f. 1934 for the export of fresh, dry and canned fruit; 64 mems.; Mans. A. MOOSA, A. ISA, M. D. MOOSA.

Textile Company: Kabul; cotton manufacturing company.

Herat Pistachio Company: Herat; formed for the export of pistachio nuts.

Balkh Union: export and import agency handling exports of wool, hides and karakul.

Wool Company: deals with wool exports.

Carpet Export Company: Kabul.

State Co-operative Depot: Kabul; deals with export and imports of all commodities.

Government Officials' Co-operative: Kabul; export and import company.

Office S. M. Azam Azimi: P.O.B. 498, Kabul; f. 1972; carries out import-export transactions.

TRADE UNIONS

There are no trade unions in Afghanistan.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Afghanistan.

ROADS

Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Public Works: Kabul; there are about 6,700 km. of all-weather tarmac and gravel roads. A modern highway from Kandahar to Kabul was completed in 1966, and the Salang road tunnel beneath the Hindu Kush opened in 1964. Road development continues with the aid of Soviet and American loans.

Afghan Motor Service and Parts Co.: Zendabanon Workshops, P.O.B. 86, Kabul; passenger services in Kabul; long-distance freight and passenger services from Kabul to most parts of the country; trucking services in all towns; Pres. HAFIZULLAH RAHIMI; Vice-Pres. KHAWJA MOENODDIN.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River ports on the Oxus are linked by road to Kabul.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Authority: Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres. H.R.H. SARDAR SULTAN MAHMOUD GHAZI.

There are modern international terminals at Kandahar and Kabul.

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 76, Kabul; f. 1955; internal services between Kabul and Kandahar; international services to London, Frankfurt, Istanbul, Beirut, Teheran, New Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Tashkent, Paris, Rome and Damascus; Pres. H.R.H. SARDAR SULTAN MAHMOUD GHAZI; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES H. BENNETT; Comptroller S. G. HAZRAT; Dir. of Operations AZIZ A. MALIKYAR; Commercial Dir. ESHAN GRAN.

The following airlines also operate services to Afghanistan: Aeroflot, IAC, Iran Air, Pakistan International Airways, TMA (cargo).

KLM, Lufthansa, TWA, BOAC, SAS and Pan American are also represented in Kabul.

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 3058, Kabul; f. 1968; internal services between Kabul and 17 regional locations; Pres. A. A. ETENADI; Dir. of Operations Capt. R. NAWROZ.

TOURISM

Afghan Tourist Organization: Mohammed Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1958; Pres. A. W. TARZI; Vice-Pres. R. A. SULTANI.

Afghan Tour: Kabul; official travel agency; Gen. Man. ANWARULHAQ GRAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul; Pres. of Commission and Dean of Faculty Dr. A. G. KARKAR.

Under an agreement signed in September 1963 the U.S.S.R. was to provide Afghanistan with a nuclear reactor. No further details have yet been announced (1972).

UNIVERSITIES

Kabul University: Kabul; 924 teachers, 6,314 students.

University of Naugrahar: Jalalabad; 61 teachers, 410 students.

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria borders on the Mediterranean to the north, Mali and Niger to the south, Tunisia and Libya to the east and Morocco, Spanish Sahara and Mauritania to the west. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. The languages spoken are Arabic, Berber and French. The Muslim faith predominates. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of green and white, with a red crescent moon and five-pointed red star superimposed in the centre. The capital is Algiers.

Recent History

Algeria was part of the French Republic until 1962, when rebellion by the Algerians, which began in 1954 and which was led by the *Front de Liberation Nationale* (FLN), was finally successful. In 1962, by the Agreement of Evian, self-government was ceded by France. There was provision to maintain French bases in Algeria and for continued French aid to the territory. In the autumn of 1963 there was a brief border war with Morocco but a cease-fire agreement was soon reached through the intervention of the Organization of African Unity. In June 1965 President Mohammed Ben Bella was deposed in a bloodless *coup d'état* and Col. Houari Boumedienne assumed control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council. Relations with France deteriorated during the winter of 1970-71 when prolonged negotiations about the French oil interests in Algeria took place. Meanwhile strong links with the Soviet Union have been formed. Algeria has taken a militant Arab nationalist position since independence, notably over Palestine, and while remaining non-aligned, supports other countries' national liberation movements, of which about 25 have offices in Algiers.

Government

Under the 1963 Constitution Algeria is a one-party state with strong executive powers vested in the President. The National Assembly is the main legislative body, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The present Assembly was elected in September 1964. Since June 1965 the functions of Presidency have been exercised by the Revolutionary Council. Communal and departmental assemblies have been functioning since 1967 and 1969 respectively; the Government announced a general election for a national assembly in 1970, but none was in fact held.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. The estimated strength of the armed forces is 60,000. Both France and the Soviet Union provide military equipment and training. Military service lasts six months, and there is a gendarmerie of 8,000.

Economic Affairs

Algeria is predominantly an agricultural country, but it is also rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, oil and natural gas. An industrialization programme based on these resources is now under way. Oil production reached 46 million tons in 1969. Since 1964 liquefied natural gas has been exported in quantity to the U.K. and France, and a large American contract was concluded in 1973. With the exception of oil and gas, production in Algeria declined after the change of regime, but many sectors recovered after 1965. However, the economy continues to be heavily bolstered by external aid. Most foreign firms have been nationalized; *autogestion*, a form of management by the workers, has been tried out in industry but is now being replaced by orthodox state capitalism. Wine, a major export to France, is now also exported in quantity to the U.S.S.R., which is building a steel plant at Annaba. In 1969 Algeria joined the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In February 1971 Algeria took over 51 per cent interest in the French oil companies' local operations, having previously nationalized all other oil companies. A compensation and tax agreement between France and Algeria was signed in December 1971.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,500 miles of railway, excellent coastal roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the Sahara. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The unemployment situation has been improved by the creation of nearly half a million jobs in public works and by the opening of employment agencies. Some 30 per cent of the labour force is without work and many more are underemployed. Public works projects attempt to absorb some of the unemployed; workers are provided with food but otherwise unpaid. In 1968 an agreement was signed with France allowing 35,000 Algerian workers into France each year.

Education

In 1972 more than two million children were in schools, and 25 per cent of the state's current budget went to education. In 1972 there were 22,000 students at the three universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean coast, the Atlas mountains and the Desert, and the climate. An ambitious programme for the expansion of tourist facilities began in 1968 with the object of attracting over 400,000 tourists a year by 1973.

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France and the French overseas territories,

ALGERIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Oman, San Marino, Spain, Spanish Sahara, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1973: June 19 (Anniversary of the overthrow of Ben Bella), July 5 (Independence Day), October 29 (Id ul Fitr), November 1 (Anniversary of the Revolution).

1974: January 1, January 5 (Id ul Adha), January 25 (Muslim New Year), February 3 (Ashoura), April 6 (Mouloud), May 1 (Labour Day).

Note: The European community observes the usual Christian holidays.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 Algerian dinar.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling=9.90 dinars;

U.S. \$1=4.093 dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)							POPULATION April 4th, 1966
Total Area	Arable	Pasture	Vineyards	Fruit	Forests	Scrub	
2,381,741	62,000	96,000	3,700	2,000	35,000	383,750	11,821,679*

* Includes European population estimated at 80,000; excludes Algerian nationals living abroad, numbering 268,868 in 1966.

In 1972 over 700,000 Algerians were estimated to be living in France.

Estimated Population: 14,769,000 (July 1st, 1971), including nationals living abroad.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS

(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,629,019	Saida	236,338
Annaba	939,378	Saoura*	209,850
Aurès	748,970	Sétif	1,164,636
Constantine	1,469,106	Tiaret	360,920
El Asnam	775,692	Tizi-Ouzou	776,588
Médéa	864,799	Tlemcen	432,225
Mostaganem	766,216		
Oasis*	501,375		
Oran	946,567		
		TOTAL	11,821,679

* Enumeration took place between December 22nd, 1965, and January 20th, 1966.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Census)

Algiers (capital)	903,530*	Skikda	88,000†
Oran	327,493†	Mostaganem	74,876
Constantine	243,558	El Asnam	69,580
Annaba	152,006	Batna	68,856
Sidi Bel Abbès	105,000†	Bejaia	65,012
Sétif	98,384	Biskra	59,052
Tlemcen	96,072	Médéa	53,951
Blida	93,000†	Tizi Ouzou	53,291

* 1973 estimate 1,200,000 (including suburbs).

† 1973 estimate 325,000.

‡ Estimates.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Wheat	1,534	1,326	1,435	1,235
Barley	538	466	571	340
Wine	1,001	871	869	825*
Olives	150*	137	130*	220*
Citrus Fruit	431	492	507	471
Dates	161	79	100	n.a.
Figs	45	24	30*	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO Estimates)

(1970-71—'000)

Sheep	8,400
Goats	2,100
Cattle	860
Pigs	2
Camels	174
Chickens	12,800

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal	'000 metric tons	17	n.a.	17	15
Iron Ore	" " "	1,386	1,684	1,599	1,546
Antimony	metric tons	137	19	n.a.	n.a.
Copper Ore	" "	1,000	800	600	600
Lead Ore	" "	3,800	5,100	7,900	6,500
Zinc Ore	" "	6,700	15,400	20,900	17,000
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,158	2,478	2,954	2,838
Crude Petroleum	'000 metric tons	38,388	42,168	43,841	47,281
Phosphate Ore	" " "	198	361	420	492

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1971*.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Algerian dinar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 dinars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling=9.90 dinars; U.S. \$1=4.093 dinars.

100 Algerian dinars=£10.101=\$24.435.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET 1972 (million AD)

Current Budget	5,500
of which:	
Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	1,233
Ministry of Defence	492
Ministry of Public Health	406
Ministry of Interior	406
Construction Budget	3,495
of which:	
Education	685
Irrigation	504
Agriculture and rural development	381
Special programmes	355

1973 Current Budget Expenditure: 6,430 million AD.

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

	1970	1971
Agriculture	793	1,010
Industry	3,100	3,100
Infrastructure	494	1,543
Education	784	825
Housing and Health	238	220
Others	714	390
TOTAL	6,507	7,088
Add Current Expenditure	4,447	4,915
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,954	12,003

Investment expenditure for 1972: 9,000 million dinars; for 1973: 12,000 million dinars.

FOUR-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970-73

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION (ESTIMATE)	1973 (TARGET)
Crude Petroleum	million tons	46	65
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,500	6,500
Liquefied Natural Gas	" " "	2,000	5,500
Iron Ore	"'ooo tons "	3,500	3,700
Zinc Concentrates	tons	43,000	127,000
Phosphates	" "	520,000	1,470,000
Electricity	million kWh.	1,500	2,800
Crude Steel	tons	—	430,000
Sulphuric Acid	" "	61,000	100,000
Manufactured fertilizers	" "	120,000	700,000
Refined Sugar	" "	—	160,000
Cement	" "	950,000	1,800,000
Paper Pulp	" "	17,000	70,000
Cotton, Synthetic and Wool Fabrics	million sq. metres	53	110

A new Four-Year Development Plan for the period 1974 to 1977 envisages a total expenditure of some 52,000 million AD.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million AD)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972
Imports	3,354	3,154	4,023	4,981	6,205	5,100	18,000
Exports	3,070	3,572	4,098	4,611	4,980	3,200	6,500

* Estimate.

COMMODITIES

('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Boilers, Machinery, etc.	799,942	896,910	1,249,244
Iron and Steel and articles thereof	405,293	619,790	931,595
Transport Equipment	331,390	430,981	669,403
Textiles, etc.	413,398	593,147	467,856
Chemicals and Chemical Products	373,499	443,872	450,314
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	161,116	245,564	344,167
Live Animals and Animal Products	152,651	183,401	162,493

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Petroleum (crude)	2,811,619	3,056,084	3,287,550
Wines	368,058	647,242	707,185
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	463	610	144,496
Edible Fruit, Nuts and Peel of Fruit	138,625	136,034	116,877
Metallic Ores and Slag	127,151	118,519	88,871
Petroleum Products	96,595	60,972	65,983
Liquefied Natural Gas	147,576	173,614	6,838

COUNTRIES

('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	2,273,640	2,200,066	2,631,278
Germany, Fed. Rep.	236,741	457,777	619,807
U.S.A.	332,944	438,471	497,948
Italy	227,835	419,243	451,509
U.S.S.R.	88,294	181,529	224,591
Belg.-Lux.	79,520	164,326	215,631
United Kingdom	70,521	135,084	207,488

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	2,263,934	2,510,791	2,667,180
Germany, Fed. Rep.	514,935	695,018	640,296
U.S.S.R.	106,855	254,544	242,045
United Kingdom	193,593	200,284	204,784
Italy	231,276	169,648	209,737
Belg.-Lux.	123,582	128,200	101,464

TRANSPORT

Railways (1970): Passenger-km. 1,008m., Freight ton-km. 1,404m.

Roads (1970): Cars 137,200; Commercial vehicles 106,000.

International Shipping (1970): Vessels entered 29,029,000 net registered tons; Freight entered 2,920,000 tons; Freight cleared 36,890,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): km. flown 10,353,000; Passenger km. 514,873,000; Cargo ton-km. 3,490,000; Mail ton-km. 647,000.

TOURISM

Number of Tourists (1970): 235,900.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	976,110	575,379	1,551,489
Secondary	85,994	35,407	124,401
Technical	29,848	9,750	39,598
Teacher-Training			
Colleges	4,137	1,601	5,738
Higher	8,283	2,398	10,681

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale du Plan et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, September 1963)

Articles 1-11; Main Aims and Principles

Algeria is a Democratic and Popular Republic. It forms part of the Arab Maghreb, the Arab World and of Africa. Islam is the official religion, but the State guarantees freedom of opinion and belief and free expression of religion. Arabic is the official language of the State. The capital of Algeria is Algiers, headquarters of the National Assembly and the Government. The National Popular Army ensures the defence of territory and takes part in the country's social and economic activities. The basic administrative unit of the Republic is the Commune.

The main aims of the Republic are to build a socialist democracy; to fight discrimination, in particular that based on race or religion and to strive for peace in the world. The Republic conforms to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Articles 12-22; Fundamental Rights

All citizens of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. All citizens over 19 years have the right to vote. Domicile cannot be violated and secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed to all citizens. No one can be arrested or tried except for legal offences and according to legal procedure. The Family, main unit of society, is under State protection. Education is compulsory. The Republic guarantees freedom of the Press and other means of information, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public discourse and freedom to hold meetings. Trade unionism, the right to strike, and the participation of workers in the administration of business will be upheld within the framework of the relevant laws. The Republic guarantees political asylum to all who fight for freedom.

The rights and freedoms referred to may not be used to hinder national independence, or to affect territorial integrity, national unity, the institution of the Republic, the socialist aims of the people or the principle of unity of the F.L.N.

Articles 23-26; The National Liberation Front (F.L.N.)

The F.L.N. achieves the objectives of the revolution and establishes socialism in Algeria.

Articles 27-38; Sovereign Rights—The National Assembly

Sovereign rights belong to the people. They are exercised by representatives in the National Assembly, nominated by the F.L.N. and elected for five years by direct and secret ballot.

The President of the National Assembly occupies the second highest position in the State.

The President of the Republic and Members of the Assembly have the power to initiate laws. All members of the Government have the right to attend debates and to address the Assembly. Control over Government acts is exercised by: hearings of Ministers in Committees; written questions; oral questions with or without debate.

Articles 39-59; The Executive

The executive power lies with the Head of State, the President of the Republic. He is nominated by the Party, and is elected by universal direct and secret ballot, for a five-year term. Any Moslem of Algerian origin having all civil and political rights and being 36 years of age or older, may be elected President of the Republic.

The President: signs, ratifies (in consultation with the Assembly), and ensures the execution of Treaties and other

International Agreements; is Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces; declares war and draws up terms for peace, with the approval of the National Assembly; presides over the Higher Councils of Defence and the Law; exercises the right to grant a legal reprieve; nominates Ministers, of whom two-thirds must be members of the Assembly; has sole responsibility before the Assembly; defines and directs Government policies; proclaims and publishes Laws and ensures that they are executed; appoints all civil servants and defence personnel.

The President must promulgate Laws within ten days of their formal transmission by the National Assembly. Within this time limit the President can ask the Assembly to deliberate a second time, and this request cannot be refused. The period of ten days can be reduced at the request of the Assembly in matters of urgent necessity. If the President of the Republic does not proclaim the Laws within the time limit, the President of the Assembly shall do so.

A motion of censure may be tabled against the President if signed by one-third of the members of the Assembly. A majority vote in the Assembly on such a motion shall entail the resignation of the President and the automatic dissolution of the Assembly. This vote by public ballot shall take place after five clear days have expired from the time of tabling the motion.

In the case of emergency, the President can take exceptional measures to safeguard national independence and the Institutions of the Republic. The National Assembly then has the full right to meet automatically.

Articles 60-62; Justice

Judges obey only the Law and the interests of the Socialist Revolution. Their independence is guaranteed by Law and by the existence of a Higher Council of Law.

Articles 63-64; The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council consists of the President of the Supreme Court, the Presidents of the Civil and Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, three nominated members of the National Assembly and a member nominated by the President of the Republic.

Articles 65-70; Higher Organizations

The Higher Council of the Law consists of the President, the Minister of Justice, the President and Attorney General of the Supreme Court, a Lawyer of the Supreme Court, two Magistrates, one of whom is a judge, elected by their colleagues, and six Members of the Assembly elected by the permanent Committee of Justice.

The Higher Council of Defence consists of the President, the Ministers of National Defence, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Assembly's Commission for National Defence, and two Members nominated by the President of the Republic.

The Higher Economic and Social Council consists of five Members of the Assembly, the Director of Economic Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, members of the national organizations and representatives of major national economic and social activities appointed by the President. It elects its own President.

Articles 71-74; Constitutional Alterations

The initiative for altering the Constitution lies jointly with the President of the Republic and the National

ALGERIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Assembly. Two readings and two votes with absolute majority must be given at an interval of two months, to draft any bill. This draft shall then be submitted for approval to the People by referendum. A bill approved by the People shall be proclaimed Law within eight days of the referendum.

Articles 75-78; Temporary Measures

The national hymn is *Kassamen* until such time as an

extra-constitutional law shall fix a new national hymn.

The use of French in education shall continue only until the realisation of all-Arabic education becomes possible.

After approval of the Constitution by popular referendum it shall be promulgated within eight days. The election of the President of the Republic shall take place within one month of the approval of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Set up in June 1965 following the arrest of President Ben Bella. With Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE as its President the Council includes the following members:

AHMED BELHOUCHE
CHERIF BELKACEM
MOHAMMED BEN AHMED
AHMED BENCHERIF

BOUHADJAR BENHADDOU
CHEDLI BENJEDID
ABDERRAHMAN BEN SALEM
ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA

AHMED DRAIA
AHMED KAID
TAYEBI LARBI
AHMED MEDEGHRI

YAHYAOUI MOHAMMED
SALAH
SALAH SOUFI

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1973)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.

Minister of State: CHERIF BELKACEM.

Minister of State for Transport: RABAH BITAT.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED MEDEGHRI.

Minister of Justice: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.

Minister of Industry and Energy: BELAID ABDESSALEM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA.

Minister of Finance: ISMAIL MAHROUG.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: ABDELKRIM BEN MAHMOUD.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: MOHAMMED BEN YAHIA.

Minister of Health: OMAR BOUDJELLAB.

Minister of Public Works: ABDELKADER ZAIBEK.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SAID AYAT MASSAOUDEEN.

Minister of Commerce: LAYECHI YAKER.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MOHAND SAID MAZOUNI.

Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDALLAH FADEL.

Minister of Tourism: ABDELAZIZ MAAOUI.

Minister for Harbours: MOULOUD KASSEM.

Minister for Ex-Servicemen: MAHMOUD GUENNEZ.

Minister of Information: AHMED TALEB.

Under-Secretary of State for Planning: KAMEL ABDULLAH KHODJA.

Under-Secretary of State: ABDULLAH ARBAOUI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandreis; *Ambassador:* RIZA TAUSHANI.

Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* MARIO RAÚL PICO.

Austria: Cité Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El Mouradia; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL ZEDTWITS.

Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* PAUL DENIS.

Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* DAVID SILVEIRA DA MOTA.

Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohammed; *Ambassador:* A. P. PACHEV.

Cameroon: 28 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LEOPOLD AYONO.

Canada: *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HARDY.

Central African Republic: 15 Lotissement Brausifour; *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BAKOUZOU.

Chile: *Ambassador:* EDUARDO YAZIGI.

China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* LIN CHING.

Congo (Brazzaville): 115 rue Ziad Abdelkader; *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL ELENGA.

Cuba: 14 rue Claude Barndard, Le Golf; *Ambassador:* RAUL FORNEL DELGADO.

Czechoslovakia: Villa Malika, Parc Gattlif; *Ambassador:* VACLAV PLESCOT.

Denmark: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* DIPLEV GORGEN SCHEEL.

ALGERIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)

Egypt: chemin de la Madeleine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NAGUIB H. EL SADR.

Finland: 2 blvd. Mohammed V.; *Ambassador:* OSSI SUNEL.

France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* JEAN SOUTOU.

German Democratic Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* SIEGFRIED KAMPF.

Germany, Federal Republic: 165 Chemin Findga; *Ambassador:* Dr. G. MOLTSMANN.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Kubba; *Ambassador:* YAW ALBERT OSEBRE.

Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* DIMITRI COSMADOPOULOS.

Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NAINÉ NABE.

Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* ZSIGMOND ZOLTAN.

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Indonesia: rue Etienne Baillac, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* SOE MARMAN.

Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* DJAHANGUIB TAFAZOLI.

Iraq: 4 rue Areski, Abri-Hydra; *Ambassador:* A. EL YASSINE.

Italy: 37 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* A. M. SAREDO.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Japan: 3 rue du Lucien Reynard; *Ambassador:* YUKIHIISA TAMURA.

Jordan: 25 blvd. Colonel Amirouche; *Chargé d'Affaires:* TARIK EL MADI.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* O YEN GINE.

Kuwait: rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* NOURI ABD-AL-SALAM SHUWAIB.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaïd Ahmed el Biar; *Ambassador:* KHALIL AITANI.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED BUSAIRI.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aonis; *Ambassador:* BESY ARTHUR.

Mali: Paris, France.

Mauritania: 33 rue Vercors Bouzariah; *Ambassador:* SAAD BOUH KANE.

Mexico: Cairo, Egypt.

Mongolia: rue Marcel Suites, Hydra; *Ambassador:* BAT OCHYRIN GOTOV.

Morocco: 6 rue des Cèdres; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED SIJILMASSI.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Somalia and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* GERHARD WOLTER.

Niger: *Ambassador:* DODO BOUKARI.

Nigeria: 2 rue de l'Abrevoir; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOKOYA JAMES.

Norway: Tunis, Tunisia.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* ZAHIR MUHAMED FAROOQI.

Peru: 47 blvd. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* E. DE LOS HEROS.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* ANTONI KARAS.

Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MIHAT G. STEFAN.

Saudi Arabia: chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* RIAD AL KHATIB.

Senegal: 50 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* THIerno DIOP.

Spain: 10 rue Tirman; *Ambassador:* R. SOBREDO-RIOBOO.

Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* EL AMINE EL BACHIR.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* BENGT GUSTAVE JEAN-JACQUES DE DARDEL.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* JEAN-DENIS GRANDJAN.

Syria: chemin de la Madeleine, El Biar; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANOIR EL ATTAR.

Tanzania: Paris, France.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* AHMAD NOURREDEEN.

Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* FAIK MELEK.

U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El Biar; *Ambassador:* SERGE GROUZINOV.

United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* RONALD BURROUGHS.

United Nations: 19 ave. Debussy; HANS EHRENSTRALE.

Vatican: 1 rue de la Basilique; *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Venezuela: (address not available; *Ambassador:* AQUILES CERTAD.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.

Yemen A.R.: 74 rue Bouraba; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH BARAKAT.

Yemen, P.D.R.: rue Pasquiel Brondt, Birmondreïs; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHSEIN ALI YASSER.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* OSMAN DJICKIL.

Zaire: rue 1, 12 les Crêtes, Hydra; *Chargé d'Affaires:* PAUL MOTO.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

General Elections were held in September 1964 when a single list of candidates presented by the FLN was returned unopposed. The Assembly has not met since 1966.

In October 1969 President Boumedienne announced

that a general election would be held during 1970; none was in fact held, and by early 1973 no firm date for an election had been announced.

There are twelve Permanent Commissions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (FLN): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Fédérations, Dairas and Kamas; Secrétariat: Secretary (vacant); Col. Boumedienne has announced his intention of reorganizing the FLN.

There are several small opposition groups; all are proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal. A "Revolutionary Court" was established late in 1968 with jurisdiction over political offences.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAL.

President of Revolutionary Court: Major ABDELGHANI.

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion and it is estimated that 12 million Algerians are Muslims. The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Constantine: JEAN SCOTTO.

Laghouat: JEAN-MARIE RAIMBAUD.

Oran: BERTRAND LACASTE.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALGIERS

al Chaab: 1 Place Maurice Audin; f. 1962; National informative journal in Arabic.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1965; F.L.N. journal in French; circ. 130,000.

CONSTANTINE

an Nasr: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi; Arabic language.

ORAN

al Joumhouria—La République: 6 rue Bon Schouer; f. 1962; French language.

WEEKLIES AND TWICE WEEKLIES

ALGIERS

Algérie Actualité: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly; Dir. R. C. YUCEF FERHI.

Bulletin Officiel des Annonces des Marchés Publics Algériens et du Registre du Commerce Algériens: 9 rue Trolhier; twice weekly; Dir. RÉMI SAINT-ANDRÉ.

al Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1965; FLN journal in Arabic; weekly.

Office des Nouvelles Algériennes (O.N.A.): 52 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; weekly; Dir. AHMED KHELIL.

Révolution Africaine: 9 blvd. Khemisti, Algiers; F.L.N. journal in French; weekly; Socialist.

Révolution et Travail: Maison du Peuple; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; weekly; Dir. BENNIKOUS ABDELKADER.

La Voix de la Mosquée: rue Pêcherie.

CONSTANTINE

el Hadef: 100 rue Larbi ben M'Hidi; f. 1972; weekly; sports; in French.

PERIODICALS

L'Algérie Economique: 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; summary of items and commentaries issued by the State news agency; every two months.

el Djeich: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.

Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne: 9 rue Trolhier; f. 1962.

Le Mois en Algérie: 1 ave. Pasteur, Algiers; general review of economic development; monthly.

Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Anatole-Franco, Algiers; bulletin of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce; every two months.

Santé: Fédération Nationale de la Santé, U.G.T.A. Maison du Peuple, place du 1 Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; devoted to the cause of medical progress in Algeria; twice monthly; French; edited by Fédération Nationale de la Santé.

al Shabab: Algiers; f. 1970; published by the F.L.N. youth organization.

Situation Economique: 6 blvd. Anatole-Franco, Algiers; annual.

PRESS AGENCIES

Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.): 6 rue Jules Ferry Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. MOHAMED BOUZID.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

ANSA: 6 rue Abdelkrim Khattabi; Bureau Chief ADRIANA ANTONIOLI BOUTI.

Associated Press: B.P. 769; Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLD-SMITH.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 7 rue Lafayette, Imm. Lafayette.

Middle East News: 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.

Novosti: B.P. 24, Muradia.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHER

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of books and periodicals.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. MOHAMMED REZZOUG.

Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.

French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.

Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.

Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bejaia, Tougourt, Laghouat.

There are 700,000 radio receivers.

ALGERIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Algiers; stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine; the national network was completed during 1970. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme. Dir. (vacant).

There are 121,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian Dinars; Fr. = French Francs.)

BANKING

ALGIERS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 8 boulevard Zirout-Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; took over the role of the Banque de l'Algérie, Jan. 1st 1963, as the central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAL.

From November 1967 only the following banks were authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad:

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 11 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1967 by transfer of the assets of Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Barclays Bank France (Ltd.), Crédit du Nord, and Banque Industrielle de l'Algérie et de la Méditerranée in Algeria; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions and the financing of industrial development in Algeria; cap. 20m. AD; brs. in Algiers and ten other principal cities in Algeria; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUASRIA BELGHOULA.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1966 by transfer of the assets in Algeria of Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and other foreign banks; cap. 20m. AD; dep. 3,161m. AD; 138 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDELMALEK TEMAM.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; re-grouping of former credit banks; brs. in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Annaba.

INSURANCE

A state monopoly on insurance transactions was introduced on June 1st, 1966.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gen. C. BENELHADJ SAID.

Caisse Centrale de Réassurance des Mutuelles Agricoles: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers; Dir. T. BOUDJAKDJI.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored Company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSELEM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Alger: 6 blvd. Anatole France, Algiers; Administrator HACHEMI LARABI.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Cénra, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bejaia: B.P. 105; Bejaia; f. 1892; 11 mems.; Pres. BENCHEIKH ABDERRAHMANE; Sec.-Gen. MAHDI YOUNÉS.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantin: 2 ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MATTI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce d'Oran: 8 boulevard de la Soummam, Oran; 16 mems.; Pres. TAIEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOR'EDDINE; publs. *Rapport Economique Mensuel*, *Bulletin Trimestriel d'Informations Economiques*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénédict Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Skikda: avenue Sauren Pinelli-Port, Skikda; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Pres. NADJEH MOHAMED.

Chambre de Commerce Espagnole: 8 rue Amjère, Algiers.

Chambre de Commerce Italienne: 6 rue Hamami, Algiers.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale Economique Algérienne—CGEA: 1 rue de Languedoc, Algiers; the principal employers' organization; also Chambre française de Commerce et d'Industrie.

Union Générale des Commerçants Algériens: Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDELKADER BENIKOUS; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEBIENE MAHMOUD.

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BELHADJ BUKIR.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BOUAMRANE CHAIKH.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. AZZI ABDELMOUDJID.

Fédération Nationale de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz d'Algérie—FNEEGA (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Place du 1er Mai, Algiers; f. 1963; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CHABANE LABOU.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrières (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. OUALI MAHOUD KAHAR.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Fédération des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BENYOUNES MOHAND ARAB.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAID OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. YSSAAD ABDELKADAR.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEFFAL ABDELAZIZ.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNTT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BENMEZIANE DAUD.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Algérienne de Développement: Villa Joly, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1963; Government-sponsored Development Fund to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and exercise credit control by means of medium- and long-term credits in the private sector.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (C.C.C.E.): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. JEAN GAMBETTE.

Caisse Nationale des Marchés de l'Etat: 4 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. M. ANDRÉ.

Office Algérien d'Action Commerciale—O.F.A.L.A.C.: 40-42 rue Benmehidi Larbi, Algiers; f. 1962; quality control and technical advice to exporters; Dir. H. HANOUZ.

Organisme de Coopération Industrielle—O.C.I.: Imm. Colisée, rue Ahmed Bey, B.P. 801, Algiers; f. 1965 to carry out the duties of the *Organisme Saharien* in the field of industry; loans granted 1,000 m. A.D.; Pres. ABDERRAHMANE KHENE; Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM.

Société Centrale pour l'Equipment du Territoire—S.C.E.T. Coopération: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

Société Nationale d'Etudes de Gestion, de Réalisations et d'Exploitations Industrielles—S.N.E.R.I.: 50 rue Khélifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Office Algérien des Pêches: Algiers; state trawling organization; to acquire 80 trawlers under the 1970-73 Four-Year Plan.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Construction Mécanique (SONACOME): Algiers; sole manufacturer and importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and allied products.

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Publicité (ANEP): 1 Ave. Pasteur, Algiers.

Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX): 5 rue Abane Ramdane; f. 1966; 6,237 employees; Dir. Gen. M. BERBER.

Société Nationale Métallique: Algiers; f. 1968.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction: Algiers; f. 1968.

Société Nationale de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières (SONAREM): 127 Blvd. Salah Bouakouir, Algiers; Pres. TAHAR HANDI.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC): Algiers; monopoly of trade in cereals.

Office des Fruits et Légumes d'Algérie (OFLA): 12 ave. des Trois Frères Bouadou, Birmandreis, Algiers; division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; exports vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and associated by-products to Europe.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONACO): 31 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; brs. in over forty towns.

Office Nationale de Commercialisation des Vins (ONCV): Algiers; monopoly exporter of wine; exports amounted to 483,000 hectolitres in 1970, of which 224,000 hl. went to France and 179,000 hl. to the Soviet Union.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes (SNTA): Algiers; monopoly importer of tobacco and matches.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): 2 rue du Chenova, Hydra-Algiers; sole importer of most semi-finished and manufactured metal products; commissioned feasibility study of an aluminium smelter for Algiers February 1970; Dir. Gen. MOHAMMED LIASSINE.

Other state buying organizations are being set up following the Government announcement of its intention of bringing all foreign trade under its control. Such organizations already exist for dairy products, wood and wood products, textiles, footwear, and hides and skins.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Palais des Expositions, Pins Maritimes, B.P. 571, Algiers; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL

ALREP: f. 1971; 51 per cent owned by SONATRACH, 49 per cent owned by French company CFP, represented by *Total-Algérie*; operates oil interests formerly owned by CFP.

L'Association Coopérative (ASCOOP): 126 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1966 as the body controlling exploitation of Saharan oil and gas; owned by SONATRACH (51 per cent) and SOPEFAL of France, which acts through ERAP.

SONATRACH: Imm. Maurétania, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned; Chair. SID AHMED GHOZALI; exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil products; the sole marketing organization for oil and gas products in Algeria since May 1968, when the state took over all foreign marketing interests. After April 1st, 1972, SONATRACH became the sole operator in Algeria for exploration as well as production. (See also under Oil Transport).

Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Algérie (S.N. REPAL): chemin du Réservoir, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1946; 1,663 mems.; Pres. N. AIT LAOUSSINE; oil exploration, and development, mainly in Northern Algeria and Sahara; SONATRACH has an interest of about 37 per cent following its acquisition of the Shell interests in Algeria in 1970.

NATURAL GAS

Société d'Exploitation des Hydrocarbures de Hassi-R'Mel (SEHR): concession at Hassi-R'Mel; estimated reserves 900,000 million cubic metres equivalent to a possible annual production of 25,000 million cubic metres.

Compagnie Algérienne du Méthane Liquide (CAMEL): B.P. 11, Arzew; promotes export of liquid natural gas; 63,000 million cubic feet exported annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens: 21 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1959; 3,951 km. of track, of which 2,690 km. are of standard gauge (299 km. electrified), and 1,261 of metre gauge; 25 diesel electric locomotives were due to be delivered in the spring of 1973; daily passenger services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities, and a service to Casablanca via Oran; Dir. Gen. SADDEK BENMEHDJOUBA.

ALGERIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

ROADS

There are 35,541 km. of roads (8,500 km. Routes Nationales, 13,835 km. Departmental roads and 13,200 km. local roads). The French administration built a good road system (partly for military purposes) but in some areas surfaces have deteriorated since independence due to lack of maintenance. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee which is organizing the construction of a road across the Sahara. Work on the El Golea-In Salah section in Algeria began in 1970.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. DJELFAOUI MOHAMMED.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 13-16 fathoms anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayside of 27,500 feet in three basins; the Old Port with 8-39 feet depth alongside, Mustapha Basin 23-36 feet depth alongside, and the Agha Basin.

Annaba's 120 acre harbour has 31-36 feet depth with 400 feet of quayside for petrol tankers. The Inner Port (Grande Darse) has 6,450 feet of quayside with 30 feet depth alongside. Oran's 300 acre harbour has 9,270 feet of quayside with 24-39 feet depth alongside, accommodating vessels of up to 550 feet. Arzew has 6,070 feet of quayside of which a third has 26 feet depth alongside. There are also important ports at Bedjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Skikda (for oil), and Mostaganem.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN): quai d'AJaccio, B.P. 280, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine, early fruit and other goods; 5 vessels; agencies and monopoly of handling facilities in all Algerian ports; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries.

Cie. des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17c; f. 1853; tonnage 5,790 d.w.; Pres. JEAN POIGNY; cargo services to Algerian ports.

Cie. Charles le Borgne: 29 rue Maréchal Soult, Algiers; Paris Office: 97 ave. des Champs-Élysées; f. 1735; cargo services to all destinations; offices in Oran and Annaba.

Cie. Générale Transatlantique: Head Office: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9c; Algiers, 6 boulevard Carnot; regular passenger and cargo services from Marseilles to Algiers and Oran.

Cie. de Navigation Mixte: 1 la Canebière, Marseilles; f. 1850; tonnage 39,292 gross; Pres. G. DE CAZALET; Dir.-Gen. J. L. MASSIERA; passenger and cargo service to Algiers and Oran.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8c; tonnage 52,300; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1946; internal services and extensive services to Europe and North Africa; operating fleet of 4 Caravelles, 4 Convair 640, 2 Boeing 727.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Aviaco (Spain), Balkan (Bulgaria), CSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Royal Air Maroc, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Tunis Air.

OIL TRANSPORT

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH): Imm. Maurétania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963; built and controls oil pipelines to the coast: from Hassi Messaoud to Arzew (capacity 18 million tons p.a., to be increased to 23 million); from Hassi Messaoud to Bejaia (capacity 15.4 million tons p.a.); from In Amenas to la Skirra (capacity 9.6 million tons p.a.); and, completed in 1972, from Mesdar to Haoud el Hamra (6 million tons p.a., to be increased to 18 million) to Skikda (12 million tons p.a., to be increased to 30 million); Dir. SID AHMED GHOUALI.

TOURISM

Agence Touristique Algérienne: 2 Place Ben Badis, Algiers; f. 1962; branches in Paris, Frankfurt and Stockholm.

The first Pan African Cultural Festival was held in Algiers in July 1969. Thirty-five African states were represented by over 4,000 artists.

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: Opéra Municipal, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut d'Études Nucléaires d'Alger: B.P. 1147, Algiers; f. 1958; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. Prof. M. ALLAB.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: 2 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; 500 teachers, 9,500 students.

Université d'Oran: rue du Colonel Lotfi, Oran.

Université de Constantine: rue Ben M'hidi, Constantine; c. 100 teachers, c. 1,600 students.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 5,282,000 sq. miles. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR BASES

(The following list only includes bases south of latitude 60°.)

	Latitude	Longitude
ARGENTINA		
Almirante Brown	64° 53' S	62° 53' W
Esperanza	63° 24' S	57° 00' W
General Belgrano	77° 58' S	38° 48' W
Orcadas	60° 45' S	44° 43' W
Petrel	63° 28' S	56° 17' W
Teniente Matienzo	64° 58' S	60° 02' W
Vicecomodoro Marambio	64° 16' S	56° 45' W

AUSTRALIA		
Casey	66° 17' S	110° 32' E
Davis	68° 35' S	77° 58' E
Mawson	67° 36' S	62° 53' E

CHILE		
Capitán Arturo Prat	62° 29' S	59° 38' W
General Bernardo O'Higgins	63° 19' S	57° 54' W
Presidente Frei	62° 12' S	58° 55' W

FRANCE		
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40' S	140° 01' E

JAPAN		
Syowa	69° 00' S	39° 35' E

NEW ZEALAND		
Scott	77° 51' S	166° 46' E
Vanda	77° 32' S	161° 38' E

	Latitude	Longitude
SOUTH AFRICA		
Sanac	70° 19' S	2° 22' W
Borg Massivet	72° 58' S	3° 48' W

U.S.S.R.		
Bellingshausen	62° 12' S	58° 56' W
Mirny	66° 33' S	93° 01' E
Molodyozhnaya	67° 40' S	45° 51' E
Novolazarevskaya	70° 46' S	11° 50' E
Vostok	78° 28' S	106° 48' E

UNITED KINGDOM		
Fossil Bluff	72° 21' S	68° 17' W
Stonington Island	68° 11' S	67° 00' W
Argentine Islands	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 56' W
Adelaide	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 38' W

UNITED STATES		
Amundsen-Scott	South Pole	
New Byrd	80° 01' S	119° 32' W
McMurdo	77° 51' S	166° 37' W
Palmer Station	64° 46' S	64° 05' W

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Territory	Claimant State
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártica Chilena	Chile
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
Terre Adélie	France
Ross Dependency	New Zealand

These claims are not recognised by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU): f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. L. M. GOULD (U.S.A.).

Vice-President: Dr. G. A. AVSIUK (U.S.S.R.).

Secretariat: Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

ANTARCTICA

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland
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ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

MEETINGS

First Meeting: Canberra, July 1961.
Second Meeting: Buenos Aires, July 1962.
Third Meeting: Brussels, June 1964.
Fourth Meeting: Santiago, Nov. 1966.
Fifth Meeting: Paris, 1968.
Sixth Meeting: Tokyo, 1970.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Future meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Argentina occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn and east of the Andes. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. Argentina also claims the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Island Dependencies and part of Antarctica. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes of light blue, white and light blue. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has the same design with, in addition, a gold "Sun of May" on the white stripe. The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In 1946, Gen. Juan Perón, a member of a military junta that had been in control since 1943, was swept to power as President by well organized workers' support. He established a highly authoritarian and nationalistic dictatorship based on this support, until 1955, when he was deposed by a military coup. Perón sought exile in Spain, but his influence remains strong in Argentine politics. Gen. Pedro Aramburu was provisional President until elections in 1958, when Arturo Frondizi took power. His government fell in 1962, and in 1963 Arturo Illia was elected President. Under Illia, supporters of Perón were permitted to vote for the first time since his downfall, and it was apparent that his influence was still strong. In 1966, however, a right-wing military coup brought Lt.-Gen. Juan Onganía to power and the brief period of freedom under Illia was brought to an end: congress was dissolved and political parties abolished. Since 1969 the Republic has been beset by internal disorder, especially in Córdoba where workers and students frequently cause disruptions in civil and industrial life. In that year underground movements began to operate. In June 1970 former President Aramburu was kidnapped and killed. This murder remains unsolved.

In June 1970 Brigadier General Roberto Levingston replaced General Onganía in a bloodless coup. He himself was forced to give way to General Alejandro Lanusse in March 1971. General Lanusse continued to rule under the state of siege proclaimed on June 30th, 1969, but social disorders and unrest continued. Urban guerrilla groups intensified their activities during 1971 and 1972 and the number of politically motivated robberies, kidnappings and murders has increased dramatically.

After much speculation General Perón returned to Argentina in November 1972 but finally declined to be his party's candidate in the presidential elections. Nine candidates emerged from various alliances to contest the elections, held on March 11th, 1973. The Peronist coalition, the Frente Justicialista de Liberación, won a large majority of votes, and the Justicialist candidate, Dr. Héctor J. Cámpora, was declared President-elect. He is due to take office on May 25th, 1973.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, twenty-two States and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands. The Federal Government has a separate executive, legislature and judiciary similar to that of the U.S.A. Executive power is vested in the President. The Congress has been suspended since 1966. The Supreme Court exercises judicial power.

Each State has its own elected Governor and Legislature. Their authority extends to all matters not delegated to the Federal Government.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 45, of which one year is spent in the Army or Air Force and fourteen months in the Navy. The total strength of the regular Armed Forces is 137,000 of which the Army has 85,000 with a further 250,000 trained reservists, the Navy has 33,000 and the Air Force 17,000 men. The defence budget for 1972 amounted to 3,470 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and her prosperity rests on livestock, wool and cereals. Meat production is geared to the needs of Western Europe, and 12.8 million cattle and 9.6 million sheep were slaughtered in 1970. The main crops are wheat (Argentina is the world's fourth largest exporter), maize, oats and linseed. Argentina is one of the world's largest producers of wine, and export markets are now being sought in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Industry is mainly concerned with meat processing, meat packing and other animal by-products. There has been rapid growth in the plastics, textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries. Oil and natural gas provide the great bulk of the country's energy. Other minerals produced include sulphur and tin, areas in the Andean zones are to be prospected for copper, and aluminium production is scheduled to begin in January 1974, from a plant to be located at Puerto Madryn. Reserves of coal are estimated at 400 million tons. Several hydro-electric schemes are under construction, the most important being the Chocón-Cerros Colorados scheme, which will cost some U.S. \$387 million and is due for completion in 1978. The government's greatest economic problem continues to be inflation. The cost of living in the Federal Capital is officially estimated to have risen by 61.1 per cent in January-November 1972. During the first nine months of 1972 the real income of an industrial worker was estimated to have fallen by 6.8 per cent. Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Córdoba, San Luis and Entre Ríos. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay and are paralleled by branches of the Pan American Highway. There are

ARGENTINA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

220,332 km. of roads of which 20 per cent are paved and 137 km. are motorway. A five-year plan for highway construction is in hand. A new bridge, part of the Inter-American highway, is to be built between Puerto Unzué and Fray Bentos in Uruguay: 4.8 km. long and 42 metres above the river Uruguay. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Internal air services are well developed and five Argentine lines, and many foreign ones, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. In 1967 all welfare services were co-ordinated under the National Council of Social Welfare, and a new Pensions Law was introduced.

Education

The adult literacy rate of about 90 per cent is regarded as the highest in Latin America. Education is free from pre-school to university level, and compulsory for all children at primary and intermediate levels, from the ages of six to fourteen. Secondary education covers a five-year period, and university courses range from one to six years. There are over 30 universities with about 200,000 students. In 1968 a plan for educational reform was approved, which dispensed with the entrance examination for secondary schools and outlined a new programme for teacher training which, with the abolition of the Escuelas Normales, has been raised to the level of higher education. The reform is to lead gradually to a centralized system of education; detailed planning of new curricula took place during 1970, and a few schools are to be selected for experimental application of the new programme.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully her superb tourist

attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas and the city of Buenos Aires.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and all American countries except Cuba.

Sport

The most popular sport is football, followed by horse racing, polo, rugby, motor racing and basket-ball.

Public Holidays

The following dates are the official public holidays and are invariable: May 1 (Labour Day), May 25 (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20 (Flag Day), July 9 (Independence Day), August 17 (Death of General San Martín), October 12 (Discovery of America), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973-74 (the following are optional holidays on which only banks and public offices are obliged to close): June 21 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 26, 27 (Carnival), April 11, 12 (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = 24.40 new pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 9.98 new pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1968 estimates)			
	Total*	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
2,776,889 sq. kilometres	23,392,000	509,120	213,340	295,780

* December 1970 estimate.

CHIEF TOWNS

(metropolitan areas at 1970 census)

Buenos Aires (capital)	8,352,900	San Juan	224,000
Rosario	810,840	Salta	176,130
Córdoba	798,663	Bahía Blanca	175,000
La Plata	506,287	Resistencia	142,736
Mendoza	470,896	Corrientes	131,392
San Miguel de Tucumán	365,757	Paraná	127,836
Mar del Plata	299,700	Santiago del Estero	105,209
Santa Fé	244,579		

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATES

(December 1970—estimate in '000)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires - Federal District	2,973		Misiones	444	Posadas
Buenos Aires - State	8,787	La Plata	Neuquén	155	Neuquén
Catamarca	172	Catamarca	Río Negro	263	Viedma
Córdoba	2,065	Córdoba	Salta	511	Salta
Corrientes	564	Corrientes	San Juan	385	San Juan
Chaco	567	Resistencia	San Luis	184	San Luis
Chubut	190	Rawson	Santa Cruz	84	Río Gallegos
Entre Ríos	812	Paraná	Santa Fe	2,140	Santa Fe
Formosa	234	Formosa	Santiago del Estero	496	Santiago del Estero
Jujuy	303	Jujuy	Tucumán	766	Tucumán
La Pampa	172	Santa Rosa			
La Rioja	136	La Rioja			
Mendoza	975	Mendoza			

TERRITORY:
Tierra del Fuego 13 Ushuaia

AGRICULTURE

CROPS	AREA SOWN (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Wheat	6,680	6,239	4,468	4,986	5,740	7,020	4,250	5,440
Maize	4,595	4,666	4,993	4,439	6,860	9,360	9,930	5,860
Oats	1,299	1,129	1,026	1,098	490	425	360	475
Barley	1,011	945	813	934	556	571	367	553
Rye	2,500	2,489	1,977	2,202	360	377	181	256
Linseed	878	952	973	539	510	640	680	316
Sunflower	1,354	1,472	1,614	1,533	876	1,140	830	828
Cotton	436	464	388	439	367	458	285	298
Sugar Cane	201	203	208	260	10,680	9,700	10,200	10,300
Rice	96	109	86	93	345	407	288	294
Millet	285	243	231	217	195	125	183	105
Tobacco	62	76	71	73	54	66	59	74

LIVESTOCK (1969)

Cattle	48,298,211
Sheep	44,319,840
Pigs	4,097,564
Horses	3,762,203*

*1963

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER (⁰⁰⁰ head)	MEAT EXPORTS (tons)
1967	9,724.1	696,700
1968	12,802	668,600
1969	13,791	863,700

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING (tons)

	1970	1971
Sea Fish . . .	159,873	184,347
Shell Fish . . .	22,466	17,399
Freshwater Fish . .	6,368	5,719

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1970	1971
Sulphur . .	tons	40,094	37,375
Tin . .	"	4,284	3,625
Silver and Tin . .	"	833	1,049
Coal . .	'000 tons	615.4	631.8
Crude Petroleum	'000 cu. metres	22,798.6	24,565.3

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1970	1971
Yerba Maté . .	'000 tons	112.9	126.6
Casein . .	" "	9.8	10.4
Washed Wool . .	" "	54.7	63.3
Portland Cement	" "	4,726.3	5,508.6
Quebracho			
Extract	" "	91.1	79.3
Cotton Fibre . .	tons	133.7	81.9
Cellulose (Paper)	"	177,835	212,915
Artificial Silk			
Yarn	"	9,829.6	13,765
Diesel Oil . .	'000 cu. metres	1,893.4	2,198.1
Fuel Oil . .	" "	8,911.1	8,236.8
Gas Oil . .	" "	3,657.6	4,424.0
Kerosene . .	" "	1,093.8	929.6
Beer . .	'000 litres	356,489	297,029
Cigarettes . .	millions	30,219.7	30,867.6

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling = 12.30 new pesos (official commercial rate) or 24.40 new pesos (free rate);

U.S. \$1 = 5.00 new pesos (official rate) or 9.98 new pesos (free rate).

100 Argentine pesos = £4.10 = \$10.02 (free rates).

BUDGET

REVENUE, 1971 ('000 pesos)

Customs and Ports	2,228,176.9
Income Tax	1,570,309.3
Interest and Revenue	2,211,146.3
Sales	2,208,157.7
Stamp Duties	457,620.2
Estate Duty, Patents, Passport Fees	466,939.2
Miscellaneous Income	3,662,382.8
Others	126,856.4
TOTAL	12,931,588.8

Total revenue in 1970 was 10,641,518,600 new pesos.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPENDITURE (million new pesos)

	CURRENT		CAPITAL		TOTAL	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
General Administration	497	673	486	208	983	881
Defence	1,250	1,421	272	378	1,521	1,800
Security	367	503	62	75	430	578
Health	391	483	319	342	710	825
Education	1,310	1,648	211	170	1,520	1,827
Economic Development	1,882	2,303	1,845	2,283	3,727	4,586
Social Welfare	288	604	145	341	433	945
Public Debt	237	335	429	375	666	711
Unclassified	354	45	60	186	414	231
TOTAL	6,576	8,016	3,829	4,368	10,405	12,384

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (U.S.\$ million at Dec. 31st)

	1969	1970	1971
Gold	135	140	98
Foreign Exchange	285	343	70
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	59	3
Reserve position in IMF	118	130	119
TOTAL	538	673	290

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million new pesos on Dec. 31st)

1969	6,550
1970	7,620
1971	9,930

August 31st 1972: Total * 211 million (Gold * 130)

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES INDEX— FEDERAL CAPITAL Base 1960=100

	1971	1972
General level of cost of living	925.3	1,466.2
Food	933.7	1,523.1
Clothing	812.8	1,265.4
Rent	932.8	1,260.2
Electricity	749.0	799.2
General Expenses	1,102.0	1,693.7
Household Goods	834.4	1,320.5
Average wages index:		
Official Worker	1,083.3	1,569.6
Day Labourer	1,124.8	1,646.8

The cost of living index is based on the expenses of an industrial worker with two school-age children.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million new pesos at current prices)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	5,312.3	6,153.0	7,147.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	722.3	782.1	898.3
Mining and quarrying	84.2	100.9	111.7
Manufacturing industries	1,687.6	1,907.9	2,228.5
Building	241.1	305.5	359.7
Electricity, gas and water	132.2	161.5	167.6
Transport, storage and communications	480.5	585.2	667.8
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	800.4	937.0	1,142.5
Finance, insurance and property	181.6	245.5	306.5
Other producers and services	982.3	1,127.4	1,264.6
Indirect taxes net of subsidies	599.7	729.2	895.0
G.D.P. AT PURCHASERS' VALUES	5,912.0	6,882.3	8,042.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	4,140.7	4,870.7	5,763.6
Government consumption	604.7	657.9	719.6
Gross domestic investment	1,070.6	1,307.9	1,565.7
Balance of trade	96.1	45.7	-6.7
Net income from abroad	-41.3	-50.8	-59.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,870.7	6,831.5	7,982.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,464	1,095	369	1,368	1,169	199
Freight	68	3	65	63	3	60
Other transport and insurance	101	86	15	87	82	5
Travel	2	58	- 56	175	216	- 41
Investment income	14	133	-119	37	179	-142
Government n.i.e.	5	10	- 5	9	15	- 6
Other services	53	138	- 85	38	129	- 91
Total	1,707	1,523	184	1,778	1,792	- 14
Transfer Payments:						
Private	2	2	—	2	4	- 2
Central government	—	3	- 3	—	2	- 2
Total	2	5	- 3	2	6	- 4
CURRENT BALANCE	1,709	1,528	181	1,780	1,798	- 18
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	—	7	- 7	132	5	127
Other private long-term	—	30	- 30			
Other private short-term	—	12	- 12			
Local government	—	1	- 1	—	1	- 1
Central government	—	45	- 45	119	49	70
Total	—	95	- 95	251	55	196
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Commercial bank liabilities	5	—	5	—	—	—
Commercial bank assets	23	—	23	—	—	—
Central bank liabilities	131	—	131	—	—	—
Central bank assets	—	507	-507	—	—	—
Total	159	507	-348	—	213	-213
CAPITAL BALANCE	159	602	-443	251	268	- 17
Net Errors and Omissions	262	—	262	35	—	35

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (million pesos)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports . . .	3,644.4	4,092.1	5,516.3	6,382.1	8,579.1
Exports . . .	4,628.7	4,781.7	5,642.1	6,504.0	7,968.5

Provisional figures for 1972: Imports U.S. \$1,820m.; Exports U.S. \$1,868m.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Animals and Animal Products . . .	19,375	11,236	44,669	41,844
Vegetable Products . . .	263,853	219,602	262,336	286,793
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . . .	5,005	19,363	8,471	27,047
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco . . .	41,780	63,344	90,000	121,122
Mineral Products . . .	6,724,905	7,272,665	484,391	782,151
Chemical Products . . .	541,361	593,479	811,885	1,142,985
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics . . .	78,419	90,990	204,526	262,878
Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures . . .	642,311	640,285	272,711	331,396
Paper Goods . . .	497,722	438,803	418,755	480,073
Textiles and Manufactures . . .	64,554	59,417	161,902	220,618
Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware . . .	47,035	53,583	82,193	110,400
Metals and Manufactures . . .	1,709,593	1,855,598	1,355,720	1,655,198
Machinery, including Electrical . . .	113,875	119,123	1,579,243	2,188,926
Transport Material . . .	56,281	59,249	337,734	509,064
Precision Instruments . . .	3,987	4,840	196,283	261,502
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products . . .	4,001	3,535	71,135	157,111
TOTAL . . .	10,814,057	11,505,112	6,381,942	8,579,108

EXPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Animals and Animal Products . . .	667,389	462,415	1,291,372	1,610,702
Vegetable Products . . .	10,609,142	10,191,921	2,168,011	2,812,723
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . . .	474,622	353,346	373,230	370,452
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco . . .	2,190,548	2,159,226	1,037,787	1,340,135
Mineral Products . . .	433,492	515,344	53,325	74,071
Chemical Products . . .	157,431	137,473	201,070	268,340
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics . . .	24,737	22,946	39,640	41,592
Leather and Manufactures . . .	215,192	118,474	407,205	351,545
Paper Goods . . .	15,554	n.a.	63,242	n.a.
Textiles and Manufactures . . .	164,112	102,000	442,612	353,491
Metals and Manufactures . . .	232,678	283,731	147,938	218,388
Machinery, including Electrical . . .	40,361	49,548	206,212	304,330
Transport Material . . .	6,902	11,037	44,352	90,464
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products . . .	17,015	30,144	27,998	131,325
TOTAL . . .	15,249,175	14,437,605	6,503,994	7,968,558

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969*	1970	1971	1969*	1970	1971
Austria	1,988	24,044	33,027.9	606	5,976	8,353.4
Belgium	6,912	81,658	127,099.7	19,452	240,583	266,438.5
Brazil	61,065	696,794	912,708.0	45,540	511,461	495,811.2
British Asiatic Possessions	—	9,971	9,262.1	—	17,737	4,131.0
Canada	21,423	186,467	249,644.9	2,298	24,749	36,866.7
Chile	25,044	285,185	318,006.2	30,975	340,610	622,521.0
Czechoslovakia	696	10,941	17,954.2	2,547	39,286	35,581.9
France	17,967	241,313	259,624.9	21,308	258,770	338,778.4
Germany, Federal Republic	60,786	702,078	992,004.4	25,728	383,294	525,312.0
India	191	10,566	29,961.2	1,558	15,077	1,102.2
Italy	37,062	459,147	539,809.0	80,338	990,824	1,171,440.1
Japan	22,790	322,699	715,523.5	25,231	391,958	397,805.6
Kuwait	2,216	3,745	118,070.8	70	447	119.4
Netherlands	11,360	122,635	153,726.9	59,238	662,570	711,489.8
Netherlands Antilles	—	31,866	19,399.0	—	16,880	3,971.2
Paraguay	5,559	75,489	98,854.6	5,351	56,231	45,560.1
Peru	4,950	52,938	105,084.6	15,731	118,325	67,548.2
Sweden	11,629	130,353	166,159.5	2,497	26,673	28,414.7
United Kingdom	32,491	349,884	523,531.5	54,371	452,384	565,218.8
U.S.A.	121,000	1,583,921	1,876,892.6	49,053	578,950	733,829.6
U.S.S.R.	3,190	11,679	18,384.4	10,312	98,680	132,499.2
Venezuela	13,432	114,924	127,550.7	4,779	426,268	73,410.0

* Million pesos.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED (‘000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1969 .	481	20,749	14,146	12,949
1970 .	443	21,862	12,828	13,356
1971 .	429	20,662	12,186	13,026

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE, 1969

Cars	1,390,000
Goods Vehicles	722,000
Buses and Coaches	32,500

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS (‘000 net registered tons)

YEAR	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1968	11,065	7,237	3,828
1969	12,642	7,987	4,656
1970	12,865	7,486	5,379
1971	13,276	7,662	5,614

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED (‘000)		FREIGHT CARRIED (tons)		KILOMETRES FLOWN (‘000)	
	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1966	1,136.4	551.4	9,426.7	13,436.6	31,209.9	6,290.3
1967	1,415.4	527.4	13,311.4	15,611.4	40,327.2	6,377.3
1968	1,530.2	591.8	16,897.9	16,512.7	44,277.9	6,717.6
1969	1,783.5	663.1	22,091.3	22,612.1	44,837.3	7,485.0
1970	1,871.6	735.8	23,020.2	26,019.2	47,439.5	7,740.5
1971	2,278.6	722.7	26,745.1	19,326.3	50,846.6	7,506.2

EDUCATION

(1970)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary	20,372	3,465,499	186,720
Secondary and Technical	4,164	1,007,537	138,157
Universities	309	369,912	18,114
Colleges of Higher Education	395	51,870	8,857

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires.

THE CONSTITUTION

(On August 24th, 1972, the President announced changes in the Constitution. These have been incorporated into the summary given below.)

THE Constitution of 1853 establishes a federal republican and representative form of government. The following are its main points:

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizen may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The National Constitution states, in its preamble, that its benefits will be extended to "all men, from all parts of the world, who wish to live on Argentine soil".

The Constitution may be amended in part or in its entirety if the Congress so decides by a two-thirds majority, in which case a constitutional assembly must be convened.

Congress. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature: a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Deputies are elected for four years, by a majority of votes, and are eligible for re-election; but half the Chamber shall be renewed every two years.

The Senate is composed of three members for each province, two representing the majority and one the minority.

Their term of office is four years and they are eligible for re-election.

The ordinary sessions of Congress take place from April 1st to November 30th. The President may extend the sessions or convene extraordinary sessions.

The powers of Congress include regulating foreign trade; fixing import and export duties; levying taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so require; contracting loans on the nation's credit; regulating the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; fixing the budget and providing for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation. Congress also approves or rejects treaties, authorises the Executive to declare war or make peace, and establishes the strength of the armed forces in peace and war.

The Executive Power is vested in the President, who must be Argentine-born and of the Roman Catholic faith. He and the Vice-President are elected by direct popular vote for a term of four years. They may be re-elected for one further term of office.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces. The general administration of the country is in his hands, and he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, the judges of the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, senior officers of the armed forces and bishops. He may also appoint and remove, without reference to another body, his cabinet ministers, consular officials and employees of the administration whose appointment is not otherwise governed by the Constitution. He issues the instructions and rulings necessary for the execution of the laws of the country, and himself takes part in drawing up and promulgating those laws.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is responsible for the internal administration of all tribunals and for the nomination of its junior members.

Provincial Government. The 22 States retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own institutions and elect their own governors, legislators and officials.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. ALEJANDRO AGUSTÍN LANUSSE.

MINISTERS

(February 1973)

Minister of the Interior: ARTURO MOR ROIG.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Brig. EDUARDO McLOUGHLIN.
Minister of Finance: Dr. JORGE WEHBE.
Minister of Defence: EDUARDO AGUIRRE OBARRIO.
Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. OSCAR PUIGGROS.
Minister of Public Works: Ing. PEDRO S. GORDILLO.
Minister of Justice: Dr. GERVASIO COLOMBRES.
Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. GUSTAVO MALEK.
Minister of Agriculture: Ing. ERNESTO LANUSSE.
Minister of Industry and Mining: ERNESTO PARELLADA.

Minister of Commerce: DANIEL GARCÍA.
Minister of Labour: Dr. RUBENS GUILLERMO SAN SEBASTIÁN.
Commander in Chief of the Army: Lt.-Gen. ALEJANDRO AGUSTÍN LANUSSE.
Chief of Staff of the Army: Major General ALCIDES LÓPEZ AUFRANC.
Commander in Chief of the Air Force: Gen. RODOLFO ABEL FAJARDO.
Commander of the Navy: Adm. CARLOS GUIDO NATAL CODÁ.

Note: A new government, to be appointed by the President-elect, Dr. HÉCTOR J. CÁMPORA, is due to take office on May 25th, 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Algeria: Montevideo 1889; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MESAUD KELLOU.
Australia: Av. Rivadavia 1829, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* HAROLD W. BULLOCK.
Austria: French 3671; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL WOLF (also accredited to Uruguay).
Belgium: Defensa 113, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* JEAN-CHARLES SALMON.
Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* REMBERTO IRIARTE PAZ.
Brazil: Arroyo 1142; *Ambassador:* F. AZEREDO DA SILVEIRA.
Bulgaria: Guise 2009; *Ambassador:* IORDAM STEFANOV.
Canada: Suipacha 1111, 26° piso; *Ambassador:* P. BISSENET.
Colombia: Santa Fé 782; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO MEJÍA VALENZUELA.
Costa Rica: Esmeralda 961; *Ambassador:* ALVARO MONGE UMANA.
Chile: Tagle 2762; *Ambassador:* RAMÓN HUIDOBRO.
China, People's Republic of: *Ambassador:* CHENG WEI-CHIH.
Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Czechoslovakia: Av. Figueroa Alcorta 3240; *Ambassador:* LUDÉK KAPITOLA.
Denmark: Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* BJARNE WITH PAULSON.
Dominican Republic: Córdoba 933; *Ambassador:* FABIO F. HERRERA CABRAL.
Ecuador: Reconquista 379, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO BARRERA VALVERDE.
Egypt: Guido 1530, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* S. ABDEL RAHMAN MAHMOUD.
El Salvador: Santa Fé 1240; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: Av. L. N. Alem 1074, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* A. A. THESLEFF.
France: Cerrito 1373; *Ambassador:* JEAN CLAUDE WINCKLER.
Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 942; *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST KRAFFT-ROBERT.
Ghana: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Greece: Avda. Corrientes 545-9; *Ambassador:* JUAN S. SOSSIDIS.
Guatemala: Santa Fé 1240, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO SANDOVAL ALARCON (also accredited to Paraguay).
Haiti: Las Heras 3737, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Honduras: R. Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: Coronel Díaz 1874; *Ambassador:* JANOS KRACSEK.
Iceland: Hipólito Irigoyen 2996; *Ambassador:* MAGNUS VIGNIR MAGNUSSON.
India: Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* BIMALENDU KUMAR SANYAL.
Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador:* SULI SULEIMAN.
Iran: Libertador 2257; *Ambassador:* ALI FOTOUHI.
Ireland: Santa Fe 782, 2° piso; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MICHAEL L. SKENTELBERY.
Israel: Arroyo 910; *Ambassador:* ELIEZER DORON.
Italy: Billinghurst 2577; *Ambassador:* Baron PAULO TALLARIGO DE ZAGARISE E SERSALE.
Jamaica: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Japan: Azcuenaga 1035; *Ambassador:* MORIO AOKI.
Jordan: Santiago, Chile.
Korea, Republic: Melo 2167; *Ambassador:* DONG SUNG KIM (also accredited to Bolivia).

ARGENTINA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION CONGRESS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Lebanon: Av. del Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* FARES RAGI.

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium.

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Malta: Av. R. S. Peña 971; *Ambassador:* CARLOS RADZI-WILL.

Mexico: Posadas 1031, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* BERNARDO REYES.

Morocco: Av. Sante Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* HERMAN C. SCHOCH.

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* NOEL SACASA SEVILLA.

Norway: Esmeralda 909, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* FINN SEYERSTED (also accredited to Uruguay).

Pakistan: Av. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MOMIN.

Panama: Uruguay 16; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ FRANCO HER-RERA.

Paraguay: Viamonte 1851; *Ambassador:* MANUEL AVILA.

Peru: Avda. del Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ PUYÓ.

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* MIEZYSLAW WLODAREK.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador Designate:* JOÃO O. M. CORREA ATUNES DE ALMEIDA.

Philippines: Castex 3123; *Ambassador:* Dr. TOMÁS G. DE CASTRO.

Romania: Arroyo 962; *Ambassador:* VICTOR FLORESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Caracas, Venezuela.

South Africa: Cerrito 550, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. DU PLOOY.

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ALFARO POLANCO.

Sudan: jointly with Egypt Arab Republic.

Sweden: Av. Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* OSTEN LUND-BORG.

Switzerland: Uruguay 740; *Ambassador:* MARCEL GROSSE-BACHER.

Syria: Callao 956; *Ambassador:* JAWDAT ATASSY.

Thailand: Belgrano 265, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Turkey: Av. R. S. Peña 852, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* TALAT MIRAS (also accredited to Bolivia and Uruguay).

U.S.S.R.: Av. R. Peña 1741; *Ambassador:* YOUNG I. VOLSKI.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412; *Ambassador:* SIR DONALD HOPSON, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* JOHN DAVID LODGE.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907; *Ambassador:* JULIO A. LACARTE MURÓ.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Monsignor Dr. LINO ZANINI.

Venezuela: Av. Santa Fe 1461; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MARTIN ARAUJO.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Av. Córdoba 1184; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1705; *Ambassador:* IVAN BACUN.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June 1966 by virtue of the Statute of the Argentine Revolution which, in accordance with its Article 5, invested the President of the Nation with the legislative powers normally wielded by Congress under the National Constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the elections held in March 1973 the following political groupings participated:

Frente Justicialista de Liberación: Peronist coalition comprising the *Partido Justicialista* (peronist party); the *Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo* led by ex-President Frondizi; the *Partido Conservador Popular*; the *Unión Popular*; the *Laboristas*; the Socialist movement of Jorge Selser and seven provincial parties; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates Dr. HECTOR CÁMPORA* and Dr. VICENTE SOLANO LIMA*.

Alianza Popular Federalista: composed of two groupings of provincial parties, the *Confederación Popular Renova-*

dora and the *Confederación Popular Federalista* in league with the *Partido Demócrata Progresista*; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates: FRANCISCO GUILLERMO MANRIQUE and R. MARTÍNEZ RAYMONDA.

Alianza Republicana Federal: a grouping of 10 provincial parties favouring the implementation of President Lanusse's policies; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates Gen. EZEQUIEL MARTÍNEZ and LEOPOLDO BRAVO.

Alianza Popular: leftist grouping comprising the *Partido Intransigente* (Radicals), the *Partido Revolucionario Cristiano*, the *Unión del Pueblo Argentino* (partly

ARGENTINA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

founded by the late ex-President Aramburu); Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates OSCAR ALENDE and HORACIO SUELDO.

Unión Cívica Radical: moderate radicals; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates Dr. RICARDO BALBÍN and EDUARDO GAMOND.

Nueva Fuerza: democratic conservatives; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates: JULIO CHAMIZO and RAUL ONDARTS.

Social Democratic Party: advocates "a peaceful revolution" leading to co-ownership for the workers; Prof. AMÉRICO GHIOLDI and RENÉ PALESTRA.

Frente de Izquierda Popular: Marxist; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates JORGE ABELARDO RAMOS and JOSÉ SILVETTI.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores: workers' socialist party; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates JUAN CARLOS CORAL and NORA SCIAPPONE.

* Both candidates were elected with just under 50 per cent of the total votes cast.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. EDUARDO A. ORTIZ BASUALDO.

Judges: Dr. ROBERTO CHUTE.

Dr. MARCO AURELIO RISOLÍA.

Dr. LUIS C. CABRAL.

Dra. MARGARITA ARGÚAS.

Federal Appeal Courts: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Paraná, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

Provincial Courts: Each with its Supreme Court and system of subsidiary courts, deals with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; H.E. Cardinal Dr. ANTONIO CAGGIANO; Most Rev. JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU Assistant Archbishop.

Bahía Blanca: Colón 164; Most Rev. JORGE MAYER.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98; H.E. Cardinal RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 de Julio 1543; Most Rev. JORGE M. LÓPEZ.

La Plata: Calle 14, No. 1009; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 94; Most Rev. ALFONSO MARÍA BUTELER; Most Rev. OLIMPO MAREMA, Apostolic Administrator.

Paraná: Monte Caseros 77; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677; Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: España 596; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan de Cuyo: Rivadavia 46; Most Rev. ILDEFONSO MARÍA SANSIERRA ROBLA.

Santa Fe: H.E. Cardinal VICENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Sarmiento 895; Most Rev. BLAS VÍCTOR CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6 L., Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCARUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publ. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 60,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. HEINZ JOACHIM HELD; publ. *Revista Parroquial*.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 45,000 mems; Dr. CARLOS T. GATTINONI, Bishop.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. SION COHEN IMACH; Sec. Dr. NEHEMÍAS RESNIZKY.

THE PRESS

The major Buenos Aires newspapers have a total circulation of approximately two million. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation are: *La Razón*, *Clarín*, *La Prensa*, *La Nación* and *El Mundo*.

DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

- El Avisador Mercantil:** f. 1898; morning; commercial; Dir. DR. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASAL; Eds. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ and L. ONETTI; circ. 6,500.
- Buenos Aires Herald:** 25 de Mayo 596; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor ROBERT COX; circ. 16,000.
- Clarín:** Piedras 1743; f. 1945; morning; independent; Dir. ERNESTINA LAURA HERRERA DE NOBLE; circ. 343,204 (daily), 411,158 (Sunday).
- Crónica:** morning and evening; Dir. OSCAR RUIZ.
- El Cronista Comercial:** Alsina 547; f. 1908; morning; Dir. RAFAEL A. PERROTTA; circ. 37,000.
- El Mundo:** Avda. R. S. Peña 655; f. 1938; morning; independent; Dir. ARMANDO A. RAMOS; circ. 192,147 (daily), 238,746 (Sunday).
- La Nación:** Florida 337-347; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. DR. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 285,240 (daily); 300,282 (Sunday).
- Noticias Gráficas:** Avda. de Mayo 654; f. 1931; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO CORDONE; circ. 150,000.
- La Prensa:** Av. de Mayo 567/75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz, was forced to stop publication in January 1951 and was confiscated by the Peronista régime; re-appeared in February 1956; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 255,000 weekdays, 304,000 Sundays.
- La Razón:** Av. de Mayo 729/41; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-RAMOS; circ. 428,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

- El Atlántico:** Alsina 260.
- La Nueva Provincia:** Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dirs. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT and DR. MARIO C. MARRA; circ. 40,000.

CONCORDIA

- El Diario:** Pellegrini 569-571; f. 1924; evening; Dir. HÉCTOR OLIVERA; circ. 4,000.
- El Heraldo:** San Luis; daily.
- El Litoral:** Entre Ríos 522; f. 1901; evening; independent; Proprs. Edalté, S.C.A.; circ. 174,000.

CÓRDOBA

- Comercio y Justicia:** 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; economic and legal news; weekly supplement *Factor*; Dir. JORGE RAÚL EGUÍA; circ. 10,000.
- Córdoba:** Avenida General Paz 410; daily.
- La Voz del Interior:** Avda. Colón 37; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS F. REMONDA; Admin. Gen. DR. JUAN E. REMONDA; Gen. Sec. JORGE S. REMONDA-RUIBAL; circ. 70,000.
- Los Principios:** 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE NORES MARTÍNEZ; circ. 42,936.

CORRIENTES

- El Liberal:** Carlos Pellegrini 1172; f. 1909; evening; non-party; Editor JUAN FRANCISCO TORRENT; circ. 6,000.
- La Mañana:** Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. ANÍBAL E. SILVERO; circ. 8,000.

LA PLATA

- El Día:** Diagonal 80, No. 817/25; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Editor DR. DAVID KRAISELBURD; circ. 76,000.

MAR DEL PLATA

- El Atlántico:** Bolívar 2965; daily.
- El Trabajo:** Jujuy 1849; f. 1915; circ. 10,000.

MENDOZA

- Los Andes:** San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE, ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 75,000.
- El Andino:** San Martín 1049; f. 1968; evening; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE and ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 75,000.
- El Tiempo de Cuyo:** Lavalle 61; f. 1956; morning; Dir. SALVADOR MONTALTO; circ. 30,000.

PARANÁ

- El Diario:** Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. DR. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE.

QUILMES, B.A.

- El Sol:** Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Sec. ALBERTO ANTONIO MOGLIA; circ. 27,000.

ROSARIO

- La Capital:** Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dirs. CARLOS L., DR. CARLOS O., and OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 110,000.
- Crónica:** Santa Fé 873/77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires, Empresa Periodística Linari S.A.C., Esmeralda 358-5°; circ. 30,000.
- La República:** Tucumán esq., San Martín; daily.
- La Tribuna:** Santa Fe 966; daily.

SALTA

- El Intransigente:** Mitre 256; daily.

SANTA FE

- El Litoral:** San Martín 2651; evening; independent; Dir. RÍOBO CAPUTTO; circ. 50,000.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

- El Liberal:** Libertal 263; morning.

TUCUMÁN

- La Gaceta:** Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 80,000.
- El Mercurio:** Buenos Aires 363; daily.
- Noticias:** Buenos Aires 363; daily.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES

- El Arquitecto Constructor:** Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.
- Aerospacio:** Paraguay 748; monthly; Editor J. E. NISIVOCIA.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodriguez-Peña 335; art magazine; weekly.

Ases y Motores: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1953; circ. 50,000; Editor ALFREDO BIGESCHI.

Atlántida: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; monthly; general interest; illustrated; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 83,550.

Auto: Rivadavia 1255; monthly, motoring; Dir. ROBERTO TORREIRO; circ. 15,000.

Avia, Aeroespacial: Hipólito Yrigoyen 788; f. 1933; aeronautics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MACCOR.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 350,000.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: L. N. Alem 36; monthly.

Casas y Jardines (Houses and Gardens): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

La Chacra: Editorial Atlantida S.A., Azopardo 579; farming.

Comentario: Tucumán 2137 y San Martín 663; literary.

Criterio: Alsina 840; literary and arts.

Economía y Finanzas: 25 de Mayo 362, 10°, Casilla 2379; finance.

El Economista: Córdoba 632; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 33,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport; publ. by Editorial Atlantida S.A.; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 181,000.

Histonium: Paraná 461; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor DELLA PENNA.

Industria Textil Sud Americana: Avda. R. S. Peña 825; monthly.

La Ingeniería: Avda. del Mayor 963; quarterly.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1918; Dir. JOSÉ RUFINO LASTRA; daily; circ. 10,000.

Mecánica Automotriz: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1963; Editor LUIS GRAJER; circ. 38,000.

Mundo Aeronáutico: Rivadavia 945-949; f. 1932; monthly; aeronautics; Dir. FRANCISCO CORTEGOSO.

Nuestra Arquitectura (Our Architecture): Sarmiento 643; f. 1929; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

La Obra: Independencia 3124; monthly; magazine for teachers; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CASTAGNINO.

Pampa Argentina: Campichuelo 553; f. 1927; monthly; agricultural and general interest; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Panorama: Av. Leandro Alem 896; weekly.

Para Ti: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly magazine; Editor PABLO A. LÓPEZ; circ. 8,000.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junin 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor PABLO LOPEZ.

Radiolandia: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1928; weekly; broadcasting and cinema; Ed. JULIO KORN; circ. 310,000.

Review of the River Plate: Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; agricultural, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ROBERT DALZIEL.

Revista de Química (Industrial): Cangallo 1642; monthly.

Revista Sur: Viamonte 494, piso 8; arts review.

Revista Textil: Avda. de Mayo 1157; monthly.

Rico Tipo: Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 825; f. 1944; humorous weekly of wide circulation; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO GUILLERMO DIVITO.

Rojinegro: Campichuelo 553, Piso 1; f. 1936; monthly; fiction; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Rosalinda: Campichuelo 553; f. 1931; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. E. L. VARELA.

La Semana Médica: Anchorena 1267; f. 1894; bi-weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,200.

Siete Días Ilustrados: Av. Leandro 896; weekly.

Sur: Viamonte 494; literary monthly.

Técnica e Industria (Technics and Industry): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5°P; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vosotras: Belgrano 624; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores**; circ. 130,000; **Modas**; circ. 70,000.

Yachting Argentino: monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia "Los Diarios": Sarmiento 1236; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO SOLANA.

TELAM: Chacabuco 142; f. 1945; Pres. A. O. ALMEIDA.

TelPress International: Perú 275, Buenos Aires; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Buenos Aires

ANSA: Calle San Martín 326, 4° piso; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: Calle San Martín 346; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIES.

EFE: Corrientes 456.

France-Press: Reconquista 379.

Inter Prensa S.R.L.: Florida 229.

Reuters: Edif. Sáfico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 61.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass, UPI.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas: Maipú 286, Buenos Aires.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Acme Agency S.A.: Suipacha 245, 3° piso; f. 1949; Dir. M. EDERRA.

Aguilar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones: Av. Córdoba 2100; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPÉR; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Americana: Brasil 675; fine arts, history, politics, sociology.

Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial o Industrial: San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.

Editorial "Albatros", S.R.L.: Lavalle 3975; technical, non-fiction and general literature; Man. R. R. CANÉVARO.

Ediciones Arayú: publ. books on law, sociology, economics, philosophy and pedagogy; Pres. MARTÍN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.

Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillet, S.A.: Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; publ. encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.

Librería "El Ateneo" Editorial: Florida 340-344; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Propr. "El Ateneo" Pedro García S.A.L.E.L.; brs. in Barcelona, Lima, Caracas, Montevideo, Mexico, and Río de Janeiro.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Florida 643; f. 1918; publs. *Atlántida*, *Billiken*, *El Gráfico*, *Para Ti*, *La Chacra*, *Sport*, *Gente*, *Karina*, *Librería Atlántida*; Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

Editorial Aurora: Doblas 1753; general, religion, children's.

S.A. Editorial Bell: Santander 735; literary, scientific sport and technical books.

Editorial Bibliográfica Argentina, S.R.L.: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850, Subsuelo; general non-fiction.

Bibliográfica Omeba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850; scholarly and reference.

Centro Editor de América Latina: Cangallo 1228.

Centro Nacional de Documentación Información Educativa: Madero 235; education, bibliography, directories, etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATTONE.

Editorial Giordina, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271; general educational and fiction.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1627; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. ANTONIO ZAMORA.

Club de Lectores: Av. de Mayo 624; non-fiction; Dir. LUCÍA ELENA FONTENLA.

Editorial Codex, S.A.: Maipú 88, f. 1944; art, history, natural sciences, technology, food and the home, textbooks, encyclopedias.

Librería Colegio: Del Humberto 1° 545; children's books, textbooks.

Editorial Columba S.A.: Sarmiento 1889; general non-fiction; Pres. RAMÓN COLUMBA.

Editorial Contemporánea S.R.L.: Sarmiento 643 (R.30); publs. *Nuestra Arquitectura*, *Casas y Jardines*, and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.

Cosmopolita S.A.R.L.: Calle Chile 474; science and technology.

Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.: Bolívar 369; fine arts, travel, history.

Ediciones Depalma: Talcahuano 494; f. 1955; history, politics, sociology, law and economics; Dir. ROGUE DEPALMA.

Editorial Difusión, S.A.: Sarandí 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHÍA PUIG.

Emecé Editores: Luzuriaga 38; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL; Editor JORGE NAVEIRO.

Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.: Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. MANUEL OLARRA GARMENDIA; br. in Mexico City.

Estrada Angel y Cia., S.A. Edit. Com. e Imp.: Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; textbooks, classics; Pres. TOMÁS J. DE ESTRADA.

Eudeba—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573.

Fabril Editora: Hipólito Yrigoyen 1582; f. 1958; Editorial Man. ANDRÉS ALFONSO BRAVO; Business Man. RÓMULO AYERZA; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.

Editorial Glem, SACIF: Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technics; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.

Editorial Golova: Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.

Editorial González Porto: Hipólito Yrigoyen 851; science and technology.

Editorial Guadalupe: Mansilla 3865; children's and religious books.

Editorial Hachette S.A.: Rivadavia 739-45; arts, children's, philosophy, universal and Latin-American history, literature; Man. Dir. J. A. MUSSET.

Editorial Hispano-Americana S.A. (HASA): Alsina 731; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. MARÍA LUISA MARTÍNEZ DE DUBUISSON; Dirs. ROBERTO L. MARTÍNEZ, Dr. RENATO SAENZ; publ. *Radio Técnica*.

Editorial Inter-Médica S.A.: Junín 917, 1° piso; Casilla Correo 4625; science, medicine, dentistry, psychology.

Itinerarium, S.R.L.: Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Jackson: Maipú 257; scholarly and reference.

Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.: Moreno 372; f. 1905; text-books, audio-visual aids, juveniles, scientific works, collections; Pres. JORGE KAPELUSZ.

Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.: Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quien*, textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.

Editorial Labor S.A. Argentina: Venezuela 617; f. 1924; technics, science, art; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ.

Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.: Lavalle 1101; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.

Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.: Sánchez de Bustamante 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technics, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.

Editorial Víctor Lerú: Don Bosco 3834; f. 1944; art and architecture, school books; Pres. VÍCTOR NÉP; Dir. LEON NÉP.

Carlos Lohle SAIG: Tacuarí 1516; f. 1945; Casilla de Correo 3097; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres; Dirs. C. F. P. LOHLE, MARIO A. BRUNETTO, F. M. LOHLE.

Editorial Losada, S.A.: Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.

Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.: Junín 895 Paraguay 2100; f. 1939; science, dentistry, medicine; Pres. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ADELA D. DE ALVAREZ.

Editorial Musical América A. Vivona: San Juan 2223.

Editorial Nova S.A.: Perú 858; f. 1946; arts, science and technology; Dir. HORACIO D. ROLANDO.

Nueva Visión: Viamonte 494; art archaeology, cinema, theatre; Man. Dir. J. GRISSETTI.

Editorial Paidós: Cabildo 2454; science, textbooks.

Editorial Pan América Klug y Cia.: Perú 677; f. 1947; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.

Peuser S.A.C.e.I.: San Martín 200; children's books, educational.

Plaza y Janés, S.A.: Montevideo 333; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts.

Editorial Poblet: Pozos 212; fiction.

Editorial Poseidon, S.R.L.: Perú 973; fiction.

Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.: Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; sciences, technics.

Santillana S.A.C.I.F.: San José 1758; f. 1963; textbooks, general fiction, science; Pres. JESÚS POLANCO; Vice-Pres. FRANCISCO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

Editorial Schapire, S.R.L.: Uruguay 1249; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL SCHAPIRE DALMAT.

Ediciones Siglo Veinte S.A.C.e.I.: Maza 177; f. 1946; fiction, sociology and psychology; Gen. Man. ISIDORO WAINER.

ARGENTINA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I.: o l.: 25 de Mayo 195; Casilla de Correo 1075; f. 1918; Pres. RICARDO SOPENA; publs. *Ajedrez* (monthly); also classical books and dictionaries.

Editorial Stella: Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and textbooks.

Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.: Humberto 1° 545; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.

Editorial Suelo Argentino, S.R.L.: Doblas 955; f. 1942; stock-farming; Dir. Ing. Agr. HORACIO D. ROSSO.

Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.: Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTIN; publs. law, economics, history, sociology.

Editorial Troquel, S.A.: San José 157/9; children's books, textbooks, fiction; Man. Dir. G. A. MARINI.

Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Exec. Dir. Dr. ANIBAL D'ANGELO RODRÍGUEZ.

Universitaria Macchi: Córdoba 2015; general publishers.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Argentina del Libro: Paraguay 610, piso 7, Buenos Aires; Sec. R. P. ROBLES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In February 1970, all broadcasting stations were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Secretaría de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sub-Sec. Col. MARIO AUGUSTO DESIMONI; Dir. Public Relations J. A. FLORES.

Consejo Nacional de Radiodifusión y Televisión—CONART: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; Pres. OSIRIS JUAN ESCRIVA.

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 16 stations on medium wave, 4 on short wave; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151; Pres. Dr. T. E. FLORES.

Asociación de Radiofusas Privadas Argentinas: Cangallo 1561, Buenos Aires; Pres. G. BERNAD.

There are 99 commercial stations and 20 non commercial; 52 are privately owned. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Continental, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1971 there were 8,000,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Canal 9-Libertad: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Channel 9; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAUL ROMAY.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Viamonte 153; Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Dir.-Gen. T. L. A. PUIG.

Rio de la Plata T.V., S.A.: San Juan 1170, Buenos Aires; Gen. Man. JORGE J. ALCARAZ.

Teleonce, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; TV Channel 11; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR RICARDO GARCÍA.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Av. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata; Dir.-Gen. N. PAOLETTI.

Sociedad Difusora Mendoza S.A.: Garibaldi 7; Piso 5. Mendoza; Dir.-Gen. S. CASTRO.

Telecor S.A.C.I.: Fader 111, Cerro de las Rosas, Córdoba; Dir. M. PEÑA; experimental.

Servicios de Radio y Televisión de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivera Indarte 170; f. 1962; government; Dir.-Gen. OMAR JOSÉ ROBINO.

LW83 Canal 10 Televisora de la Universidad de Tucumán: Calle Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA LUCILA PADRÓN.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, San Juan; f. 1964; Dir. D. RODRÍGUEZ; serves 60,000 sets for 12½ hours daily.

There are 19 other stations in operation.

In 1971 there were 3,000,000 television receivers.

ASSOCIATION

Argentina TV Association: Buenos Aires; Pres. ILDEFONSO RECALDE.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = million; amounts in New Argentine pesos.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 266, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 10m., dep. 3,904.2m. (Mar. 1972); Pres. JORGE BERMÚDEZ EMPARANZA; Gen. Man. RODOLFO MANCINI.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORÍA; Gen. Man. RAÚL S. PARDAL.

Banco Continental: Tucumán 462-466; f. 1931; cap. 4.83m., res. 1.17m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. MIGUEL JOAQUÍN DE ANCHORENA; Gen. Man. RODOLFO GONZ.

Banco de Crédito Rural Argentino: Bartolomé Mitre 343; cap. 4.7m., dep. 182.4m. (1970).

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 415-429, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 32.7m., dep. 1,837.8m. (June 1972); 77 brs.; Pres. EDUARDO ESCASANY.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 402-468; f. 1872; cap. 41.7m., dep. 1,473.7m. (Nov. 1972); Pres. EDMUNDO DORETTI; 27 brs.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 8,825m., dep. 304,789m. (Aug. 1969); 417 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARIO RAÚL NOSIGLIA; Gen. Man. WALTER BERNARDO STEGMAYER.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Avda. Ing. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; cap. 211m., dep. 3,658.6m. (Dec. 1971); 214 brs.; Pres. Brig. (R.E.) RICARDO LUMI; Gen. Man. OSCAR A. PONTINO.

Banco de Santander, Argentina, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 573; cap. 6.5m., dep. 164.7m. (1970); gen. Man. SANTOS J. CRISERÁ.

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 2.5m., dep. 847.3m. (Oct. 1971); 58 brs.; Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Gen. Man. F. M. L. MAURI.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 199; f. 1886; cap. 10m., dep. 165.9m. (Aug. 1970); 12 brs. Pres. FRANCISCO E. DELLEPIANE.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1964; cap. 13.2m., res. 6.9m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dr. NARCISO E. OCAMPO; Mans. Dr. JUAN M. OCAMPO, Dr. ISIDRO N. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Industrial de la República Argentina: 25 de Mayo 145; f. 1944; Pres. CARLOS PEREZ COMPANC; Gen. Man. Dr. RODOLFO A. MANCINI.

Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.: Av. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 3m., dep. 135.4m. (Dec. 1971); 14 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. NOEL WERTHEIN.

Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Florida 302; f. 1878; cap. 90.0m., dep. 935.3m. (Oct. 1972).

Banco Popular Argentino: Cangallo y Florida, P.O.B. 3650; f. 1887; cap. 20.4m., dep. 705.5m. (April 1972); 25 brs.; Pres. ALFONSO ESCAMEZ LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. ANTONIO CAMPOS CAMPOS.

Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.: Calle 8, esq. 50, La Plata; cap. 5.8m., dep. 206.1m. (July 1971); Gen. Man. ROGUE MACCARONE.

Banco Shaw, S.A.: Sarmiento 355; f. 1944; cap. 4.1m., dep. 259.6m. (Sept. 1972); 11 brs.; Pres. ALEJANDRO E. SHAW.

Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 7.4m., dep. 291.9m. (June 1971); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS SENECA.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531 Casilla 1001; f. 1960; cap. 5.4m., dep. 254.7m. (March 1972); 8 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARTÍN A. ABERG COBO.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal (Savings Bank): Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750; f. 1915; dep. 18.1m. (Oct. 1971); Pres. MARIO GASTÓN TOBIAS; Gen. Man. JUAN ALBERTO TARRUELLA.

Nuevo Banco Italiano: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 21.3m., dep. 875.5m. (June 1971); 34 brs.; Pres. EUGENIO CASTELLI; Gen. Man. ALBERT FOÀ.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

The following are the chief provincial banks:

Banco Comercial del Norte: San Martín 721/37, Tucumán; f. 1912; cap. 4.2m., dep. 246.1m. (Jan. 1973); Pres. PABLO TERÁN NOUGUÉS; Deputy Man. VÍCTOR CORREA.

Banco Comorcial del Tandil: General Rodríguez esq. General Pinto 602, Tandil; Pres. GASPARE MARELLI.

Banco Crédito Provincial: Calle 7 No. 700, La Plata; Pres. LUIS BETTI.

Banco de Avellaneda: Sarmiento 546, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; cap. 9.4m., dep. 272m. (June 1971); Pres. JOSÉ A. G. BALCARCE.

Banco de Entre Ríos: 25 Mayo esq. Monte Caseros, Paraná; f. 1935; cap. 9.8m., dep. 161m. (June 1970); Pres. Dr. CARLOS M. A. ALVAREZ DANERI; Gen. Man. L. J. MACCHI.

Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires: Tucumán 2540, Santa Fé; f. 1967 as a merger of Banco del Interior and Banco del Sur; cap. 4.3m., dep. 154.3m. (Dec. 1970); 24 brs.; Chair. Dr. HORACIO J. FERRO; Gen. Man. RAMÓN JOSÉ MANGIRO.

Banco de la Provincia de Chubut: Rivadavia 625, Rawson.

Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba: Calle San Jerónimo 166, Córdoba; f. 1873; cap. 22m., dep. 719.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. BRINGAS NÚÑEZ; Gen. Man. J. A. MONGUILLOT.

Banco de la Provincia de Corrientes: Calle 9 de Julio, Corrientes; Acting Vice-Pres. RODOLFO CANDIDO VILLA.

Banco de la Provincia de Neuquén: Avda. Argentina 45, Neuquén.

Banco de la Provincia de San Luis: Calle Rivadavia esq. Belgrano, San Luis; Pres. BARTOLOMÉ ABDALA; Gen. Man. GUIDO N. BRAXS.

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Cruz: Roca esq., 25 de Mayo, Río Gallegos.

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Fe: San Martín y Santa Fé, Rosario.

Banco de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero: Avda. Belgrano (S) 529, Santiago del Estero; f. 1932; Pres. ALFREDO LLADHON.

Banco de la Provincia de Tucumán: José de San Martín y Laprida 362, Tucumán; f. 1898; Chair. SEGUNDO O. ZERDA; Gen. Man. BALBIN W. P. LIZONDO.

Banco de Mendoza: Gutiérrez 51, Mendoza; f. 1934; cap. 12.7m., dep. 324.7m.; Pres. JULIO C. HANON; Gen. Man. TOMÁS FACET.

Banco de Olavarría: Calle Vicente López 2777; f. 1900; Pres. CARLOS D. LARDOUEYT; Sec. Dr. ALFREDO ARAMBURU.

Banco de Préstamos de la Provincia (Córdoba): Calle Rivera Indarte 33, Córdoba; Gen. Man. Cont. OLMEDO EMILIO SOLA.

Banco de Río Negro y Neuquén: 9 de Julio y España, General Roca; f. 1920; cap. 3m., dep. 91.4m. (June 1971); Pres. REYNALDO C. MARTÍNEZ; Man. GENEROSO S. DE ROSA.

Banco de San Juan: Entre Ríos 410, San Juan; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO COLLADO; Gen. Man. LUIS MARÍA MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Israelita de Córdoba: Calle Ituzaingó 60-74, Córdoba; f. 1942; cap. 1.9m., dep. 34.3m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. LEON STEIN; Gen. Man. Cont. ISRAEL BARSKY.

Banco Monserrat Ltda.: San Lorenzo 1346, Casilla Correo 395, Rosario; f. 1927; Pres. ANTONIO MONSERRAT; Gen. Man. GINO J. B. PERUCCHI.

Banco Popular de Quilmes S.A.: Rivadavia 250, Quilmes; f. 1907; cap. 6.8m. dep. 222m. (Sept. 1971); Pres. P. O. FIORITO.

Banco Popular de Rosario: Sarmiento 898, Rosario; f. 1899; Pres. EDUARDO D. BRUERA.

Banco Provincial de Salta: Calle España 621-625, Salta; f. 1888; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL ANGEL ARIAS ECHENIQUE.

Banco Provincial de Santa Fe: San Martín 715, Rosario; f. 1874; cap. 16.7m., dep. 524.8m. (March 1971); Pres. R. V. SANGUINETTI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco 20; Maipú 250, Buenos Aires; Man. D. R. DAVIS.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: H.O.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; H.O. in Argentina: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; Dir. and Gen. Man.,

- Argentina H. E. L. PLANT C.B.E.; Resident Dir. in Argentina C. O. SHEARER, C.B.E.
- Bank of Tokyo:** H.O.: Tokyo; Ramos Mejia, Buenos Aires.
- Banco di Napoli:** H.O.: 177-178 Via Roma, Naples; Diagonal R. Sáenz Peña 660/700, Buenos Aires; f. 1539; Dir. HUMBERTO LANG.
- Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.):** H.O.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. E. BOTTONI; Asst. Gen. Man. J. VINCENOT.
- Banco Germánico de la América del Sud: and Dresdner Bank A.G.:** joint Representation: Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires.
- Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.):** H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 81, Casilla 171, Buenos Aires; Man. (Argentina) Dr. F. LINDNER.
- Banco Italo-Belga (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.):** H.O.: 48 Place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1911; Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914.
- Banque Hypothécaire Franco-Argentine:** H.O.: Paris; Reconquista 468, Buenos Aires.
- Chase Manhattan Bank:** Reconquista 336; Rep. DONALD L. PORTER.
- The First National Bank of Boston:** H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1784; Florida 99, Buenos Aires; Pres. J. E. STEBBINS.
- First National City Bank:** H.O.: 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Argentina B. B. BURNQUIST.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** H.O.: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Esq. Florida y Cangallo, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; Chair. and Pres. W. EARLE McLAUGHLIN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina:** Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 33 member banks; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HERIBERTO MARTÍNEZ; publ., *Boletín*.
- Asociación de Bancos del Interior:** Lavalle 1473, Buenos Aires; 47 member banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Bolsa de Comercio:** 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.
- There are Stock Exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

- Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación:** H. Yrigoyen 250, 9° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; 219 members; Superintendent AUGUSTO J. VÁZQUEZ.

The following is a selection of the chief insurance companies operating in Argentina. The list is not complete.

- La Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros:** Corrientes 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: El Acuerdo, La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes of insurance; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO F. A. TORNGUIST; Man. Dir. LUIS R. MARCÓ.
- La Anglo-Argentina S.A., Compañía de Seguros:** Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; fire, motor, cattle, accident, plate glass, third party risk, life, burglary, hail; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

- Aseguradora de Créditos y Garantías S.A.:** Cangallo 324, Buenos Aires; f. 1965; Man. CARLOS DUPONT.
- Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén:** Villegas 316, Cipolletti, Río Negro; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.
- Aseguraciones Industriales S.A.:** Maipú 471, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes of insurance; Man. NICOLÁS TRIGUB CLOVER.
- La Austral:** Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.
- Boston Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Suipacha 268, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; fire, motor, marine, casualty, group life; Man. Dir. ALFREDO F. BRACHT.
- La Buenos Aires, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; London Agents: W. T. Greig Ltd., 52 Lime St., E.C.3; all risks except hail; Pres. E. O. ROBERTS.
- Caledonia Argentina, Compañía de Seguros (S.A.):** San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; fire, marine, motor cars, all risks, etc.; Pres. GEOFFREY B. CHANTRILL.
- Colón, Compañía de Seguros S.A.:** San Martín 546-550, Buenos Aires; all types of insurance; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.
- Columbia, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros:** Cangallo 690, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. EDUARDO BONNEU.
- El Comercio, Compañía de Seguros a prima fija:** Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; all classes; Man. ALBERTO COMBAL.
- Compañía Aseguradora Argentina S.A.:** Avda. Rogue Sáenz Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. GUIDO LUTTINI.
- La Continental, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.:** Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; all classes; Man. RAÚL MASCARENHAS.
- La Construcción, S.A.:** Paseo Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; workmen's compensation, liability, surety, personal accident, glass, bid bonds, etc.; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HÉCTOR ROGGIO; Gen. Man. F. P. FERRERO.
- La Franco-Argentina Compañía de Seguros:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, Buenos Aires; f. 1896; London office: Mummery, Morse & Rimmer Ltd., Minister House, Arthur St., E.C.4; Paris office: Gastón F. Walbaum 17 rue de la Banque; life, fire, workmen's compensation, accident, motor, plate glass, marine, hail; brs. in Asunción, Paraguay and Montevideo, Uruguay; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO.
- Hermes, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 754-760, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; all classes; Gen. Man. M. C. CASAVILLA.
- La Holando-Sudamericana Compañía de Seguros:** Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, theft, accident, life, etc.; Pres. FERNANDO LEVI.
- Iguazu, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. V. A. PIOTTO.
- India, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Bolívar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Pres. CARLOS DE ALZAGA.
- Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Avenida R. Sáenz Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. H. H. PINNEL.
- Londres y Río de la Plata, Compañía Argentina de Seguros:** Bartolomé Mitre 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1966; part of Bank of London and South America group; Man. Dir. J. N. DE CASTRO.

ARGENTINA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

La Mercantil Rosarina Compañía de Seguros: Gral. Mitre 575, Rosario; f. 1919; fire, accident, motor, marine, air, plate glass; Pres. JOSÉ ROSETTI; Man. Dir. JUAN BELMONTE.

La Meridional Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Pte. Roque Sáenz Peña 648, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, marine, motor car, burglary, plate glass, boiler and machinery, fidelity bonds, workmen's compensation, casualty, accident, life, hospitalization; Pres. RAYMOND REY.

El Mundo, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; general; Chair. Ing. MIGUEL A. BISONNI; Gen. Man. MARIO HÉCTOR D'ANGELO.

Patria Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Sarmiento 354/6, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, burglary, life, etc.; Pres. THILO MARTENS; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO A. WAGNER.

Plus Ultra: San Martín 546-50, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

La Porteña Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Lavalle 465, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, marine, motor, plate glass, workers' compensation, accident, etc.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL F. CASTELLO; Man. Dir. L. M. PASCUAL.

La Primera, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Villegas y Fray Justo Santa María de Oro, Trenque Lanquen, Buenos Aires; all classes; Man. Dr. SANTIAGO M. SERRUTI.

La Rectora, Compañía Argentina de Seguros S.A.: Corrientes 848, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; all classes; Man. M. F. GONZÁLEZ.

La Rosario Compañía Argentina de Seguros: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1888; fire, life, plate glass, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, burglary, aviation, transit, miscellaneous; Pres. EDUARDO BRUERA.

El Sol Argentino, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life, fire, marine, motor, accident, plate glass, theft, livestock, personal accident; Pres. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON.

Sud America, Compañía de Seguros de Vida, S.A.: Av. Presidente R. Sáenz Peña 530, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; Pres. ROBERTO GUSTAVO WALLER; Man. DARIO MAZZINI.

Sud America Terrestre y Marítima S.A.: Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. R. G. WALLER.

Sud Atlántica Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Florida 142, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, glass, air, burglary, personal accidents, life, etc.; Chair. GILBERTO VAN TIENHOVEN; Man. Dir. PATRICIO G. WHITNEY.

Sur Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Paraguay 610, esq. Florida, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, motor car, marine, workmen's compensation, glass, general, burglary, accident, aviation, life; Gen. Man. D. E. SALAMONESCO.

Ultramar, S.A. de Seguros: Cangallo 925, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; fire, marine, aviation, motor car, glass, burglary, livestock, accident, workmen's compensation, general; Man. J. RÉNYI.

La Unión Gromial Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: General Mitre 665-99, Rosario; f. 1908; general; Pres. Ing. SILVIO GAGLIARDI; Gen. Man. JUAN A. ELZEARD.

Unión Mercantil: Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f. 1901; fire, motor car, marine, glass, burglary, accident; Man. J. M. CAMPOS.

La Universal: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Pres. Dr. E. MAYER.

La Uruguay-Argentina: Maipú 535, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; life; Pres. Ing. L. M. YGARTÚA.

There are also many foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Av. Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires; f. 1924, authorised 1927; correspondents abroad; Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORLA; Sec. JORGE RUIZ PALMER; publs. *Revista* (bi-monthly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE COUNCILS

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Cangallo 1615-2° of. 23, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; Pres. OSCAR CORNELITI; publ. *Desarrollo Económico*.

Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (*Secretariat of the National Development Council*): Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; State organization with funds totalling 400,000,000 pesos in 1968; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with **Consejo Nacional de Seguridad**; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*

y *Seguridad*: checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie B.* (internal) and *Serie C.* (public).

Junta Nacional de Carnes: S. Martín 459; national meat board; Pres. HÉCTOR A. FERNÁNDEZ MENDY.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators.

Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Comisión Nacional de Promoción Agropecuaria (Proagro): Rivadavia 1439, Buenos Aires; agricultural research.

Consejo Federal de Inversiones: Alsina 1407.

Subsecretaría de Energía: energy and fuels.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Acción Coordinadora de las Instituciones Empresarias Libres (ACIEL): Buenos Aires; businessmen's organization; 1,200 affiliated firms; Chair. MANUEL FONTECHA MORALES.

Unión Industrial Argentina: Avenida de Mayo 1157, Buenos Aires.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): 802 Azopardo, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; mems. 3,500,000 (1965); Interventor ALFREDO INSAURRALDE; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RUCCI; publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Acción Sindical Argentina—ASA (*Argentine Trade Union*

Action): Buenos Aires; f. 1955; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Sec.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS LOUREIRO.

About 19 unions are independent of the above bodies, including the large Postal and Telegraph Workers Union (*Federación Obreros y Empleados de Correos y Telecomunicaciones*).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA): Avda. Ramos Mejía 1302, Buenos Aires; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines; Pres. and Administrator Gen. JUAN CARLOS DE MARCHI; Gen. Sec. Lt.-Col. EZEQUIEL MONTERO.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. In 1965 a new line was opened between Yacuiba in the North West and Santa Cruz in Bolivia, thus completing a direct link with Buenos Aires; the operation of this line was handed over to Bolivia in 1967.

There are about 26,000 miles of track. Extensive reorganization is being carried out under a government emergency plan, pending the rationalization to be organized by the railways themselves 1970-74.

Subterráneos de Buenos Aires: Bartolomé Mitre 3342, Buenos Aires; state-owned underground railway; 3 lines of 32 km.; Gen. Administrator Lt.-Col. OSCAR FERNANDO CORDOVA.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; current plans include the construction of 2,850 km. of basic works and paving and building bridges (total investment 17,200m. pesos), in addition to maintenance work on the existing network of 45,276 km. with 1,748 bridges. It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fe and Mar del Plata, and inter-connecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club Argentino: Av. Libertador Gen. San Martín 1850, Buenos Aires; supplies information and road maps for touring Argentina.

Autobuses Sudamericanos S.R.L.: Entre Ríos 1135, Local 8 (Casilla 463), Rosario de Santa Fe; international bus services.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Pres. Ing. FEDERICO PREUSCHE; Gen. Administrator Ing. LEANDRO J. OTERO.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

An agreement was signed in January 1967 between Argentina and Paraguay establishing equal navigational rights for merchant vessels of both countries on the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Plate.

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Ministerio de Obras Públicas; Av. Julio A. Roca 734/42, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; U.S.\$ 350m. is being spent over the five year period 1971-75 on the modernization of river and sea ports; Administrator-Gen. Vice-Adml. J. A. DESIMONI; publs. *Técnica y Puertos, Boletín Mensual, Nuestra Imagen*.

Capitanía del Puerto: Buenos Aires; f. 1967 by the revolutionary government to rearrange the working of the ports; Port Captain Capitán de Navío MARIO ANDRÉS DURRIEU.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas (ELMA): Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; following the amalgamation of Flota Argentina de Navegación de Ultramar (F.A.N.U.) and Flota Mercante del Estado (F.M.E.); operates coastal services in S. America, services to N. America and Europe.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avenida Pres. R. Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Administrator Ing. DANIEL A. BRUNELLA; Marine Superintendent Ing. ERNESTO R. PETERS.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport 35 km. from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America.

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Paseo Colón 185, Buenos Aires; f. Dec. 1949; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Rio de Janeiro; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Mexico via Lima and Bogotá. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Pres. Brig. ALBERTO SANTAMARÍA.

Austral Líneas Aéreas S.A.: Florida 234, Buenos Aires; f. 1971; services to Uruguay; domestic flights linking 22 cities in Argentina; fleet includes 4 BAC 1-11 series 400 and 3 BAC 1-11 series 500 and 3 YS-II/300; Pres. W. J. REYNAL.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; is under the control of the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. Its function is to establish new domestic air routes, which are later handed over to private enterprises for operation on a commercial basis.

Transportes Aéreos Buenos Aires (TABA): Suipacha 745, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; internal services; fleet includes 3 Otter DHC-6.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, KLM, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Luft-hansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), Sabena, SAS, Swissair, TAP and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Calle Suipacha 1111, Buenos Aires; Interventor MAURICIO FISCHER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 20 national travel associations from south and central America; Pres. JOSÉ RODRIGO MARIMÓN (Argentina); Exec. Dir. HECTOR JORGE TESTONI; publ. *Revista COTAL* (monthly).

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAVYT): Viamonte 640, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; Pres. FRANÇOIS VERGER; publ. *Noticias de Turismo*.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; f. 1908; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet company; Dirs. ENZO VALENTI FERRO, ROBERTO OSWALD; Admin. CARLOS YAÑEZ.

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1532; f. 1944; municipally owned; contains 6 auditoria, 1 exhibition room and 2 art galleries; Dir.-Gen. KIVE STAFF; Admin. Dir. Col. ALFREDO JORGE URIEN.

Ballet del San Martín: f. 1968; Choreographic Dir. OSCAR ARAÍZ.

Teatro Nacional de Comedia (Gervantes): Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Administrator NESTOR SUÁREZ ABOY; Artistic Director PEDRO ESCUDERO; Technical Director MARIO VANARELLI.

Teatro del Pueblo: Buenos Aires; f. 1931; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Founder and Dir. LEÓNIDAS BARLETTA.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avenida del Libertador 8250, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Departments of Raw Materials, Energy, Technology, Research, Radiological Protection and Security, Logistics and Economics. Pres. Rear Adml. D. OSCAR ARMANDO QUIHILLALT.

Argentina's first nuclear reactor is being built at Atucha on the River Paraná de las Palmas. This reactor is due to go critical at the end of 1973 and will have a capacity of 319 MW. The second reactor will be built on the banks of the Río Tercero and is to be completed by 1978. It will have a capacity of 600 MW. Studies are currently in progress to assess the feasibility of building a third reactor at Bahía Blanca.

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

RA-1 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 150 kW.

RA-2 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 30W.

RA-3 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 8 MW.

RA-4 Universidad Nacional de Rosario: maximum capacity 0.1 W.

In 1972 the budget of the Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica amounted to 92 million pesos.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: San Luis; nuclear physics.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; the application and study of radio-isotopes and nuclear physics are carried out in the faculties of Agronomy, National Science, Medicine and Engineering.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: La Plata; Nuclear Chemistry and Spectroscopy; Beta spectroscope, 100-channel analyser.

Universidad Nacional de Litoral: Santa Fe; Nuclear Electronics, Metallurgy, Radio-Chemistry and Mineral Processing.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Río Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 1,500 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Trejo 323, Córdoba; 650 teachers, 3,015 students.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fe: San Martín 1966, Santa Fe; 491 teachers, 1,627 students.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 8,408 teachers, 90,000 students.

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 1,065 teachers, 4,263 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Calle Rivadavia 65, Mendoza; 844 teachers, 7,579 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 No. 776, La Plata; 1,209 teachers, 22,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fe; 1,406 professors, 15,330 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 487 teachers, 10,521 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avenida Colón 80, Bahía Blanca.

Universidad Nacional de Rosario: Córdoba 1814, Rosario; 2,053 teachers, 15,974 students.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,756 teachers, 11,489 students.

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional: Avda. Callao 660, Buenos Aires; 893 teachers, 9,805 students.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the offshore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Its External Territories are: Papua; Norfolk Island in the Pacific; the 27 Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean; Australian Antarctica, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea Islands Territory, MacQuarie Island and Ashmore and Cartier Islands. New Guinea (the north-eastern part of the island) is administered as a UN Trust Territory. Australia's nearest neighbour is Indonesia, covering the long archipelago to the north and north-west. The Australian climate is hot and dry with average temperatures of about 80°F (26.8°C) rising to over 120°F (49°C) in the interior. Over half the country is desert or semi-desert with little rainfall. English is the official language. An estimated 80,000 people have 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood. The population is Christian: Anglicans 34 per cent, Roman Catholics about 26 per cent, the remainder belonging mainly to other denominations. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a large seven-pointed white star in the lower hoist and five smaller white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in one of two enclaves of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the war Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened her political and economic ties with India, S.E. Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1970. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan she has given much aid, in money, materials and training, to Asian countries. In January 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Holt. Mr. Holt's Liberal-Country Party Coalition was returned to office with an increased majority at elections in November 1966. In 1967 Senator John Gorton became Prime Minister following the death of Mr. Holt in a swimming accident. In March 1971 Mr. Gorton resigned on a vote of no confidence and Mr. William McMahon became Prime Minister.

In December 1972, after 23 years in office, the Liberal-Country Party Coalition was defeated by the Labor Party, led by Mr. Gough Whitlam.

Government

Australia is a Federation of six States, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Australia and is permanently represented there by a Governor-General and by a Governor in each of the six States. The Federal Government consists of two elected Houses, the Senate in which the States have equal representation, and the House of Representatives where representation is based on population.

The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All, except Queensland, have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and she is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Australia's armed forces numbered 88,110 in 1972 (Army 47,760, Navy 17,500, Air Force 22,850). About 20 per cent of Australia's Budget is allocated to Defence. In January 1973 conscription was abolished.

Under the UN Charter and Trusteeship Agreement, Australia is responsible for the defence of Papua New Guinea until independence in either 1974 or 1975.

Economic Affairs

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal oil and mineral discoveries of recent years. Agriculture now contributes about 14 per cent of domestic production, but the share of agricultural products in total export trade has declined in recent years to 62 per cent with wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products remaining major export items. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have long been exploited, but recent discoveries of vast deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, iron ore and bauxite have transformed the economy; many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market. Manufacturing industries contribute over 28 per cent of the G.N.P. each year and employ some 1.4 million people, mainly in iron and steel and engineering. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Domestic sources of energy are coal gas, thermal- and hydro-electricity. Oil and natural gas production totalled 93.9 million barrels and 69,275 million cu. ft. respectively during 1970-71.

A new city to be called Murray and costing \$A600 million is to be built 52 miles south-east of Adelaide in South Australia. It will have an eventual population of 300,000.

Australia faces difficulties and uncertainties in economic affairs; these derive from such factors as the increased defence spending, the uncertainties facing primary products in world markets, high transport and labour costs, and the difficulties of overall policymaking arising from the autonomy in industrial and mineral development enjoyed by the States. In June 1971, Australia became a member of OECD.

AUSTRALIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

For her population, Australia has a well developed transport system with 25,000 miles of railway, 545,000 miles of roads and 83,000 miles of scheduled air routes. Until recently railways in some States were of different gauges, but a standard gauge system now covers almost all of the country. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Many of the larger sheep stations have their own aircraft. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia introduced old age pensions in 1909 and has since added invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 30 per cent of Federal Budget expenditure is allocated to Welfare.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six States. It is free and compulsory from the ages of six to fifteen at least. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the "outback". Some 20,000 are enrolled in correspondence classes and in 1950 the first School of the Air was established, using two-way receiver sets. Australia has fifteen universities with about 124,000 students.

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming

and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, and winter and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

Visas are not required by citizens of Ireland or South Africa, or by United Kingdom subjects of European descent.

Sport

Australians excel at sport, especially tennis and cricket. They play a number of codes of football and are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing. They also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Queen's Birthday)*, December 25-26 (Christmas)†.

1974: January 1, January 29 (Australia Day), April 12-15 (Easter), April 25 (Anzac Day).

There are also a number of State holidays.

* Except in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard=3 feet=36 inches=91.44 centimetres.

1 mile=1,609.344 metres.

Areas: 1 square mile=640 acres=2.59 square kilometres.

Weight: 1 ton=20 cwt.=2,240 lb.=1,016.05 kilogrammes.

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon=8 pints=4.5461 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 Australian dollar.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling=\$A1.751;

U.S. \$1=70.59 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

NOTE.—The Australian statistical year mostly ends in June.

AREA (sq. km.)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
7,686,884	801,431	227,620	1,727,530	984,381	2,527,633	68,332	1,347,525	2,432

POPULATION (June 30th, 1972)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
12,959,000	4,662,900	3,546,100	1,869,300	1,186,500	1,053,200	392,200	90,400	158,400

At the Census in June 1966 there were 80,207 persons of 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood; the 1968 estimate was 122,000

Population (Sept. 1972): Estimate 13,000,000.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES

POPULATION (Census, June 30th, 1971*)

Canberra (national capital)	156,334	Perth (capital W. Australia)	639,622
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	2,717,069	Newcastle	249,962
Melbourne (capital Victoria)	2,388,941	Wollongong	185,890
Brisbane (capital Queensland)	816,987	Hobart (capital Tasmania)	129,808
Adelaide (capital S. Australia)	809,466	Geelong	115,047

* Preliminary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1971)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales	98,466	43,038	41,691
Victoria	75,498	32,386	30,598
Queensland	39,970	16,538	16,339
S. Australia	22,996	10,833	9,686
W. Australia	24,239	9,382	1,806
Tasmania	8,321	3,578	3,295
N. Territory	2,832	485	637
Aust. Capital Ter.	4,040	1,397	598
TOTAL	276,362	117,637	110,650

MIGRATION

YEAR	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1967	361,345	275,825	637,170	311,727	233,534	545,261	91,909
1968	465,232	306,560	771,792	403,748	254,991	658,739	113,053
1969	545,559	353,299	898,858	475,840	293,972	769,812	129,046
1970	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	548,353	355,448	903,801	122,874
1971	625,066	453,732	1,078,798	581,510	412,683	994,193	84,605

EMPLOYMENT*

('000 persons)

	JUNE 1970	JUNE 1971	JUNE 1972
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	14.8	14.6	15.1
Mining and Quarrying	69.4	74.2	74.5
Manufacturing	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0
Public Services†	113.4	115.1	116.6
Building and Construction	367.3	379.0	384.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	362.4	370.8	370.6
Commerce	730.9	746.6	764.0
Finance and Property	208.8	217.3	219.2
Public Authority Activities	192.3	201.0	209.4
Community and Business Services	643.1	687.5	698.4‡
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service	261.7	279.7	287.1
TOTAL	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.9‡
Private	3,261.7	3,368.7	3,384.2
Government	1,078.7	1,109.1	1,123.7‡

* Wage and salary earners in civilian employment. Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

† Comprises Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

‡ From July 1971: excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE AREA OF CROPS ([']000 acres)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Wheat	22,441	26,799	23,440	16,009
Oats	3,380	3,872	3,396	3,838
Sugar Cane	553	568	526	545
Barley	2,611	3,314	3,759	4,942
Maize	200	164	197	212
Potatoes	106	113	107	95
Vineyards	140	143	150	158
Fruit	311	310	309	305

PRODUCTION

	Unit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Wheat	['] 000 bushels	277,289	543,950	387,512	289,895
Oats	" "	39,628	94,250	68,723	88,882
Barley	" "	36,798	72,588	74,901	103,650
Maize	" "	7,132	5,869	7,543	8,331
Sugar Cane	['] 000 tons	16,756	18,413	15,535	17,366
Wine	['] 000 gallons	44,444	52,111	63,127	55,257

FRUIT ([']000 bushels)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Apples	22,174	22,259	23,238
Apricots	2,004	1,815	2,425
Bananas	4,940	5,160	5,142
Oranges	12,137	10,786	14,804
Peaches	5,280	5,513	6,012
Pears	5,245	9,331	9,192
Plums and Prunes	904	985	909

LIVESTOCK ([']000)

	1969	1970	1970-71	1971-72*
Horses	n.a.	456	n.a.	n.a.
Cattle	20,611	22,162	24,373	27,894
Sheep	174,605	180,080	177,192	163,885
Pigs	2,253	2,398	2,590	3,166

* Preliminary.

MEAT ([']000 tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Beef and Veal	994	1,031	1,146
Mutton	434	463	588
Lamb	309	349	345
Pig Meats	172	179	191

* Preliminary.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	UNIT	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Whole Milk . . .	million gal.	1,661	1,600	1,568
Factory Butter . . .	million lb.	494	448	432
Factory Cheese . . .	" "	168	171	175
Processed Milk Products (whole milk equivalent) .	million gal.	104	128	125

* Preliminary.

WOOL ('000 lb.)

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
1,769,500	1,947,800	2,035,700	1,935,300	869.1

* Million kg.

MINING (a)

	UNIT	1968	1968-69*	1969-70*	1970-71*
Coal (Black) . . .	'000 tons	40,183	42,650	47,759	48,935
Coal (Brown) . . .	" "	22,971	23,128	23,927	22,814
Bauxite(b) . . .	" "	2,633	3,207	4,158	5,470
Zircon(c) . . .	tons	195,585	231,234	246,095	273,488
Iron . . .	'000 tons	16,920	20,502	28,223	35,537
Lead . . .	" "	383	392	452	410
Zinc . . .	" "	416	437	488	437
Copper . . .	" "	108	123	140	170
Titanium(d) . . .	" "	579	666	790	840
Tin . . .	tons	6,537	7,411	8,695	8,782
Tungsten . . .	units of 22.4 lb.	144,552	163,111	173,229	163,439
Crude Petroleum . . .	'000 bls.	13,877	14,066	30,643	93,949
Natural Gas . . .	million cu. ft.	216	2,874	25,254	69,275
Gold . . .	'000 fine oz.	782	730	663	614
Silver . . .	" " "	21,394	24,410	27,497	23,269
Nickel . . .	tons	4,603	6,086	17,762	34,366

(a) Figures for metallic minerals represent contents based on chemical assay. (b) In terms of alumina Al_2O_3 . (c) In terms of zircon (ZrO_2) contained in zircon concentrates. (d) In terms of TiO_2 contained in rutile, ilmenite and leucosene.

* Preliminary.

Note: Prior to 1968-69 mineral production figures were collected on a calendar year basis.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(1969-70)

INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING DURING 1969-70	PERSONS EMPLOYED*	TURNOVER (\$m.)
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	4,911	193,822	4,438
Textiles	902	59,860	769
Clothing and Footwear	3,488	122,984	1,009
Wood, Wood Products and Furniture	6,148	83,434	973
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	3,523	106,690	1,388
Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products	1,236	66,296	1,600
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,858	53,213	834
Basic Metal Products	651	93,331	2,559
Fabricated Metal Products	1,549	150,128	1,516
Other Machinery and Equipment	5,080	121,724	2,197
Transport Equipment	4,809	197,277	2,489
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,862	69,778	929

* Includes working proprietors.

Note: Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the census and the items of data.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1970-71	1971-72
Steel (Ingots)	'000 tons	6,693	6,405
Electric Motors (<1 h.p.)	'000	3,025	3,228
Clay Bricks	million	1,669	1,750
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	1,586	1,722
Nitric Acid	tons	117,976	141,311
Radios	'000	746	760
TV Sets	"	337	353
Motor Vehicles	"	453	406
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	64	58
Cotton Cloth	'000 sq. yds.	56,495	56,120
Tinplate	'000 tons	304	302
Gas/Electricity	million kWh	57,974	60,885
Cement	'000 tons	4,611	4,728

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling = \$A1.751; U.S. \$1 = 70.59 Australian cents.

\$A100 = £57.10 = U.S. \$141.67.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET

(Consolidated Revenue Fund)

(\$A million)

REVENUE	1971-72	1972-73	EXPENDITURE*	1971-71	1972-73
Income Tax	5,303.7	5,771.8	Defence†	1,236.1	1,318.5
Sales Tax	682.8	736.5	War and Repatriation	437.7	481.1
Customs	467.9	525.0	Social Services and Welfare		
Excise	1,212.0	1,283.0	Payments	1,752.2	2,078.0
Payroll Tax	99.1	5.5	Other†	3,105.7	2,957.6
Other Taxes	78.4	78.7			
Other Revenue	844.2	889.2			
TOTAL	8,638.1	9,289.7	TOTAL	6,531.7	6,835.1

* Excludes Commonwealth Payments to the States: 1971-72 \$2,156 million; 1972-73 \$2,455 million.

† "Defence" excludes Loan Fund expenditure under U.S. Defence Credit arrangements.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATE BUDGET ESTIMATES

(\$A million—1972-73)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
New South Wales . . .	1,633	1,643
Victoria	1,101	1,119
Queensland	675	679
South Australia	487	494
Western Australia . . .	469	475
Tasmania	176	179
TOTAL (inc. other items)	4,541	4,589

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$A million)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
NATIONAL INCOME	21,538	23,829	26,310
Income payable abroad (net)	565	648	672
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	22,103	24,477	26,982
Depreciation allowances	2,364	2,570	2,772
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	24,467	27,047	29,754
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,354	2,188	n.a.
Mining and quarrying	563	753	n.a.
Manufacturing	6,836	7,531	n.a.
Electricity, gas and water	855	928	n.a.
Building and construction	1,984	2,210	n.a.
Transport and communication	2,031	2,280	n.a.
Commerce	3,382	3,746	n.a.
Public administration and defence	1,011	1,143	n.a.
Community and business services	2,173	2,512	n.a.
Other	3,279	3,757	n.a.
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,748	3,024	3,333
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	27,215	30,071	33,087
Net imports of goods and services	375	3	42
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	27,590	30,074	33,129
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	16,333	17,844	19,529
Government consumption expenditure	3,367	3,683	4,233
Gross fixed capital formation	7,207	7,892	8,699
Physical changes in stocks	674	500	423

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS

(30 June—\$A million)

	1970	1971	1972
Gold	240.9	227.1	232.9
SDR's	78.6	146.4	209.5
IMF Gold	216.8	186.4	149.5
Foreign Exchange	1,001.8	1,720.2	3,172.5
TOTAL	1,538.1	2,280.1	3,764.4

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(30 June—\$A million)

	1970	1971	1972
Coins	164.3	180.4	192.8
Notes	1,195.8	1,369.4	1,508.2
TOTAL	1,360.1	1,549.8	1,701.0

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (\$A million)

	1969-70			1970-71		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	3,967	3,553	414	4,216	3,790	426
Non-Monetary gold	18	—	18	15	—	15
Transportation	445	754	-309	412	836	-364
Travel	120	186	-66	136	199	-63
Investment income	148	734	-586	170	750	-580
Government, n.i.e.	87	124	-37	81	127	-46
Other services	125	215	-90	140	234	-94
Total	4,910	5,566	-656	5,230	5,936	-706
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	186	114	72	181	134	47
Central Government	—	180	-180	—	185	-185
Total	186	294	-108	181	319	-138
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	-763	—	—	-844
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary:</i>						
Government transactions (net)	6	191	-185	—	63	-63
Private investment	1,092	151	941	1,585	101	1,484
Marketing authorities investment	—	47	-47	—	43	-43
Total	1,098	389	709	1,585	207	1,378
<i>Monetary:</i>						
Changes in official reserve assets	—	118	-118	—	742	-742
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	75	—	75	64	—	64
Other official monetary institutions transactions	12	—	12	10	—	10
Other	35	7	28	100	1	99
Total	122	125	-3	174	743	-569
Balancing item	58	—	58	36	—	36
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	763	—	—	844

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT (\$A million)

	INFLOW					
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries	IBRD	Total
1966-67	48	388	14	111	-23	539
1967-68	356	565	39	174	-23	1,110
1968-69	469	378	25	334	-24	1,182
1969-70	275	356	26	329	-20	966
1970-71	536	492	34	477	-16	1,523

	OUTFLOW					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua and New Guinea	Other Countries	Total
1966-67	— 1	12	4	18	6	39
1967-68	5	9	— 1	21	8	43
1968-69	11	13	— 2	34	5	60
1969-70	29	12	2	90	8	140
1970-71	— 3	20	2	58	13	89

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*
(\$A million)

	YEAR ENDED JUNE			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Government Transfer Payments:</i>				
Papua and New Guinea	106	116	131	132
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions	54	64	55	73
TOTAL	160	180	186	205

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$A million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*	1971-72
Imports (f.o.b.) . .	3,045	3,264	3,469	3,881	4,150	4,008
Exports (f.o.b.) . .	3,024	3,045	3,374	4,137	4,376	4,896

* Revised.

COMMODITIES
(\$A'000)

IMPORTS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	EXPORTS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Producers' Materials for use in:				Food and Live Animals	1,234,514	1,480,268	1,728,440
Building and Construction . .	132,651	146,947	135,533	Butter	52,459	48,055	48,866
Rural Industries . .	51,124	45,383	40,768	Cheese	19,579	18,382	22,421
Motor Vehicle Assembly . .	288,070	288,100	256,379	Bacon and Hams . .	306	425	416
Other Manufacturing .	1,257,031	1,297,846	1,257,555	Meat of Bovine Animals . .	292,132	303,096	389,323
Capital Equipment:				Meat of Sheep, Lambs and Goats . .	81,747	74,441	107,439
Producers' Equipment	858,196	981,930	915,335	Pork	4,050	1,425	3,144
Road Vehicles and Chassis . .	121,324	155,285	159,533	Dried Fruits . . .	16,091	20,053	19,775
Railway Equipment, Ships, Aircraft .	108,499	137,780	116,057	Preserved Fruit and Preparations . .	40,618	46,806	40,878
Finished Consumer Goods:				Wheat	337,570	433,000	418,529
Food, Beverages and Tobacco . .	142,879	157,234	165,121	Flour	21,641	20,051	13,712
Clothing and Accessories . .	45,382	57,108	76,438	Barley	22,768	50,820	74,344
Other	578,359	580,210	628,298	Sugar	116,127	149,645	210,595
Fuels and Lubricants†	47,905	61,495	69,406	Beverages and Tobacco.	10,606	14,590	15,616
Auxiliary Aids to Production . .	95,875	99,823	100,515	Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels .	1,398,082	1,292,520	1,337,959
Munitions, etc. . .	95,328	89,419	33,839	Wool (greasy) . .	683,545	493,073	524,518
				Wool (scoured, etc.) .	77,498	50,754	57,690
				Sheep and Lamb skins (excl. pieces) . .	64,101	49,813	51,657
				Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials . .	200,136	247,862	300,425
				Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . .	25,850	29,119	34,774
				Chemicals	164,746	191,179	244,569
				Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . .	540,655	516,512	566,210
				Machinery and Transport Equipment . .	279,802	325,085	374,681
				Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . .	57,080	73,566	100,637
				Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind . .	225,751	205,058	193,070
				TOTAL	4,137,222	4,375,757	4,896,381
Non-Merchandise Trade	3,822,623	4,098,560	3,954,775				
	58,604	51,468	53,590				
TOTAL	3,881,227	4,150,028	4,008,365				

† Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in "Other Producers' Materials".

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(\$A '000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
Belgium-Luxembourg	42,978	43,272	27,726	28,220
Canada	105,984	139,117	166,581	138,149
Ceylon	14,199	8,037	12,073	11,989
China, People's Republic of	63,277	37,257	31,584	41,318
Egypt	62,139	86,878	2,735	88
Finland	1,599	11,454	20,158	17,028
France	103,043	127,900	74,213	69,136
Germany, Federal Republic of	132,112	149,785	295,661	292,382
Hong Kong	90,403	100,386	61,116	68,121
India	38,031	36,394	32,230	35,215
Indonesia	39,076	57,209	22,523	14,312
Italy	70,897	89,391	86,089	87,368
Japan	1,190,858	1,360,152	573,581	628,569
Kuwait	12,567	13,537	35,226	33,621
Malaysia	66,494	70,111	32,740	31,030
Netherlands	47,567	56,215	69,304	66,816
New Zealand	232,231	277,125	95,240	112,264
Pakistan	16,112	6,002	14,552	7,426
Papua and New Guinea	163,369	156,965	22,630	23,576
Philippines	40,935	45,913	4,962	5,752
Poland	12,792	21,517	3,511	2,801
Saudi Arabia	14,466	15,383	23,575	20,010
Singapore	118,397	118,403	23,303	38,437
South Africa	85,947	79,237	20,348	21,420
Sweden	12,497	12,485	76,067	72,516
Switzerland	6,440	5,671	62,783	73,611
Taiwan	40,009	55,680	22,854	35,147
Thailand	32,290	37,305	3,918	7,415
U.S.S.R.	62,368	82,825	2,204	1,836
United Kingdom	493,847	449,243	887,168	836,120
United States of America	519,424	615,294	1,041,668	872,618
Viet-Nam, Republic of	15,117	8,017	98	13
Other Countries	428,292	522,161	301,607	314,041
TOTAL	4,375,757	4,896,381	4,150,028	4,008,365

TRANSPORT

PARTICULARS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Railways:				
Route Mileage*	25,146	25,095	25,060	25,022
Passengers ('000)	452,818	447,437	450,122	452,530
Goods and Livestock ('000 tons)	71,061	75,742	82,351	85,929
Roads:				
Motor Vehicles Registered*	4,344,746	4,586,234	4,860,909	5,140,490
Overseas Shipping:				
Tonnage Entered ('000 tons)	30,109	36,419	44,496	50,820
Tonnage Cleared ('000 tons)	30,278	36,159	44,573	51,399
Air Transport, Internal Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	56,724	60,348	66,241	71,212
Passengers Carried	4,668,153	5,184,828	5,911,002	6,340,036
Freight (short tons)	85,063	89,950	100,100	100,752
Mail (short tons)	9,417	9,876	10,625	10,931
Air Transport, Overseas Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	31,914	33,591	37,537	43,711
Passengers Carried	562,855	642,524	751,315	839,629
Freight (short tons)	13,733	18,537	21,165	23,650
Mail (short tons)	3,170	2,862	2,925	3,107

* June 30th.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	299,889	361,277	416,128	432,393

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

Tourist Spending (1970): A\$113,000,000.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At 30 June—'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Telephones:				
Services in Operation . . .	2,511	2,704	2,857	2,978
Instruments in service . . .	3,599	3,913	4,157	n.a.
Radio Licences*	2,630	2,670	2,699	2,758
Television Licences*	2,649	2,758	2,845	2,939
Combined Licences	2,190	2,275	2,337	2,420

* Includes combined radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	NUMBER	FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Government Schools	7,404	95,042	2,196,312
Non-Government Schools	2,184	22,988	611,074
Universities	15	840	123,776
Colleges of Advanced Education .	44	n.a.	44,468
Teachers' Colleges	60	n.a.	23,601

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra 2600, A.C.T.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Parliament must meet at least once every year.

THE SENATE*

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. The Senators are elected by proportional representation. They are chosen for a term of six years and retire by rotation, half from each State on 30 June of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State appoints a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

At least one-third of the members of the Senate must be present for the exercise of its powers.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. At present the House of Representatives is composed of 125 members which includes 2 members for the internal Territories. Until recently these members, though able to join in all debates, were entitled to vote only on matters affecting their territories; full voting rights were extended to the member for the Australian Capital Territory in 1967 and to the member for the Northern Territory in 1968.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 21 years of age, subject to certain disqualifications (e.g. if of unsound mind), who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Members of the Australian task force in Viet-Nam were made eligible to vote in the 1966 Federal elections, though voting was not compulsory. This empowered Australians under 21 to vote for the first time.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years. Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives are possessed by any British subject 21 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against a Commonwealth officer. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matters empowered by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished in most, if not all, matters involving the constitution and laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act assented to on June 30th, 1956 altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial and arbitral functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was set up to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the function of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, not less than two Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, not less than five Commissioners, and a number of Conciliators. Also, since 1928, jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by Commonwealth Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, usually courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

THE STATES

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those

matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The State may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

A committee was set up in 1956 to review the Commonwealth Constitution. The report of the Committee was submitted to the House of Representatives on October 1st, 1958, but its main proposals have yet to be approved. In 1967 a Bill was introduced into both Houses of Parliament which was subsequently passed. It was submitted to a Referendum in May 1967 and approved overwhelmingly. This constitutional provision lays down that the aboriginal people be included, for the purposes of calculation, in the total population of the Commonwealth and vested the Commonwealth Parliament with increased powers to legislate with respect to aborigines.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Formal possession of the east coast of Australia was taken in 1770. The first settlement was founded in 1788, and a responsible government was elected in 1856. It federated with the other States to form the Commonwealth in 1901.

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

Formerly a portion of New South Wales, Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony in 1851 and accorded responsible self-government four years later.

The legislative authority is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of thirty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of sixty-six members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than twelve members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland was formerly a part of New South Wales. It was formed into a separate colony with responsible government in 1859.

Legislative power rests with a unicameral Parliament composed of seventy-eight members elected from seventy-eight districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February 1836. The Constitution of October 24th, 1856 vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty members, one-half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The thirty-nine members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from thirty-nine electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of ten responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Formal possession of the country around King George Sound was taken in 1891. In June 1892 Captain James Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia.

Large grants of land were made to early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population. In 1850, when the State was in a poor condition, the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. In the following eighteen years, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Transportation ceased in 1868.

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the colony reaching 60,000 it should be elective. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 and became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. Responsible government was established in 1856.

The administration is vested in a Governor acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve

AUSTRALIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

the Council. The House of Assembly has thirty members elected for five years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory covers 520,280 square miles, of which 94,025 square miles is reserved for aboriginals. Population, excluding full-blood aboriginals, is about 62,000, and there are estimated to be 18,000 full-blood aboriginals.

The Territory was incorporated in New South Wales in 1825, but in 1863 was added to South Australia. It was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1911. By a Federal Act of 1947 a Legislative Council (sitting at Darwin) was set up, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official members and 6 elected members. At present the Council consists of an elected President, 6 nominated official members and 11 elected members. The Northern Territory is administered

* In March 1973 the Government announced that the number of Senators would be increased from 60 to 64, with 2 representing the Northern Territory and 2 the Australian Capital Territory.

on behalf of the Commonwealth Government by the Administrator and the Department of the Northern Territory in Darwin. In addition the Legislative Council is given the power to make Ordinances for the peace order and good government of the Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian Capital Territory within which the Seat of Government is situated, is administered by the Commonwealth Government. The main department assisting in this regard is the Department of the Australian Capital Territory. Under legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament the Governor-General is given power to make ordinances for the peace order and good government of the Territory. There is established in the Territory an elected Advisory Council which may advise the Government on matters affecting the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

April 1973)

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir PAUL M. C. HASLUCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.S.T.J., P.C., M.A.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

(Sworn-in December 19th, 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Hon. GOUGH WHITLAM, Q.C.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence: Hon. LANCE BARNARD, Q.C.

Treasurer: Hon. FRANK CREAN.

Minister for Overseas Trade and Secondary Industries: Hon. Dr. JAMES CAIRNS.

Attorney-General and Leader in the Senate: Senator the Hon. LIONEL MURPHY, Q.C.

Minister for Immigration: Hon. ALBERT GRASSBY.

Minister for Science and External Territories: Hon. WILLIAM MORRISON.

Minister for Social Security: Hon. WILLIAM HAYDEN.

Minister for Northern Development: Hon. Dr. REX PATTERSON.

Minister for Primary Industries: Senator the Hon. KENNETH WRIEDT.

Minister for Media: Senator the Hon. DOUGLAS MCCLELLAND.

Minister for Property and Services and Leader in the House of Representatives: Hon. FREDERICK DALY.

Special Minister, Minister assisting the Prime Minister and Deputy Leader in the Senate: Senator the Hon. DONALD WILLESEE.

Minister for Works: Senator the Hon. JAMES CAVANAGH.

Minister for Labour: Hon. CLYDE CAMERON.

Minister for Urban and Regional Development: Hon. THOMAS UREN.

Minister for Transport and Civil Aviation: Hon. CHARLES JONES.

Minister for Education: Hon. KIM BEAZLEY.

Minister for Health: Hon. Dr. DOUGLAS EVERINGHAM.

Minister for Environment and Conservation: Hon. Dr. MOSS CASS.

Postmaster-General: Hon. LIONEL BOWEN.

Minister for Housing: Hon. LESLIE JOHNSON.

Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. GORDON BRYANT.

Minister for Minerals and Energy: Hon. REGINALD CONNOR.

Minister for Repatriation and Minister assisting the Minister for Defence: Senator the Hon. REGINALD BISHOP.

Minister for Tourism and Recreation: Hon. FRANCIS STEWART.

Minister for Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory: Hon. KEPPEL ENDERBY.

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: Hon. FREDERICK C. CHANEY, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Papua New Guinea: LESLIE W. JOHNSON, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Norfolk Island: Air Commodore R. N. DALKIN, D.F.C.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. W. SUTHERN (Official Representative).

Christmas Island: J. S. WHITE (Official Representative).

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Gen. Sir JOHN WILTON, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Chief of the Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral Sir VICTOR SMITH, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Chief of the Air Staff: Air Vice-Marshal C. F. READ, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief of the General Staff: Lt.-Gen. Sir THOMAS DALY, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 58 Mugga Way (E); *Ambassador:* J. GÓMEZ ERRAZUÑEZ.
***Austria:** Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Ave., Civic Centre (L); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ PEIN.
Bangladesh: Canberra (HC); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HOSSAIN ALI.
Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. NAAYKENS.
***Brazil:** 6 Monaro Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* LEONARDO E. DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.
***Burma:** 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* U MAUNG MAUNG.
Canada: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. J. McCARDLE (also accred. to Fiji).
Chile: 26 Melbourne Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO REITH-MULLER.
China, People's Republic of: (E); *Ambassador:* WANG KUO-CHUAN.
Egypt: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* KHAIRY AHMED RAGHEB EL AYOUTY.
Fiji: 9 Beagle St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. N. NAIR.
***Finland:** 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill (L); *Ambassador:* T. MENTULA.
France: 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM.
German Democratic Republic: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Germany, Federal Republic: Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ VOIGT.
Ghana: 131 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. OWUSU-AKYEAMPONG (also accred. to Malaysia).
***Greece:** 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXIUS STEPHANOU.
India: 92 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAMBASIVA KRISHNAMURTI.
***Indonesia:** 4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* SUGITNO SUKIRNO.
***Ireland:** 2nd Floor, Bank House, Civic Square (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD WOODS.
***Israel:** 6 Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* M. ERELLO.
Italy: 27 State Circle, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PAOLO CANALI.
Japan: 3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* SHIZUO SAITO.
Khmer Republic: 5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* NAY VALENTIN.
***Korea, Republic of:** 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* CHOONG SIK MIN.
Laos: 71 National Circuit, Deakin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHANSAMONE VOGSOPHAY.
Lebanon: 2 Azabu Tokyu Apartments No. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAFIL GHARZUDDINE (Resident in Tokyo).

***Malaysia:** 71 State Circle, Acton (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dato DONALD A. STEPHENS.
Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. L. FORACE.
Mexico: 5 Nuyts St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* J. GAMAS-TORRUCO.
Nepal: (E); *Ambassador (designate):* PRAKASH CHAD THAKUR.
Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* R. C. PEKELHARING.
New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre (HC); *High Commissioner:* ERIC CHAPMAN.
Norway: 3 Zeehan St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. JAKOBSEN.
***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* M. M. ABBAS.
Peru: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Ambassador:* G. A. BARREDA.
***Philippines:** Moonah Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* G. G. ABAD.
Portugal: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS A. EMPIS WEMANS.
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSIF GHEORGHIU.
Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *Ambassador:* A. P. RAJAH.
South Africa: Corner of State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* J. B. MILLS.
Spain: 19 Beagle St., Red Hill (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN RAMÓN PARELLADA.
***Sri Lanka:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner:* JUSTIN SIRIWANDINE.
Sweden: Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* PER ANGER.
Switzerland: 44 Endeavour St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAX KOENIG.
Thailand: 10 Adelaide Ave., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* VIVADH NA PUMBEJRA.
Turkey: 60 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET BAYDUR.
U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith (E); *Ambassador:* D. P. MUSIN.
United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MORRICE JAMES.
U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* MARSHALL GREEN.
Uruguay: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* F. MONTERO.
Vatican: 40 Edward St., Sydney; *Nuncio Mgr.* PARO GINO.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 39 National Circuit, Forrest (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DO TRONG CHU.
Yugoslavia: 22 Endeavour St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* UROS VIDOVIC.

* Also accredited to New Zealand.

The following countries are represented by Consulates-General or Consulates: Bolivia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Liberia, Monaco, Nauru, Panama and Poland. *Note:* Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level have been established with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North Viet-Nam).

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: ALISTER MCMULLIN.

Chairman of Committees: Senator T. L. BULL.

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. LIONEL K. MURPHY, Q.C.

Leader of the Opposition: Senator R. G. WITHERS.

Leader of the Australian Democratic Labor Party: Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR.

Clerk: J. R. ODGERS, C.B.E.

(Election, November 1970)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Liberal Country }	21
Australian Labor	5
Australian Democratic Labor	26
Independent	5
	3

There are ten Senators from each of the six states.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: JAMES FRANCIS COPE.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: (vacant).

Leader of the Government: Hon. FREDERICK DALY, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition: Rt. Hon. BILLY SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P.

Clerk: A. G. TURNER, C.B.E.

(Election, December 1972)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Australian Labor	67
Liberal	38
Country	20

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.ST.J.

LIBERAL-COUNTRY COALITION MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier and Treasurer: Sir ROBERT WILLIAM ASKIN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government and Highways: Hon. Sir CHARLES B. CUTLER, E.D., M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Education: Hon. E. A. WILLIS, B.A., M.L.A. (L).

Chief Secretary and Minister for Sport: Hon. I. R. GRIFFITH, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare: Hon. J. L. WADDY, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (CP).

Attorney-General: Hon. K. M. McCAW, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Public Works: Hon. DAVIS HUGHES, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Transport: Hon. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Decentralization and Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (CP).

Minister for Lands and Tourism: Hon. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines and Power and Assistant Treasurer: Hon. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A.

Minister for Environment Control: Hon. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies: Hon. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Justice: Hon. J. C. MADDISON, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health: Hon. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Labour and Industry: Hon. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Cultural Activities and Conservation: Hon. G. F. FREUDENSTEIN, M.L.A. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT BUDD; Chair. of Committees Hon. THOMAS S. MCKAY.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. Sir KEVIN ELLIS, K.B.E., LL.B., B.E.C.; Chair. of Committees LEON ASHTON PUNCH.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.ST.J.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Arts: Hon. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Education: L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Forests: Hon. E. D. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.L.A.

Minister of Transport: Hon. VERNON WILCOX, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. Sir GILBERT L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Public Works and Water Supply: Hon. ROBERTS C. DUNSTAN, D.S.O.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement and Minister for Conservation: Hon. W. A. BORTHWICK, M.L.A.
Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines: Hon. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.L.A.
Minister for Local Government: Hon. ALAN J. HUNT, M.L.C.
Minister of Development, Decentralisation, Tourism and Immigration: Hon. MURRAY BYRNE, M.L.C.
Minister for Housing and Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.
Minister Without Portfolio and Asst. Minister of Education: A. A. SCANLAN, M.L.A.
Minister for Health: Hon. J. F. ROSSITER, M.L.A.
Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. J. A. RAFFERTY, M.L.A.
Minister for Social Welfare, Youth and Recreation: Hon. I. W. SMITH, M.L.A.
Attorney-General: Sir GEORGE O. REID, M.L.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. R. W. GARRETT, A.F.C., A.E.A., M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. G. J. NICOL, Clerk of the Council A. R. M. McDONNELL.
Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. VERNON CHRISTIE, M.P.; Chairman of Committees Sir EDGAR TANNER, C.B.E., E.D.; Clerk of the Assembly J. H. CAMPBELL.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: H.E. Air Marshal Sir COLIN T. HANNAH, K.B.E., C.B.

LIBERAL-COUNTRY COALITION MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier: Hon. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Education and Cultural Activities: Hon. Sir ALAN R. FLETCHER, M.L.A. (CP).
Treasurer: Hon. Sir GORDON W. W. CHALK, K.B.E., M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Development and Industrial Affairs: Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Mines and Main Roads: Hon. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Health: Hon. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. W. E. KNOX, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Transport: Hon. K. W. HOOPER, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Local Government and Electricity: Hon. H. A. McKECHNIE, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Lands and Forestry: Hon. W. A. RAE, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Tourism, Sport and Welfare Services: Hon. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Works and Housing: Hon. A. M. HODGES, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Primary Industries: Hon. V. B. SULLIVAN, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. N. T. E. HEWITT (CP).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. W. H. LONERGAN; Chair. of Committees W. D. LICKISS; Clerk C. GEORGE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Sir MARK OLIPHANT, F.R.S. LL.D., PH.D., F.A.A.

LABOR MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Mines and Development: Hon. DONALD A. DUNSTAN, Q.C., M.P.
Deputy Premier, Minister of Works and Minister of Marine: Hon. JAMES DESMOND CORCORAN, M.P.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Health: Hon. ALBERT J. SHARD, M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Irrigation: Hon. ALFRED FRANCIS KNEEBONE, M.L.C.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests: Hon. THOMAS MANNIX CASEY, M.L.C.
Minister for Environment and Assisting the Premier: Hon. GLEN R. BROOMHILL, M.P.
Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. LEONARD JAMES KING, Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Education: Hon. HUGH RICHARD HUDSON, M.P.
Minister of Local Government and Minister of Roads and Transport: Hon. GEOFFREY THOMAS VIRGO, M.P.
Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. DAVID H. MCKEE, M.P.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN; Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Legislative Council I. J. BALL.
House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. R. E. HURST; Chairman of Committees Hon. S. R. RYAN; Clerk G. D. COMBE, M.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir DOUGLAS KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

LABOR MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Cultural Affairs: Hon. JOHN T. TONKIN, M.L.A.
Deputy Premier, Minister for Industrial Development, Decentralization and the North-West: Hon. HERBERT E. GRAHAM, M.L.A.
Minister for Lands, Agriculture, Immigration and Forests: Hon. HYWEL DAVID EVANS, M.L.A.
Minister for Education and Recreation, Attorney-General and Asst. to the Treasurer: Hon. THOMAS DANIEL EVANS.
Minister for Housing, Fisheries and Fauna: Hon. ARTHUR WILLIAM BICKERTON.
Minister for Environmental Protection, Health and Town Planning: Hon. RONALD DAVIES.
Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Traffic Safety: Hon. COLIN JOHN JAMIESON.
Minister for Mines, Electricity and Fuel: Hon. DONALD GEORGE MAY.
Minister for Labour, Prices Control, Consumer Protection and Tourism: Hon. ALEXANDER DONALD TAYLOR.
Minister for Police, Transport and Railways: Hon. JOHN DOLAN.
Minister for Community Welfare and Leader in the Legislative Council: Hon. WILLIAM FRANCIS WILLESEE.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Local Government: Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS, M.L.C.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. L. C. DIVER; Chair. of Committees Hon. NORMAN ERIC BAXTER; Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments JOHN B. ROBERTS, M.B.E., E.D., J.P.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. DANIEL NORTON; Chair. of Committees THOMAS H. BATEMAN; Clerk of Assembly JOCELYN C. BARTLETT, D.F.M., J.P.

TASMANIA

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir EDRIC BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

LABOR MINISTRY

(March 1973)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. ERIC ELLIOTT REECE.

Deputy Premier, Attorney-General and Minister for the Environment: Hon. MERVYN G. EVERETT, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.

Chief Secretary: Hon. N. L. C. BATT, B.A.

Minister for Lands and Works: Hon. MICHAEL T. C. BARNARD.

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. LLOYD E. A. COSTELLO.

Minister for Industrial Development, Forests and Electricity: Hon. ROY F. FAGAN, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Health, Social Welfare and Road Safety: Hon. ALLAN J. FOSTER, M.B., B.S., M.R.A.C.G.P., M.R.C.P.

Minister for Housing: Hon. DOUGLAS A. LOWE.

Minister for Education: Hon. WILLIAM A. NEILSON.

Minister for Tourism: Mr. B. MILLER.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. C. B. M. FENTON; Clerk of the Council G. B. EDWARDS.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. ERIC W. BARNARD; Chair. of Committees GEOFFREY D. CHISHOLM; Clerk of the House, B. G. MURPHY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANBERRA)

Administrator: Hon. FREDERICK C. CHANEY, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Assistant Administrator: E. F. DWYER.

Director of Administration: A. A. SHAKESPEARE.

Director of Animal Industry and Agriculture: G. A. LETTS.

Director of Finance: J. J. RAVENSCROFT.

Director of Forestry: R. EVANS (Acting).

Director of Lands and Survey: V. T. O'BRIEN.

Director of Local Government and Community Services: H. T. PLANT.

Director of Mines and Water Resources: C. F. ADAMS (Acting).

Director of Special Projects: K. J. COSGROVE.

Director of Stores: O. J. CAMERON.

Director of Welfare: H. C. GIESE, M.B.E.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Australian Labor Party: Ainslie Bldg., 39 Ainslie Ave., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1891, for the socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliament Labor Party, the Prime Minister, the Hon. E. GOUGH WHITLAM, Q.C., M.H.R.; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, Senator the Hon. LIONEL MURPHY, Q.C., Federal Party Pres., T. J. BURNS, M.P.; Federal Sec. M. J. YOUNG.

Liberal Party of Australia, Tho: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Building, nr. Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, Canberra 2600; f. 1944; The Party supports freedom of enterprise, social justice and initiative. It has always maintained uncompromising opposition to doctrinaire socialism and communism. The Leader of the Party is the Rt. Hon. BILLY SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P.; the Leader in the Senate, Senator R. G. WITHERS; the Federal President is R. J. SOUTHEY, C.M.G.

Australian Country Party, Tho: John McEwen House, National Circuit Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1916; the principal objectives of the Party are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective

Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production. The Party upholds the integrity of the Commonwealth; Federal Parliamentary Leader Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY; Federal Dir. P. P. WARRICK; Gen. Sec. JAMES W. CUMING; publ. *The Countryman*.

Australian Democratic Labor Party: 561-7 George St., Sydney; formed 1955 following a split in the Australian Labor Party; Pres. J. D. BROSNAN; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE; Parliamentary Leader Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR; Deputy Leader Senator F. P. McMANUS.

Australia Party: 8 Holland St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; f. July 1969 "to satisfy an urgent need for an alternative in the political management of Australia"; successor to the *Australian Reform Movement*; on Defence and Foreign Affairs the party advocates an independent Australia adequately armed for defence but opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and the development of friendly relations with all countries, especially in Asia, backed by aid and trade; on domestic issues the party's policies include a re-structured education system financed

by increased Federal expenditure, parliamentary reform based on longer sessions and the establishment of standing committees along American lines, encouragement of entry of immigrants meeting specified educational standards within quota limits; mems. over 800 (1972); National Convenor GORDON BARTON; National Sec. Mrs. MARY McNISH; publ. *Reform* (fortnightly journal).

Farm and Town Party: Horsham, Vic.; f. March 1972; advocates economic justice for rural people; Chair. A. C. EVERETT.

Socialist Party of Australia: 111 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. Dec. 1971; 1,000 mems.; aims: to bring about a socialist society in Australia by working with the trade union movement and to foster international co-operation; Pres. P. CLANCY; Gen. Sec. P. SYMON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State. In 1968 appeals from the High Court when acting in a Federal Capacity to the Privy Council Judicial Committee were ended but appeals direct from Australian States have continued.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir G. RFIELD BARWICK, G.C.M.G.

Justices: Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD A. McTIERNAN, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS MENZIES, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM F. L. OWEN, K.B.E., Hon. Sir CYRIL A. WALSH, K.B.E., Hon. Sir HARRY TALBOT GIBBS, K.B.E.

Principal Registrar: A. N. GAMBLE, 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Little Bourke St., Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Deputy Presidents: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT, Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. GALLAGHER, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. MOORE, Hon. Mr. Justice L. H. WILLIAMS, Hon. Mr. Justice R. J. A. FRANKI, Hon. Mr. Justice A. P. AIRD, Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. ROBINSON, Hon. Mr. Justice VERNON WATSON, Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. C. CHAMERS.

Senior Commissioner: J. E. TAYLOR.

Commissioners: Mr. J. H. PORTUS, Mr. N. J. HOOD, Mr. J. L. GOUGH, Mr. L. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. T. C. WINTER, Mr. E. J. CLARKSON, Mr. H. G. NEIL, Mr. J. B. HOLMES, Mr. R. H. C. WATSON, Mr. O. O. O'REILLY, Mr. T. J. BRACK, Mr. E. G. DEVERALL, Mr. W. B. WILSON, Mr. J. P. HORAN.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice R. EGGLESTON, Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR, C.M.G., Hon. Justice J. A. NIMMO, O.S.T.J.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. SWEENEY.

Inspector-General: J. T. JOHNSTONE, Administrative Bldg., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

NEW SOUTH WALES

THE SUPREME COURT

King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. JOHN ROBERT KERR, C.M.G.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. KENNETH SYDNEY JACOBS.

Judges of Appeal: Hons. C. McLELLAND, K. W. ASPREY, J. D. HOLMES, Sir JAMES KENNETH MANNING, A. R. MOFFITT, M. F. HARDIE, L. W. STREET, R. M. HOPE, R. G. REYNOLDS.

Puisne Judges: Hons. J. H. McCLEMENS, R. LE GAY BRERETON, H. MAGUIRE, W. H. COLLINS, R. ELSE-MITCHELL, B. P. MACFARLAN, O.B.E., J. F. NAGLE, R. L. TAYLOR, D. M. SELBY, E.D., C. E. BEGG, P. H. ALLEN, J. O'BRIEN, S. ISAACS, N. A. JENKYN, J. A. LEE, M. M. HELSHAM, C. L. D. MEARES, P. B. TOOSE, C.B.E., G. CARMICHAEL, J. P. SLATTERLY, A. LARKINS, P. M. WOODWARD, D. L. MAHONEY, K. J. HOLLAND, F. C. HUTLEY, G. J. SAMUELS, I. F. SHEPPARD.

Prothonotary and Registrar, Court of Appeal: J. E. NOONAN.

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and sixteen Puisne Judges, a County Court, Courts of Mines, Licensing Courts, Magistrates Courts and Children's Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HENRY ARTHUR WINNEKE, K.C.M.G. O.B.E., Q.C.

Puisne Judges: Hons. T. W. SMITH, Sir GEORGE A. PAPE, A. D. G. ADAM, Sir DOUGLAS M. LITTLE, U. G. GOWANS, O. J. GILLARD, JOHN E. STARKE, E. H. E. BARBER, M. V. McINERNEY, G. H. LUSH, C. I. MENHENNITT, H. R. NEWTON, F. R. NELSON, K. V. ANDERSON, W. C. CROCKET, W. KAYE, J. G. NORRIS.

Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., S. H. COLLIE, E. N. BERGERE, G. S. BRETT.

Prothonotary: P. S. MALBON.

AUSTRALIA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

COUNTY COURT

Judges: G. L. DETHRIDGE, B. J. DUNN, T. G. RAPKE, H. T. FREDERICO, N. A. VICKERY, A. C. ADAMS, D. W. CORSON, J. F. FORREST, C. W. HARRIS, E. E. HEWITT, R. J. LECKIE, G. JUST, I. F. C. FRANICH, T. B. SHILLITO, J. P. SOMERVILLE, W. J. MARTIN, I. GRAY, A. J. SOUTHWELL, J. R. O'SHEA, G. BYRNE, H. OGDEN, GORMAN, D. WRIGHT.

Registrar: V. G. STAFFORD.

Assistant Registrar: E. N. DRAYTON.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir MOSTYN HANGER.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. C. G. WANSTALL.

Puisne Judges: Hon. N. S. STABLE, Hon. R. W. SKERMAN, Hon. G. L. HART, Hon. G. A. G. LUCAS, Hon. J. A. DOUGLAS, Hon. M. B. HOARE, c.m.g., Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL, Hon. R. H. MATTHEWS, Hon. E. S. WILLIAMS, Hon. D. G. ANDREWS, Hon. (acting) J. L. KELLY.

Registrar and Prothonotary: V. G. McMAHON.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. D. M. CAMPBELL.

Registrar: G. D. ROBERTS.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. P. G. KNEIPP.

Registrar: R. HORE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. J. BRAY, LL.D.

Judges: Hon. H. E. ZELLING, Hon. D. S. HOGARTH, Hon. C. H. BRIGHT, Hon. ROMA F. MITCHELL, Hon. G. H. WALTERS, Hon. W. A. N. WELLS, Hon. A. K. SANGSTER.

Master: J. BOEHM.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAWRENCE JACKSON, K.C.M.G.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. J. E. VIRTUE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. JOHN HALE, F. T. P. BURT, J. M. LAVAN, J. L. C. WICKHAM, A. R. A. WALLACE.

Master and Registrar: G. T. STAPLES.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.B.E.

Judges: Hon. Sir GEORGE H. CRAWFORD, Hon. F. M. NEASEY, Hon. D. M. CHAMBERS, Hon. R. R. NETTLEFOLD.

Master and Registrar: C. G. BRETtingham-MOORE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. W. FOX, Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E., Hon. F. X. L. CONNOR.

Additional Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, c.m.g., Hon. Sir RICHARD M. EGGLESTON, Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. A. E. WOODWARD, O.B.E., Hon. R. J. A. FRANKI.

Registrar: Z. HARTSTEIN.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. J. A. FRANKI, Hon. A. E. WOODWARD, Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, c.m.g., Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. W. E. S. FORSTER.

Master and Registrar-General: J. P. MORRISON.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

There are over 4.1 million members of the Church of England in Australia. The national office of the Church of England in Australia is: General Synod Office, P.O.B. 790Q, Queen Victoria St., Victoria Bldgs., Sydney 2000.

Primate of Australia: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, K.B.E., M.A., D.D., M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan: Most Rev. MARCUS L. LOANE, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FELIX R. ARNOTT, M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. GEOFFREY T. SAMBELL, B.A., TH.SOC.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are over 2.8 million Roman Catholics in Australia.

The Apostolic Delegate: H.E. The Most Rev. GINO PARO, D.D., tit. Archbishop of Torcello, 40 Edward St., North Sydney, N.S.W.

Archbishops

Adelaide . . .	Most Rev. JAMES W. GLEESON, D.D.
Brisbane . . .	Most Rev. PATRICK M. O'DONNELL, D.D.
Canberra and Goulburn . . .	Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL, D.D., PH.D.
Hobart . . .	Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne . . .	Most Rev. JAMES ROBERT KNOX, D.D., J.C.D.
Perth . . .	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY, D.D., PH.D.,
Sydney . . .	Most Rev. JAMES FREEMAN, D.D.
Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. JAMES CARROLL, D.D., Most Rev. THOMAS MULDOON, D.D., Most Rev. EDWARD KELLY, M.S.C., D.D.	

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 597 Burwood Rd., Auburn, Victoria 3122; Pres.-Gen. Rev. Dr. G. H. BLACKBURN, M.A., B.D., B.E.D.; Hon. Sec. Rev. J. G. MANNING; 49,600 mems.; 681 churches, 664 ministers, 1,000 local preachers; Sunday Schools: 11,679 teachers, 74,543 scholars; Carey Grammar and King's College for boys; Strathcona and Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools; Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in all states; missionary work in Zambia, Bangladesh, Assam, Northern Australia, New Guinea, West Irian, Philippines, Hong Kong, Timor and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia: 15 Russell St., Eastwood, N.S.W. 2122; f. 1892; 15,400 mems.; Pres. Rev. G. L. BARNES; Sec. Rev. H. T. WELLS; publ. *The Australian Congregationalist* (monthly).

Churches of Christ in Australia: 184 Surrey Rd., Blackburn, Victoria 3130; Conference Sec. E. W. ROFFEY; 184 Surrey Rd., Blackburn, Victoria 3130.

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, South Australia 5006; f. Oct. 1966, by amalgamation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; first missionaries to aboriginals 1838; first Lutheran Church 1838; 154,000 mems., 357 clergy; Pres. Rev. L. B. GROPE; First Vice-Pres. Rev. E. W. WIEBUSCH; Second Vice-Pres. Rev. C. I. KOCH, B.D.; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; Ministry trained at Luther Seminary, North Adelaide (Principal Rev. S. P. HEBART, D.TH., M.A.); teachers and other church workers trained at Lutheran Teachers College, Highgate, S.A. (Principal Rev. R. W. MAYER, B.A., DIP. ED.); six colleges; aboriginal missions in Central Australia (Hermannsburg, Finke River Mission), South Australia (Koonibba, Yalata) and Queensland (Hope Vale, Bloomfield River), also mission activity in New Guinea; radio programme (Australian Lutheran Hour) on 38 stations; publs. *The Lutheran* (official organ; fortnightly), *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Women*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend*, *Prism* (all monthly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly), *Lutheran Year Book*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Archbishop EZEKIEL; 300,000 mems.; Archdiocesan office in Melbourne, 221 Dorcas St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; Greek Orthodox Communities throughout Australia.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; 1 million adherents; Pres.-Gen. Rev. R. C. MATHIAS, M.A., DIP. R. ED., 96 Yarra St., Geelong, Vic. 3220; Sec.-Gen. Rev. W. J. O'REILLY, M.A., M.E.D., DIP.SOC.ST., 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: 156 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; 1,043,570 mems.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. L. FARQUHAR GUNN, Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Russian Orthodox Church: Clergy House, 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park, Sydney; f. 1933; 120 mems.; Minister Very Rev. A. GILCHENKO; Hon. Sec. A. V. SERAPININ.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory); 69 Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Territorial Commander Commissioner HENRY J. WARREN; Chief Sec. Col. BRAMWELL LUCAS; Eastern Territory (New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea); 140 Elizabeth St., Sydney 2000; Territorial Commander Lt. Commissioner H. W. G. WILLIAMS; Chief Sec. Col. RICHARD HOLZ; London Publicity: 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth St., Sydney; f. 1875; Chief Minister Rabbi RAYMOND APPLE; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, J.P., 166 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Melbourne Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Rd., South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. RAPAPORT; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,200 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press is partly based on modified British legislation, but as each state enacts its own laws, the form and severity thereof may vary.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case. Though this legislation is intended to protect the interest of the accused, it frequently hinders the journalist.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the state of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law, closely related to British law, ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel, knowing and plain. The most frequently cited defences are "fair comment and criticism" and "true and public benefit". Certain government agencies have privilege.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of four principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir PHILIP JONES: controls *The Herald* and *Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), *The Courier Mail*, *The Telegraph*, and *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane), *West Australian Daily News* (Perth), and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: Broadway, Sydney; Chair. Sir WARWICK FAIRFAX; with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *National Times*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times*, *The Age* and the *National Times* together with four large magazines; also has radio and television interests.

Consolidated Press Group: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; controls *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *The Australian Woman's Weekly* and *The Bulletin*.

Nationwide News Ltd.: 2 Holt St., Surrey Hills, Sydney 2010; Chair. Sir NORMAN YOUNG; Man. Dir. RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *Adelaide News* and *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide), *The Australian*, *Sunday Australian*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane), *The Sydney Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* and *Sunday Times* (Perth); also has interests in magazines and radio companies.

The total circulation of Australia's 52 daily newspapers (18 metropolitan and 34 provincial) is very high at about 3,680,000 million copies, or one for every three citizens. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has traditionally been almost entirely confined to the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the dailies *The Australian*,

which made history at its inception in 1964, and the *Australian Financial Review*, and the weeklies, the *Sydney Bulletin*, the *National Times* and the fortnightly *Nation*.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* (Melbourne), which has its own *Literary Review*, and *The Australian*, which has three pages of foreign affairs and five pages devoted to finance, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies in order of circulation include Melbourne's *Sun News Pictorial* (653,000) and *Herald* (508,000), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (320,000), *Sun* (311,000) and *Daily Mirror* (319,000), *Sydney Morning Herald* (279,000) and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (250,000), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (220,000).

NEWSPAPERS

For reasons of space only the metropolitan dailies are listed.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian: Nationwide News Ltd., 2 Holt St., Surry Hills; f. 1964; national daily; edited in Sydney, published simultaneously in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane; Proprietor RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor OWEN THOMSON; circ. 150,000.

Canberra News: Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1969; afternoon; circ. 11,000; Editor J. ALLSON.

Canberra Times, The: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Editor I. R. MATHEWS; circ. 33,000.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Airways News*): P.O.B. 349, Manuka 2603, A.C.T.; f. 1912; News Editor T. TOBIN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

Australian Financial Review: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor P. ROBINSON; Man. Editor V. J. CARROLL; circ. 38,000.

Daily Mirror: Head Office: 61 Kippax St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1941; evening; Man. Dir. K. R. MURDOCH; Editor-in-Chief R. N. TRAVIS; circ. 319,000.

Daily Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1879; Sydney; Independent, morning; circ. 320,000; Editor D. R. BURGONE.

Maitland Mercury: Maitland Mercury Newspapers and Printing Co. Pty. Ltd.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1858; morning; Gen. Man. D. L. BAUMFIELD; Man. Editor I. L. ARNOLD; circ. 64,049.

Newcastle Sun, The: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1918; evening; Gen. Man. D. L. BAUMFIELD; Man. Editor I. L. ARNOLD; Editor K. BROCK; circ. 30,456.

Sun, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1910; evening; Editor B. J. TIER; circ. 356,815.

AUSTRALIA—(THE PRESS)

Sydney Morning Herald, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor G. E. W. HARRIOTT; circ. 279,023.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

National Times: Broadway, Sydney; f. Feb. 1971; weekly; Editor MAX SUCH.

Sun-Herald: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1949; Sunday; Editor F. R. PETERSON; circ. 625,635.

Sunday Mirror: 61 Kippax St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1958; Editor I. SMITH; circ. 513,966.

Sunday Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1938 (merged with the former *Sunday Australian*); circ. over 560,000; Editor (vacant).

VICTORIA

DAILIES

Age, The: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne (Cnr. Lonsdale St.); f. 1854; Independent liberal; morning; circ. approx. 200,000; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor E. GRAHAM PERKIN.

Herald, Melbourne: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor C. WALLACE; circ. 508,000.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor A. S. HEINRICHS; circ. 647,878.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor A. DUNN.

Truth: 402 La Trobe St., Melbourne; f. 1902; weekly; Editor P. EDWARDS; circ. 390,000.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

Courier-Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933 by merger of *Brisbane Courier* (f. 1846) and *Daily Mail* (f. 1903); morning; circ. 260,000; Editor J. R. ATHERTON.

Telegraph: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; circ. 164,784; Editor-in-Chief J. F. WAKEFIELD, O.B.E.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1923; circ. 350,000; Editor H. G. TURNER.

Sunday Sun: Mirror Newspapers Ltd., Cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Streets, Valley, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1901; Editor R. JOHNSTON; circ. 294,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Advertiser: King William St., Adelaide 5000; f. 1858; morning; circ. 220,000; Editor-in-Chief D. F. COLQUHOUN.

News: 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; evening Mon. to Sat., circ. 150,000; Man. Dir. and Editor RONALD R. BOLAND.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Chronicle: 121 King William St., Adelaide; f. 1858; Fri.; agricultural weekly; Editor J. B. McCARTER.

Sunday Mail: 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912 circ. 240,000; Editor GEOFF JONES.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Daily News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening, Mon.-Fri.; circ. 125,223; Editor D. O'SULLIVAN.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; circ. 220,076; Editor M. C. WREN.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Countryman, The: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth, f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; circ. 17,454; Editor J. A. LAWSON.

Independent: Perth; cnr. Briggs and Swansea Sts., East Victoria Park, W.A. 6102; f. April 1969; Sunday; Editor PATRICK NILON; circ. 68,000.

Sunday Times: 34-36 Stirling St., Perth; f. 1897; Man. Dir. M. W. JAMES; Editor F. DUNN; circ. 196,000.

Weekend News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1960; weekly (Saturday); Editor D. O'SULLIVAN; circ. 105,769.

TASMANIA

DAILIES

Advocate: P.O. Box 63, Burnie; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 22,200; Editor D. J. CHERRY.

Examiner: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1842; morning; Independent; circ. 34,896; *Sunday Examiner-Express*, circ. 37,313; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE.

Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1854; morning; circ. 55,000; Editor D. N. HAWKER.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Saturday Evening Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1954; Editor R. SAUNDERS; circ. 40,000.

Sunday Examiner-Express: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1924; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE; circ. 36,853.

Advocate/Weekender: P.O.B. 63, Burnie; f. 1968; Saturday evening; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 15,898; Man. L. J. HARRIS; Editor D. J. CHERRY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DAILY NEWSPAPER

Northern Territory News: P.O. Box 675, Darwin; Mon. to Sat.; Editor J. F. BOWDITCH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Advertising News: G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1928; fortnightly; journal of advertising, advertising media and the graphic arts in Australia; circ. 3,157; Editor D. R. MASON.

Advocate: 143 a'Beckett St., Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; circ. 27,000; Editor E. ADAMS.

Australasian Post: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1946; illustrated; factual, general interest, particularly Australiana; mainly for male readers; Mon.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES.

Australian Cricket: Modern Magazines Pty. Ltd., 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1968.

Australian Miner, The: P.O.B. 349, Manuka A.C.T. 2603; f. 1969; mining and related subjects; weekly; Editor I. HUNTLEY; circ. 18,500.

Australian Women's Weekly: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; circ. 864,000; Editor Miss DOROTHY DRAIN.

Australian Worker: Worker Trustees, 238-240 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed.; circ. 61,000; Man. H. V. MOORE; Editor F. ROBERTS.

B & T: 340 Pitt St., P.O.B. 2608, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1949; weekly trade magazine of advertising, marketing and media; circ. 2,600; Gen. Man. R. M. BUMPSTEAD.

Building and Construction: 16-22 Cardigan St., Carlton, Man. Dir. J. L. WALTERS; circ. 6,750.

The Bulletin: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1880; incorporated *Australian Financial Times* in 1962; Wed.; Editor TREVOR KENNEDY.

Construction: 9th Floor, 36 Carrington St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1907; official organ of the Housing Industry Assn. of Australia; weekly N.S.W., Vic. and Qld.; Editor C. SPITERI.

Countryman: 24 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1917; monthly; circ. 29,253; Editor TREVOR PAYNE.

Current Affairs Bulletin: University of Sydney; Sydney 2006; f. 1952; monthly; Editor Dr. D. CROWLEY.

Incentive: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1965; weekly; Australian and overseas economics, politics, business, money market, statistics; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Land, The: 122 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1911; Thurs.; Man. Editor J. L. PARKER.

Listener-In T.V.: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; circ. 120,000; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.

Medical Journal of Australia, The: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1914; weekly; circ. 18,000; Man. J. G. ASTLES; Editor Dr. R. R. WINTON.

Methodist, The: 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; published by the Methodist Church in N.S.W.; fortnightly on Sat.; circ. 29,500; Editor Rev. W. D. O'REILLY.

Nation: 777B George St., Sydney 2000; f. 1958; Independent, progressive; fortnightly; merged with *The Review*, P.O.B. 5312BB, Melbourne, Victoria.

New Idea: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; weekly; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. J. HAYES.

News Weekly: 338 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 3000; f. 1943; Wed.; anti-Communist; National Civic Council organ; circ. 15,524; Man. Dir. G. A. MERCER; Editor E. S. MADDEN.

Pix/People: 21 Morley Ave., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1938; weekly; Editor K. FINLAY; circ. 180,000.

Queensland Country Life: 432 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 29,762; Man. Dir. WALLACE C. SKELSEY.

Stock and Land: Stock and Land Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 82, North Melbourne 3051; f. 1914; Wed.; livestock, land and wool market journal; official newspaper of Associated Stock and Station Agents of Melbourne, circ. 20,288, Man. Editor C. T. DEB. GRIFFITH.

TV Times: Australian Broadcasting Commission, Dudley Building, 630 George St., Sydney; f. 1958; Man. Editor C. DAY.

TV Week: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; national; Editor FRANK CROOK.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1869; farming, gardening; Weds.; Editor J. BALFOUR BROWN; circ. 106,000.

Woman's Day: G.P.O. Box 3970, 235-243 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; Monday; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; circ. approx. 510,000; Editor JOAN REEDER.

Worker, The: 236-238 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; alternate Mons.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; circ. 44,562; Editor J. P. DUNN.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Aircraft: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; second oldest aviation journal in the world; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON, O.B.E.

Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania: University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1966; archaeology and physical anthropology; three issues a year; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Architecture Building Engineering: 12 Downing St., Spring Hill, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1922; monthly; Editor GREG SMITH.

Architecture in Australia: 33A McLaren Street, North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 6 issues a year (Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.); circ. 6,900; Editor COLIN BREWER.

Australasian Engineer, The: Maxwell Newton, P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. 1908; monthly; Editor FRED COLEMAN.

Australasian Journal of Pharmacy: 18-22 St. Francis St., Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor J. G. DICKINSON; Manager I. G. LLOYD.

Australasian Journal of Philosophy: Department of Philosophy, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Philosophy; 3 issues yearly; Editor ROBERT BROWN.

Australia Today: 38 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1905; national pictorial, literary and statistical annual; Managing Editor R. S. HAPPEP.

Australian Current Taxation and Service: Butterworths Pty. Ltd., 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, 2067; f. 1936; monthly; Editors F. C. BOCK, E. F. MAXNIX.

Australian Home Beautiful: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor A. J. HITCHIN.

Australian House and Garden: 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor BERYL GUERTNER.

Australian Journal of Biological Sciences: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Botany: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Journal of Chemistry: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; monthly.

Australian Journal of Optometry: 26 Nithsdale St., Sydney; f. 1913; monthly; Editor J. L. HEWERT.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Politics and History: University of Queensland, St. Lucia Qld. 4067; f. 1955; 3 times a year; Editor G. GREENWOOD.

Australian Journal of Soil Research: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1963; twice yearly, at irregular intervals.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Law Journal: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editor PHILIP JEFFREY, Q.C.; Assistant Editor Dr. D. HODGSON.

Australian Left Review: Box A247, Sydney South P.O. 2000; f. 1966; bi-monthly.

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, Hosking House, Penfold Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor TELFORD CONLON.

Australian University: Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1962; 3 times a year; Editor Dr. S. W. COHEN.

Building: Maxwell Newton, P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. 1907; monthly; Editor (vacant).

Economic Record: Economics and Commerce Dept., University of Melbourne; f. 1925; four times a year;

- Journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Joint Editors Prof. R. I. DOWNING, A. H. BOXER.
- Electronics Australia:** Box 157, P.O. Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2015; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor-in-Chief W. N. WILLIAMS; Editor J. ROWE.
- Good Gardening:** 142 Clarence St., Sydney; quarterly; Editor BERYL GUERTNER.
- Historical Studies:** Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052; f. 1940; twice yearly, April and October; Editor N. D. McLACHLAN.
- Industrial Review and Mining Year Book of Australia:** 286 Hay St., Perth, W.A., 6000; Jan. each year.
- Journal of Pacific History:** Australian National University P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; annual; Editors J. W. DAVIDSON, W. N. GUNSON, D. A. SCARR.
- Manufacturers' Monthly:** 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1961; circ. 11,015; monthly.
- Meanjin Quarterly:** University of Melbourne, Parkville 3052, Victoria; f. 1940; quarterly; literature, art, discussion; Editor C. B. CHRISTENSEN, O.B.E.
- Modern Boating:** 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1965; Editor PETER CAMPBELL; circ. 16,500.
- Modern Motor:** 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 68,000; Editor ROB LUCK.
- Modern Office Administration:** 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; monthly; circ. 7,000.
- New Horizons in Education:** 1A Penn Corner, Glengowrie, S.A., 5044; f. 1938; published twice a year by the World Education Fellowship; Editor E. W. GOLDING.
- Oceania:** The University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.
- Open Road:** 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Asscn. (N.R.M.A.); circ. 875,380; monthly; Editor B. GIULIANO.
- Overland:** G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1954; literary; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.
- Pacific Islands Monthly:** 29 Alberta St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1930; specialist journal dealing with current affairs in the South Seas; Man. Dir. R. W. ROBSON, F.R.G.S.; Editor STUART INDER; Gen. Man. S. C. HUGHES; circ. 20,100.
- Progress:** 19 Main St., Osbourne Park, W.A. 6017; commerce, industrial and mining review; monthly; Man. L. G. CONSIDINE.
- Public Administration:** Department of Government, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; Editors G. R. CURNOW, T. H. KEWLEY.
- Queensland Countrywoman:** 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. W. D. CULLIFORD.
- Queensland Geographical Journal:** O'Brien House, 177-9 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland; annual of Qld. br. of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; Pres. JOHN J. G. CONROY; Hon. Gen. Dir., Sec. and Editor D. A. O'BRIEN, J.P., F.R.G.S.A.
- Rydge's C.C.E.M. (Construction, Civil Engineering Mining):** 74 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; monthly; circ. 5,261.
- Search-Science Technology and Society:** Science House, 157 Gloucester St., Sydney 2000; f. 1970 replacing *Australian Journal of Science*; journal of Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; monthly; circ. 4,000; Editor J. B. DAVENPORT.

South Pacific Bulletin (*Bulletin du Pacifique Sud*): South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, Box 306 Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000; quarterly in English and French; Editor C. E. BIRCHMEIER.

Textile Journal of Australia: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1926; monthly; Editor MARJORIE MCNEECE.

Walkabout: Sungravure Pty. Ltd., Herald Bldg., 235 Jones St., Broadway, N.S.W. 2007; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; Publisher Australian National Travel Association; Editor K. FINLAY; circ. 38,000.

World Review: University of Queensland Press, P.O.B. 42, Brisbane University, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1962; three times a year; published under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Queensland; Editor DENIS WRIGHT.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; monthly; a practical home gardener's journal; circ. 94,566; Editor N. MOODY.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 291 George St., Sydney; f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. E. J. L. TURNBULL; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. McLACHLAN and E. J. L. TURNBULL; Gen. Man. D. P. HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1928; Chair. A. T. SHAKESPEARE; branches Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Sydney

ANSA: 499 Parramatta Rd.; Bureau Chief EVASIO COSTANZO.

AP: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt St.; Bureau Chief GORDON TAIT.

New Zealand Press Association Ltd.: Brandon House, Featherston St., Wellington, New Zealand.

UPI: Caltex House, 167 Kent St., P.O.B. 5336; Man. CHARLES BERNARD.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 58 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1910; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. CROSLAND; publ. *The Journalist*; circ. 7,500.

Australian Newspapers Council: C.B.C. Chambers, 100 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1958 by the amalgamation of Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association and former Australian Newspapers Council; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. R. B. LEONARD, O.B.E.; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1906; Pres. B. A. KAESHAGEN; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1900; 117 mems.; Sec. COLIN C. JENKINS.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 34

AUSTRALIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

South Australian country newspapers; Pres. R. M. EDWARDS; Sec. J. F. POWER, J.P.

Queensland Country Press Association: 307 Queen St., Brisbane; Pres. J. W. FLOWER; Sec. A. D. MORRIS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1936; formerly *Australian Provincial Daily Press Ltd.*; Chair. G. R. DOWLING.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1910; Pres. D. M. YEATES; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 97 Colin St., West Perth 6005; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

Angus and Robertson (Publishers) Pty. Ltd.: 102 Glover St., Cremorne, N.S.W. 2090; f. 1884; Dir. RICHARD WALSH; fiction, general, children's and educational.

Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 119-125 Hawke St., West Melbourne, 3003; f. 1891; Dirs. L. J. BUTLER, W. A. KEMP, O.B.E., R. P. MORRIS, C. E. MOTT, W. A. THOMPSON, R. M. WALKER, P. A. WILLIAMS; religious and educational.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Man. JAMES G. ASTLES.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077; f. 1937; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.

Australian Consolidated Press: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Australian Council for Educational Research: Frederick St., Hawthorn, Vic. 3122; f. 1930; educational research reports, reviews, comparative studies, tests, technical reports and manuals, teaching aids, educational journals; Dir. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., LL.D. (Hon.), F.A.C.E.

Australian Government Publishing Service: The Treasury, Parkes Place, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; Controller P. A. NOTT; Dir. B. P. SHURMAN.

Australian National University Press: P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 30-40 new books annually as well as *New Guinea Research Bulletin*; Dir. W. A. WOOD; Editor Miss P. CROFT.

S. John Bacon Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 119 Burwood Rd., Burwood, Melbourne 3125; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, general educational material, greeting cards, music; Man. Dir. J. F. BACON; Sec. N. K. CUTHBERT; Man. R. M. LOGAN.

Brooks, William and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.: 921-929 Kingsford Smith Drive, Eagle Farm, Brisbane; f. 1888; Dirs. R. A. McWILLIAM, R. B. MACARTHUR-ONSLow, R. W. MACARTHUR-ONSLow, H. LAVERY; Sec. K. PROWD; educational.

*Butterworth and Co. (Australia) Ltd.: 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; London Office: Butterworths Pty. Ltd., 88 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6AB; f. 1912; law, medical, scientific and accountancy publications; Man. Dir. D. KINGHAM.

Cassell Australia Ltd.: 30-36 Curzon St. (P.O.B. 32), North Melbourne, Vic. 3051 and 76 Bay St., Broadway, N.S.W. 2000; inc. 1963; publishers of Australian fiction, general and educational titles; Man. Dir. J. R. MOAD.

Cheshire Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; also in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Wellington and London; educational publishing at all levels; Man. Dir. B. J. RIVERS; Publishing Dir. TREVOR BARR.

*Collins, Wm. (Australia), Ltd.: 36-38 Clarence St., Sydney, 351 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 177 Edward St., Brisbane, C.M.L. Building, King William St., Adelaide, and 40 Claremont Shopping Centre, Claremont, W.A.; regd. in Australia 1946; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.

Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 129 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1940; Dirs. KEITH P. MOSS (Managing), H. F. WESTON (Sec.); non-fiction, general, publishers of *The Australian Language*, etc.

Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.: 424 George St., Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.: 300 Castlereagh, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; reference and education; Man. Dir. J. D. BATES.

Georgian House Pty. Ltd.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.

Golden Press Pty. Ltd.: 2-12 Tennyson Rd., Gladesville, Sydney, N.S.W. 2111; children's cookery, adult non-fiction, Australian.

The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.: 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1945; poetry, biography, history, reference, religion, secondary textbooks; Man. JOHN GARTNER.

Heinemann Educational Australia Pty. Ltd.: 24 River St., South Yarra, Vic. 3141; Chair. ALAN HILL; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS HUDSON.

*Wm. Heinemann Australia Pty. Ltd.: 60 Inkerman St., St. Kilda, Vic.; f. 1948; Man. Miss BRIDGET EVERETT; Editor JOHN BURCHALL.

Hicks Smith and Sons Pty. Ltd.: 301 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; educational and general; Dir. G. W. WALLIS-SMITH.

*Hodder and Stoughton (Australia) Ltd.: Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077, and 31 Coventry St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; Man. Dir. E. COFFEY.

Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.: 506 Miller St., Cammeray, N.S.W. 2062; fiction, reference, educational, Australiana, general, imprints: *Horwitz Publications*, *Marlin Educational*, *Ure Smith Ltd.* (see separate entry); Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS.

Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Victoria 3121.

Jacaranda Press: 46 Douglas St., Milton, Queensland 4054; general, fiction, juvenile, natural history, educational, technical; Chair. R. WOOD; Man. Dir. BRIAN CLOUSTON.

F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 219A George St., Sydney.

* Australian branch of London firm.

AUSTRALIA—(PUBLISHERS)

Lamb Publications Pty. Ltd.: 286 Hay St. Perth, W.A. 6000; periodicals, journals and books.

Lansdowne Press: 37 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1960; general books; Man. Dir. PETER QUICK; Exec. Editor JOHN ROSS.

The Law Book Company Ltd.: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1869; legal and commercial textbooks, legal reports and journals; Chair. Dr. J. WILLIAMS, PH.D.; Man. Dir. D. W. POTTER.

Longman Australia Pty. Ltd.: 681 Burke Rd., Camberwell, Victoria 3124; f. 1947; Man. Dir. W. P. KERR; Dirs. Sir ROGER DARVALL, B. J. SPRUNT.

Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1905; Dirs. LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, K. A. LOTHIAN, L. N. JUPP; general, practical, educational.

McGraw-Hill Book Co. Australia Pty. Ltd.: 231 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; general; Exec. Dir. D. J. HINTON.

Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.: 107 Moray St., South Melbourne; f. 1967; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER.

Melbourne University Press: 932 Swanson St., Carlton, Victoria 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana (all fields except fiction and children's books); retail department (Melbourne University Bookroom). MUP agents outside Australia and New Zealand: International Scholarly Book Services, Inc. (U.S.A. and Canada); United Publishers Services (Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo); Angus and Robertson (U.K.) Ltd. (Britain and Europe).
Chairman Board of Management Prof. J. S. TURNER; Dir. P. A. RYAN; Asst. Dir. JEANNIE REID; Retail Man. T. S. P. UNWIN; Rights and Permissions, Miss S. HARDIMAN.

Murfett Pty. Ltd.: Keys Rd., Moorabbin, Vic. 3189; f. 1926; mem. Nat. Consolidated Group; greetings cards, souvenir postcards, games and jigsaws, etc. Gen. Man. A. R. PAYNE.

Oak Tree Press Co. Ltd. (Inc. Bahamas): P.O.B. 34, Brickfield Hill, N.S.W. 2000; Man. Dir. ALBERT WAIDE; general, educational, technical, arts and crafts.

***Oxford University Press:** 7 Bowen Crescent, Box 2784 Y, Melbourne; f. 1908; Man. FRANK EYRE.

Penguin Books Australia Ltd.: 487/493 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood, Vic. 3134; general paperbacks; Man. Dir. J. W. MICHE; Chief Editor J. HOOKER.

Pergamon Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 19a Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; educational, general, scientific; Chair. R. McLEOD.

***Sir Isaac Pitman Aust. (Pty.) Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie St., Melbourne; f. 1968; secretarial and management sciences, art, photographic, educational, technical, general; Chair. Sir GEORGE PATON; Man. Dir. PHILIP J. HARRIS.

Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.: 287-291 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn, Vic., and 348 Kent St., Sydney, also Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth; f. 1925; Man. Dir. D. MACKENZIE.

Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Ltd.: 155 Miller St., North Sydney, N.S.W. 2062; textbooks, popular trade books, reference; Man. Dir. P. F. GLEESON.

Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 552-566 Victoria St., North Melbourne, N.1; f. 1887; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.

Reed, A. H., and A. W., Ltd.: 51 Whiting St., Artarmon, N.S.W., and at Wellington, N.Z. (head office), Auckland and Christchurch, N.Z.; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings, relating to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. J. H. RICHARDS; Man. Dir. Australia J. M. REED.

Rigby Ltd.: 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Chair. Sir DONALD BRADMAN; Man. Dir. V. M. BRANSON.

Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.: 39 Leveson St., N. Melbourne, N.1; f. 1920; Dirs. R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER.

Rydge Publications Pty. Ltd.: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE Jr.; Chief Exec. T. J. STOREY.

Sydney University Press: Press Building, University of Sydney; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Man. MALCOLM TITT.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, St. Lucia 4067, Queensland; f. 1948; approximately 60 new titles annually of scholarly and general cultural interest, as well as *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, *Slow Learning Child*, *University of Queensland Law Journal*, *World Review*, *Australian Psychologist*, *Journal of Educational Administration*, *Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society*, *Administrators' Bulletin*; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Senior Editor Miss ANN LAHEY.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1960; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; journals: *Anthropological Forum*, *Australian Journal of Higher Education*, *Economic Activity in Western Australia*, *Essays in French Literature*, *Farm Policy*, *Studies in Music*, *University of Western Australia Law Review*, *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, *Westerly: A Quarterly Literary Review*; Man. V. S. GREAVES.

Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.: 176 South Creek Rd., Dee Why West, Sydney, N.S.W. 2009; f. 1939; general book publishing, including art and architecture, Australiana, geographical, children's, cookery, educational, fiction, history, humour, medical, sociological, sport, natural history; Man. Dir. S. URE SMITH; a member of the Paul Hamlyn (Aust.) Group of Companies (a division of Reed International).

Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.: 159-163 Victoria Rd., Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204; Head Office: Christchurch, N.Z.; f. 1939; Man. J. SMYTHEMAN; educational books.

Wiley, John, and Sons Australasia Pty. Ltd.: 110 Alexander St., Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065; technical, scientific, educational; Man. Dir. P. CRESWELL.

* Australian branch of London firm.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 562-574 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1949; Chair. M. F. E. WRIGHT; Vice-Chair. J. M. DONOVAN; DONALD McDONALD, (member); Dr. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., H. S. HARTE (part-time members); J. A. McNAMARA (Sec.).

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for planning the provision, and ensuring acceptable technical standards, of both commercial and national broadcasting and television stations and for the programme standards of the commercial broadcasting and television stations.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Commissioners Sir ROBERT MADGWICK, O.B.E. (Chair.), A. G. LOWNDES, C.B.E., Mrs. D. E. A. EDWARDS, O.B.E., G. A. RICHARDSON, A. J. SMITH, O.B.E., A. M. RAMSAY, C.B.E., J. TEHAN, H. S. LODGE, M. A. K. THOMPSON; Gen. Man. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.; London Office: 54 Portland Place, W1N 4DY.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the Postmaster-General's Department staff. Advertisements are not broadcast over the national services which are financed by Parliamentary Appropriation. In December 1972 there were 140 national radio and television stations in operation. There are 81 medium-wave and 6 short-wave radio stations in the domestic network. The programmes of Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the A.B.C., are transmitted from nine additional short wave and three booster transmitters.

The A.B.C. is a member of a number of international broadcasting organizations including the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, the Asian Broadcasting Union and the European Broadcasting Union.

Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters: P.O.B. 294, Milsons Point, Sydney, N.S.W. 2061; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER; Exec. Sec. F. T. CROSS.

The commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies and individuals under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity. On 30 June, 1972 there were 118 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.: 121 King William St., Adelaide; operates station 5A.D. in Adelaide and regional stations 5P.L., 5M.U. and 5S.E. in other parts of the State.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York Street, Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Warwick; Chair. Sir LIONEL HOOKE; Man. Dir. J. A. L. HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 Latrobe St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1957; operates stations at Colac, Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. R. W. ELLENBY.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.: 379 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa and Greater Brisbane Area.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent Street, Sydney; operating station 2UW, Sydney, key station of Commonwealth Broadcasting Network; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough.

Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.: 283 Rokeby Rd., Subiaco, W.A.; operates stations 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6AM Northam and 6PM Perth; Man. DES McDONALD.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.: 28A Erina St., P.O.B. 665G, Launceston, Tasmania; operates Tasmanian Broadcasting Network radio stations 7BU-7AD-7SD, N. Tasmania, Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.: 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000; operates radio stations 3DB (Melbourne) and 3LK (Lubeck).

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

2 TM Management Pty. Ltd.: Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.; controls stations 2 TM Tamworth, and 2 MO Gunnedah and operates 2AD Armidale and 2RE Taree through the New England network.

Note: In 1972 there were 8,000,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; in December, 1972 there were 53 national television stations in operation; there are also 42 national translator stations.

The A.B.C. maintains membership of the Asian Broadcasting Union, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference and the British Commonwealth Newsfilm Agency (Visnews). The A.B.C. is also an Associate Member of the European Broadcasting Union. The General Manager (T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.) was elected a Vice-President of the Asian Broadcasting Union at the Union's General Assembly in Istanbul in September 1970.

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: Suite 404, 4th Floor, Caltex House, Kent St., Sydney 2000; General Manager A. S. COWAN.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. On 30 June, 1972, there were 48 commercial television stations in operation and a total of 48 commercial translator stations on relay. *Note:* Colour transmissions are expected to start on 1 March, 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: T.V. Centre, Epping, N.S.W.; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; f. 1956; Gen. Man. J. S. DOHERTY.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: cnr. Springvale and Hawthorn Rds., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-O at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat; f. 1962; operates BTV Channel 6, and translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. A. C. PITTARD; Gen. Man. J. L. STAFF.

AUSTRALIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.: P.O. Box 240, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic.; f. 1961; operates country stations BCV-8, BCV-11 and GLV-10 Gippsland; Gen. Man. F. A. McMANUS.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane; started full-scale telecasting 1959, from station BTQ70 Man. MURRAY NORRIS.

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; commenced transmission August 1968; Man. Dir. C. ZAHARA; Station Man. B. C. CALLAHAN.

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 633, Canberra City, A.C.T.; f. 1962; Gen. Man. G. K. BARLIN.

Country Television Services Ltd.: Radio and T.V. Centre, Bathurst Rd., Orange, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8, CWN-6, 2GZ Orange and 2NZ Invercees; Gen. Man. A. RIDLEY.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld.; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10, SDQ-4 and Channel 5, Toowoomba; Gen. Man. S. J. FITZPATRICK.

East Coast Television Ltd.: Manning River, N.S.W.; f. 1965 to operate station ECN.

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld.; f. 1966 to operate station FNQ; Chair. C. K. CARMODY.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22-46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne; Man. Dir. R. C. PACKER; Chief Exec. E. W. FISHER.

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6, Shepparton; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. PETER L. TWOMEY.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Exec. Dir. K. S. CAIRNS; Man. R. P. CASEY.

Mackay Television Ltd.: Box 496 P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operation of station MVQ6 commenced August 1968; Gen. Man. R. J. H. SCOTT.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965 to operate station MTN; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station NBN-3; Chair. LAWFORD RICHARDSON; Gen. Man. K. W. STONE.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates stations NRN-11 and RTN-8.

Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.: Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1958; started operating station QTQ-9 in Brisbane 1959; Gen. Man. J. W. MCKAY.

Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd.: Television Centre, Lake Albert Rd., Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2640; f. 1964; operates country stations RVN-2 and AMV-4.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7; Gen. Man. B. SAUNDERS.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: Adelaide; f. 1965; operates a commercial TV station in Adelaide.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Gen. Man. J. B. LEWIS.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9; Man. B. F. HOPWOOD.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynte Street, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Man. Dir. W. L. C. DAVIES.

Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 305, Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1968; stations GTS-4, 5 and 8; Man. E. L. DOWNING.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 1157, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Gen. Man. D. M. CAIN.

Swan Television Ltd.: Hayes Ave., Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9 in Perth; Man. Dir. L. J. KIERNAN.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Rd., Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart, May 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. McRAE; Station Man. D. L. CARTER.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7.

Television Corporation Limited: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Gen. Man. T. A. MILLER; majority shareholding in GTV channel 9 at Melbourne; Chair. R. C. PACKER.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1965; operates station NEN-9; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station WIN-4; Gen. Man. W. LEAN.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. M. FOWLER; Programme Man. L. G. TAYLOR; Chief Engineer N. SAWYER.

TVW Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; commercial stations TVW-7 at Perth and SAS-10 at Adelaide, started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Lane Cove, Sydney 2066; operates station TEN, Sydney; Gen. Man. L. H. PEARD, Jr.

Universal Telecasters Ltd.: Brisbane; f. 1965; operating TVQ, Channel O.

V.B.N. Ltd.: Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.; f. 1962; operates country station GLV-10.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: Granville, Maryborough, Qld.; f. 1965; operates station WBQ-8, Channel 1, Sunshine Coast; Gen. Man. MUIR DANIEL.

Note: In 1972 there were 2,845,168 TV sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)
(\$A = \$ Australian)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Head Office: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; established 1911 as **Commonwealth Bank of Australia**, reconstituted under Reserve Bank Act 1959; is the Central Bank and the sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4m.; res. funds \$A36.2m.; dep. and other accounts \$A2,809m. (30 June 1972); Gov. Sir JOHN G. PHILLIPS, K.B.E.; Dep. Gov. H. M. KNIGHT.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St., and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; controlling body for three member banks: Commonwealth Trading Bank, Commonwealth Savings Bank and Commonwealth Development Bank (*below*); Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. B. B. CALLAGHAN, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.8m.; dep. \$A1,727m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. F. E. J. BUTCHER.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; est. 1912; dep. \$A3,432m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. I. R. NORMAN.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; loans and advances: \$A290m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. R. S. ELLIOTT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. \$A3m.; dep. \$A290.9m. (1972); Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. R. G. McCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Bank of Adelaide, The: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. \$A25.203m.; dep. \$A193.2m. (1972); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMIILL, M.L.C.; Man. Dir. W. P. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. R. B. NANCARROW.

Bank of New South Wales: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$A80m.; dep. \$A2,342m. (1971); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Gen. Man. Sir ROBERT NORMAN.

Bank of Queensland Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874 as *Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.*; cap. p.u. \$A2.75m.; dep. \$A14m.; Chair. E. W. SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A24.4m.; consolidated dep. (Banking) \$A1,217.5m. (June 1972); Chair. T. L. WEBB; Man. Dir. D. W. STRIDE.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A22.125m.; dep. \$A1,009m. (1971); Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Man. G. F. BOWEN.

Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd.: Sydney; f. 1964.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1858; cap. p.u. \$A31.2m.; dep. \$A1,107m. (Sept. 1971); Chair Sir JAMES FORREST; Gen. Man. T. B. C. BELL.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54-58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E 237, Perth, W.A. 6001; f. 1945; cap. \$A250m.; dep. \$A185m. (1972); Chair. G. H. CHESSELL.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; 194 offices in N.S.W.; overseas offices in Canada, U.S.A., Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Hong Kong and Japan; res. \$A53m.; Pres. A. OLIVER, C.M.G.; Chief Man. Banking C. P. DOWSETT; Sec. BRIAN HERBERT.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. \$A133m.; dep. \$A41m. net (June 1972); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.E.C., A.U.A., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. J. C. TAYLOR.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 60 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1955; cap. p.u. \$A14m.; dep. \$A1,146m. (1971); Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. W. TWYXCROSS.

Savings Bank of South Australia, The: King William St., Adelaide; f. 1848; Chair. G. H. P. JEFFERY; Gen. Man. A. G. SHEPHERD.

Savings Bank of Tasmania: Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. H. A. CUTHBERTSON; Gen. Man. R. H. TAYLOR.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: Cnr. Elizabeth St. and Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1842; dep. \$A1,347m. (June 1972); Chair. W. KIRKHOPE; Gen. Man. D. ROSS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Head Office: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; Australian Head Office: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; New Zealand Head Office: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; New York Representative Office: 63 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; Tokyo Representative Office: 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Man. Dir. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Chief Gen. Man. C. H. RENNIE.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: P.O.B. 2392, Lambton Quay, Wellington; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Head Office: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; Australian Head Office: 12 Castle-reagh St., Sydney; f. in Australia 1881; dep. 54,189m. FF., reserves 382m. FF.; branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane; Gen. Man. L. JALABERT.

Barclays Australia: Sydney; f. Aug. 1972; cap. £1.07m.; Chair. J. P. MARTIN.

International Commercial Bank of China: Head Office: 15 Chungshan Rd. North, Sec. II, Taipei, Taiwan; Australian branch: 40 Martin Place, Sydney.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Pres. MICHAEL MCALISTER; Sec. MEALEY.

Brisbane Stock Exchange The: M.M.I. Building, 344 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1885; 42 mems.; Chair. V. V. G. HAWKE; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN; Sec. A. M. SPENCER.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 86 Collins St., Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide; f. 1887; 60 mems.; Chair. W. G. F. McCulloch; Sec. F. L. WRAY.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859 (inc. 1970); 168 mems.; Chair. J. C. JOHNSTON, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth Ltd.: Exchange House, 68 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1889; 33 mems.; Chair. B. A. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. R. L. COPPEL.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1871; Mems.: 144; Chair. J. H. COOPER; Gen. Man. D. M. BUTCHER; publ. *Gazette* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Export Payments Insurance Corporation—EPIC: Head Office: 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; brs.: 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, 118 King William Street, Adelaide, 30 Herschell St., Brisbane and 37 St. George's Terrace, Perth; represented by Dept. of Trade and Industry Hobart; f. 1956 by Act of Parliament to give protection to exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of accounts by overseas buyers, and to investors against non-commercial losses on overseas investments; Commissioner G. A. HAWLEY, O.B.E.

Aetna Life of Australia and New Zealand Ltd.: (formerly *Producers and Citizens' Life Insurance Co. Ltd.*); Head Office: 2 Help St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; Man. Dir. J. H. MAXWELL.

A.F.G. Insurances Ltd.: 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; fire, accident, marine; Chair. T. L. WEBB; Gen. Man. A. G. MAYNE YOUNG.

A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Philip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. Sir ROBERT WILSON, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN.

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 105 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$A2 m.; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair.); Gen. Man. H. L. WILLIAMS.

AMEV Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 15 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. A. J. DE MONTFORT; Gen. Man. R. G. GLADING.

A.M.P. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.M.P. Bldg., Sydney Cove, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1958; Chair. Sir VINCENT FAIRFAX, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. J. K. STAVELEY.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: Cnr. Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; Gen. Man. K. T. BLAMEY.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A180,000; Man. Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.

Australian & Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.: 406 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1954; fire, marine, accident, general; Man. H. O. WALMSLEY.

Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4th Floor, 140 Arthur St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1952; cap. p.u. \$A0.75m.; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir RAYMOND E. PURVES, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. D. C. WOOD.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1913; cap. p.u. \$A1m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. W. F. RITCHIE.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt Street, Sydney; Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; cap. p.u. \$A0.320m.; Chair. C. P. JOHNSON.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 408/410 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; Managing Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28-32 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; fire, general; Chair. R. J. JOSEPH, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. D. BROOKS.

Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., The: 53 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1912; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Gen. Man. L. F. UNWIN.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

Bankers & Traders' Insurance Company Ltd.: Head Office, 115 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1921; Chair. H. W. KNIGHT; Gen. Man. W. H. MOLYNEUX.

C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: C.G.A. House, 9-11 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir ARTHUR FADDEN; Man. for Australia J. P. O'CONNELL; Sec. P. G. MEADOWS.

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1914; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. E. R. BEATTIE; Man. Dir. L. E. GRIFFITHS.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 66 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1889; Chair. M. J. O'NEILL; Gen. Man. R. J. LAWSON.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60-66 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.; incorp. 1878; Chair. Sir John O'NEILL, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. C. WICKENS, M.A., LL.M., F.I.A.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A600,016; Chair. J. M. BAILLIEU; Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: 330 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1873; total assets \$A1,030m.; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.E.A.; Gen. Man. J. L. GREIG, F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. A. MacFADYEN.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 528-534 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. J. S. HODGKINSON.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Aust.) Ltd.: 280-288 George St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; Chair. Sir G. A. WALCH, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Equitable Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 80 Alfred St., North Sydney; f. 1921; cap. p.u. \$A410,000; Man. Dir. R. R. M. MORGAN.

FAI Insurance Group: FAI Insurance Bldg., 619 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards; f. 1960; includes Fire and All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd., Australian and International Insurances Ltd., Car Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The Falkirk and Stirlingshire Assurance Co. Ltd., Omnibus and Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Falkirk Assurance Soc. Ltd.; fire, marine, accident, aviation; Chair. L. J. ADLER; Dirs. J. BELFER, J. A. J. BARRINGTON, P. GREY, Prof. J. R. WILSON, R. L. HERMAN; Sec. R. L. HERMAN.

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office: Pearl Assurance House, 1-7 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1914; Gen. Man. W. A. WILSON.

Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 20 Bridge St., Sydney 2000; f. 1912; assets \$A4.8m.; Man. Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342-8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; Chair. Sir LEWIS BURNE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. C. J. CHAMPION.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: 60-70 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; assets exceed \$A422m.; Gen. Man. R. M. PORTER, A.C.I.S., A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins St. Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1910; assets \$A12.8m.; Chair. K. N. WARK; Man. A. MACFADYEN; fire, marine, accident.

London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. L. E. TUTT, L. M. BLANTON, W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.

Manchester Unity Fire Insurance Co. of Victoria Ltd.: Cnr. Swanston and Collins Streets, Melbourne; fire, accident; Chair. R. E. DAYMON; Sec. and Man. M. W. CAMPBELL.

Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1914; Chair. R. G. C. PARRY OKEDEN, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. T. GROSE.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Swire House, 8 Spring Street, Sydney; f. 1957; life reassurance; Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Manager S. R. B. FRANCE.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A8.8m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. W. F. RICHIE.

Mercantile Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 363 George St., Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Gen. Man. A. E. M. GEDDES, B.A., B.COM., F.I.A., A.A.S.A.

M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1958; Chair. A. F. DEER; Man. for Australia and New Zealand C. W. LEPAPE.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney 2060; f. 1886; assets exceed \$A1,110m.; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE, LL.B.; Gen. Man. A. F. DEER, B.A.; LL.B., B.E.C.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 100 New South Head Rd., Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine general; Chair. G. T. HARTIGAN; Gen. Man. R. W. MANN.

National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: 799-801 Hunter Street, Newcastle West, N.S.W.; f. 1947; fire, householders, motor car, accident; Chair. A. F. J. SMITH; Gen. Manager L. C. BOYD.

National Mutual Casualty Insurances Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1961; accident, sickness; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Man. D. C. ASHENDEN.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A.; Man. K. N. FISK, A.A.I.I.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1869; assets \$A1,100m.; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A., F.A.I.I.

New Zealand Victoria Life Ltd.: 79 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. A. G. WILSON, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. R. MARKLEY.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. A. MACFADYEN.

Northumberland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 52-58 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1955; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. M. HUTCHESON; Gen. Man. T. G. WHITBREAD.

N.R.M.A. Insurance Ltd.: N.R.M.A. House, 151 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2009; f. 1926; Chair. R. E. LUDOWICI; Gen. Man. R. J. LAMBLE.

Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 414 Collins St., Melbourne; 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1931, name changed 1970; subsidiary companies; London Guarantee and Accident Co. of Australia Ltd., The Southern Union Commercial Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; associate company Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Chair. L. E. TUTT; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.

Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; incorporated in New South Wales, 1968, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. to take over the Australian business of the Provident Life Assurance Co. Ltd. as from 1969; associated with: Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd., London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd., The Southern Union Commercial Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. A. S. RICHARDSON, H. H. HUTTEMEIER, W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.

Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. L. E. TUTT, L. M. BLANTON, W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80-82 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1886; cap. p.u. \$A7.5m.; Chair. J. F. R. LAWES; Gen. Man. H. J. MOORHOUSE.

Regent Insurance Ltd.: 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1959; fire, general; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Chief Man. KEITH McMORRAN.

Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 2 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir JOHN MARKS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. C. STEVENS.

Royal-Globe Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; life; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.

Skandia Australia Insurance Ltd.: 246 Kent St., Sydney; Chair. F. R. GARLAND.

South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 66 King St., Sydney; f. 1921; Man. Dir. W. J. DOWD.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80 Alfred St., Milsons Point, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Man. Dir. J. B. BAILEY.

Switzerland Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 457 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1960; life, accident; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. W. PISTERMAN; Actuary and Gen. Sec. N. E. RENTON.

T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. J. R. BURR; Gen. Man. M. A. KEMP.

Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (The Australasian): Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; assets \$A646m.; Gen. Man. K. T. BLANEY.

- Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.:** 578 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1930; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. L. R. MACHIN; Gen. Man. L. V. LATHAM.
- United Insurance Co. Ltd.:** George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A2m.; Chair. Sir JOHN DUNLOP; Gen. Man. J. O. LEWIS.
- Unity Life Assurance Ltd.:** 20 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1959; Chair. BLAKE PELLY, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. BARNETT.
- VACG Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 464 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1930; Chair. A. COFFEY; Gen. Man. A. C. STUBBS.
- Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 127 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1951; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir P. SPENDER; Man. Dir. G. COMEL.
- Victory Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The:** 491-493 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1956; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Man. H. G. OGILVIE, E.D.; Sec. D. S. BATTLE, A.C.I.I.
- Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.:** Head Office: 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney; assets \$A5.4m.; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. J. M. BURNETT, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. T. GROSE; Gen. Man. C. R. JOHNSON.

ASSOCIATIONS

- Australian Insurance Association:** 11th Floor, 82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1968; Pres. J. B. BAILEY, Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.; Sec. I. J. FREW.
- Australian Insurance Institute:** f. 1919; Pres. W. R. TATTERSALL, F.C.I.I., Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W.; Sec. L. M. TROUNCE, 87 King St., Melbourne; 33,329 mems.
- Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters of Australia, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia:** 335-337 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; also 210 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.
- The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand:** Temple House, 2 Bligh St., Sydney; f. 1897; Pres. M. J. WERNER, F.F.A.; Sec. J. McLAIN, B.E.C., F.I.A.; 508 mems.
- Life Offices' Association for Australasia, The:** C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000; Sec. G. D. BROWNE.
- The Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia:** 11th Floor, Building Society House, 307 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1943; Joint Secs. R. F. SINDEN, F.C.A., W. F. ROWE, F.C.A.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Australian Chamber of Commerce:** Brisbane Ave., Barton A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN, B.A. (Cantab.); membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Tamworth, Launceston, Ingham, and State Federations of Chambers of Commerce in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.
- Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** 54-60 Currie St., Adelaide, South Australia; f. 1838; Dir. D. F. THOMAS.
- Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Dir. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.
- Hobart Chamber of Commerce:** 150 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce*.
- Launceston Chamber of Commerce:** 57 George St., Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1849; Pres. K. R. COULTER.
- Melbourne Chamber of Commerce:** 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Act. Exec. Dir. R. M. REYNE.
- Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.):** 14 Parliament Place, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; 1,100 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS.
- Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** 161 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1826; Dir. A. J. R. BIRCH, F.S.B.M.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The Australian Agricultural Council:** Dept. of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1934 to provide means for regular consultation between individual States and Commonwealth in respect of agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to

promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 10 mems. comprising the 6 State Ministers for Agriculture and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade and Industry, Interior and External Territories; Chair. The Minister for Primary Industry: Senator The Hon. K. S. WRIEDT; Sec. W. D. HARDY.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; 13 mems. comprising the 6 State Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in agriculture; Chair. M. R. IRVING (Dir.-Gen. Dept. of Agriculture, W.A.); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Dairy Produce Board: Dairy Industry House, 576 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; promotes export of dairy produce; Chair. A. P. BEATTY.

Australian Export Development Council: c/o Dept. of Trade and Industry, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; advises the government on all aspects of export promotion and development; Chair. D. H. FREEMAN; Deputy Chair. E. P. McLINTOCK, R. V. SEWELL, O.B.E.; publs. Reports and Bulletins.

Australian Industries Development Corporation: Box 1483, P.O. Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1970; aims to encourage the development and expansion of Australian industry by borrowing funds from abroad to finance industrial projects in Australia and, where appropriate, to provide loans to finance such industrial development; cap. p.u. \$A25m.; Chair. Sir ALAN WESTERMAN; Dirs.

AUSTRALIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Sir COLIN SYME, JOHN DUNLOP, Sir CHARLES McGRATH, Sir GEORGE FISHER, GAVIN M. BUNNING, W. M. LEONARD, D. H. FREEMAN.

Australian Meat Board: P.O.B. 4129, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. Col. M. McARTHUR.

Australian Wheat Board: Ceres House, 528 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1939 to market wheat within Australia and to promote the export of wheat and flour; 15 mems.; Chair. J. P. CASS, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. L. H. DORMAN, O.B.E.; Publ. *Wheat Australia* (every 2 months).

Australian Wool Marketing Corporation: Wool House, 578 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. Nov. 1972; succeeds the Australian Wool Board (f. 1936) and the Australian Wool Commission (f. 1970); responsible for wool marketing, research and testing; board of 9 mems. (chairman, 4 wool growers, 3 from commerce, 1 Govt. mem.); Chair. A. C. B. MAIDEN.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: Da Costa Building, 68 Grenfell St., Adelaide 5000, S.A.; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation; elects the six wool growers mems. of A.W.B. and is consulted by the Minister for Primary Industry on the appointment of the three mems. from commerce; independent Chair. A. J. VASEY.

Department of National Development: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the assessment and development of natural resources, mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries; undertaking geological and geophysical surveys and investigations as well as geographical and resources mapping; Man. Dir. A. E. CREBBIN; Sec. L. F. BOTT, D.S.C.

Australian Minerals Council: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the progressive development of mining and minerals; Chair. Minister for National Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Council of Employers' Federations: 505 Little Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1905; comprises the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, Victorian Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federation, Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea, the Queensland Employers' Federation, South Australian Employers' Federation, Western Australian Employers' Federation, Tasmanian Employers' Federation, A.C.T. Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federations; Pres. D. A. NOAKES; Exec. Dir. G. POLITES.

Associated Newsagents' Co-op. Ltd.: 169 Bonds Rd., Punchbowl, N.S.W. 2196; Gen. Man. J. C. LAFOREST.

Australian Jewellers' Association: 151 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1906; 750 mems.; Sec. E. A. LEWIS; publ. *The Commonwealth Jeweller and Watchmaker*.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Film Production Association of Australia: 3rd Floor, 129 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1972; 54 mems.; Pres. J. A. BUSHELLE; Exec. Dir. G. E. FARRAR.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 40 Miller St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1890; publs. *Muster* (weekly), *The Graziers' Annual* (biennial).

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, The: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,800

mems.; Exec. Dir. J. D. MARTIN, B.COM.; publ. *Builder N.S.W.* (monthly).

Meat and Allied Trades' Federation of Australia: National Secretariat; Paul Bldgs., 33-35 Pitt St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN, M.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON; Chief Accountant L. J. LOUGHMAN.

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney; Pres. F. R. D. MORGAN; Nat. Dir. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Rd., Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. D. H. CROSBY; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: Kindersley House, Box 2125 G.P.O., 20 O'Connell St., Sydney; Sec. H. K. BRAY.

Restaurant and Catering Trades Organization of New South Wales: 58 Margaret St., Sydney; Sec. J. STAFF.

Roofing Tile-Makers Employers' Association: French Bank, 12 Castlereagh St., Sydney; Sec. G. G. TRAVIS, B.E.C., F.C.A.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; Man. H. J. McCARTY; Sec. T. J. McCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 10 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 31 January 1962, as result of merger of Farmers' and Settlers' Assn. of N.S.W. with Wheat and Woolgrowers' Assn.; amalgamated with Australian Primary Producers Union (N.S.W. Division) and Apple and Pear Growers' Assn. in 1968, retaining present name; 375 rural brs.; 24,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity cttees., education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. R. H. BLACK; Gen. Sec. B. F. REGAN; publ. *United Farmer* (fortnightly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: 578 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, B.COM., A.A.S.A.; Fed. Sec. L. F. I. HAWKINS.

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1904; Dir.-Gen. (acting) W. J. HENDERSON; 21,000 mems.

Australian Industries Development Association: P.O.B. 1576, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; Dir. W. CALLAGHAN.

Australian Manufacturers' Export Council: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1955; Exec. Officer G. M. CARR.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia Inc.: 12-18 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1869; Gen. Man. C. W. BRANSON, B.E.C., DIP.COMM., A.A.S.A. (Senior), F.A.I.M., J.P.; 3,086 mems.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (monthly).

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Norwich House, 6 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1911; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Man. R. D. BLUCHER.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers Bldg., Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; (acting) Gen. Man. E. C. ILES.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, The: Manufacturers House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; f. 1877; 7,000 mems.; Dir. I. M. MACPHEE.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: 414 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; and Australia Square, George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas tourists; Chair. C. A. GREENWAY; offices in London, Auckland (New Zealand), Chicago, Los Angeles and New York (U.S.A.), Tokyo (Japan), Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany).

There are State Government Tourist Bureaux in each State, including Canberra and the Northern Territory.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954 to promote drama, opera and ballet; a major financial supporter of The Australian Ballet, The Australian Opera, The Marionette Theatre of Australia, National Institute of Dramatic Art and regional drama companies in several States; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils of approximately \$A1,000,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions; Patron H.M. The Queen; Pres. Col. AUBREY H. GIBSON; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. JEFFRY JOYNTON-SMITH.

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Victoria 3031; f. 1962 by the Australian Ballet Foundation; 50 full-time dancers; Artistic Dir. Dame PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, D.B.E., Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN.

The Australian Opera: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours throughout Australia; 120 singers and staff mems.; annual seasons in each state capital, country tours; Chair. CLAUDE ALCORSO; Artistic Dir. STEPHEN C. HALL; Gen. Man. JOHN WINTHER; Musical Dir. EDWARD DOWNES.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to manage Sydney Opera House as a performing arts complex and convention centre; Gen. Man. S. L. BACON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 700 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals, as well as a national training orchestra based in Sydney.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1946; 82 mems.; subsidized by Victorian Government, Melbourne City Council and A.B.C.; Supervisor PETER RORKE; Orchestra Man. G. S. WRAITH; Chief Conductor FRITZ REIGER.

South Australian Symphony Orchestra: Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1949; 55 mems.; subsidized by S.A. Government, Adelaide City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor HENRY KRIPS.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 93 mems.; subsidized by N.S.W. Government, Sydney City Council and Australian Broadcasting Commission; Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Box 1960, G.P.O., Adelaide, S.A. 5001; f. 1960; Patron H.M. Queen ELIZABETH The Queen Mother; biennial; international; next Festival, March 1974; performing visual and allied arts; Dir. LOUIS VAN EYSEN.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; concerts, plays, opera, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair. Sir. THOMAS WARDLE; Exec. Officer J. BIRMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach St., Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. R. W. BOSWELL, O.B.E., M.Sc.; Deputy Chair. R. G. WARD, M.A., Ph.D.; Mem. K. F. ALDER, M.Sc., F.I.M., M.I.R.E.E. (AUST.), A.M.AUST.I.M.M., L. F. BOTT, D.Sc., B.Com.; Exec. Mem. M. C. TIMBS, B.E.C., A.A.S.A., F.A.I.M.; Sec. W. B. LYNCH, B.A.; Research Establishment Act. Dir. J. L. SYMONDS, B.Sc., Ph.D.; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal).

The Commission is concerned with scientific research, development of practical uses of atomic energy, the training of scientists and engineers, the discovery and production of uranium, the production of radioisotopes.

HIFAR: critical 1958; for testing materials and isotope production.

MOATA: critical 1962; neutron source for testing materials, chemical engineering, isotope research and production for medical use.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises fifteen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1973-74) Sir ERNEST TITERTON; Exec. Officer E. A. PALMER.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide; 607 teachers, 8,789 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra; 266 teachers, 2,910 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Bedford Park; f. 1965; 170 teachers, 2,519 students.

James Cook University of North Queensland: Townsville, Qld.; f. 1970; 157 teachers, 1,461 students.

La Trobe University: Bundoora, Vic.; 350 teachers, 4,302 students.

Macquarie University: North Ryde, N.S.W.; 343 teachers, 5,067 students.

University of Melbourne: Parkville, Melbourne; 920 teachers, 14,500 students.

Monash University: Clayton, Victoria; f. 1961; 879 teachers, 11,633 students.

University of New England: Armidale, New South Wales; 360 teachers, 5,836 students.

The University of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; 817 teachers, 17,278 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W.; 220 teachers, 3,095 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane; 1,086 teachers, 17,130 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney, N.S.W.; 1,097 teachers, 16,903 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 221 teachers, 3,378 students.

University of Western Australia: Perth; 495 teachers, 8,374 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NORFOLK ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

OTHER TERRITORIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua is an Australian Territory and New Guinea is a United Nations Trust Territory administered by Australia; together they form the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and are administered jointly. To the west lies the Indonesian territory of West Irian (formerly Netherlands New Guinea).

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (estimate for June 30, 1971)			
Papua	New Guinea	Papua		New Guinea	
		Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
83,325 (mainland) 2,775 (islands)	69,095 (mainland) 23,065 (islands)	671,384	n.a.	1,795,602	n.a.

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby, in Papua, with a population of 66,244 (including 15,256 non-indigenous) at June 30th, 1971.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

Papua New Guinea (1970)

Primary Production	53,597
Mining and Quarrying	2,477
Manufacturing	9,179
Building and Construction	13,303
Transport, Communications and Storage	5,930
Commerce	13,000
Personal Service (Hotels, Cafés and Amusements)	2,959
Others	28,140
TOTAL	128,585

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

Twelve months ending June 30th.

Papua

(tons)

New Guinea

	1968/69	1969/70
Copra	18,389	17,031
Rubber	5,876	5,219
Cacao Beans	1,152	855
Coffee Beans	288	458

	1968/69	1969/70
Copra and all Coconut Products	119,646	114,727
Cacao Beans	23,965	22,577
Coffee Beans	22,937	25,225
Tea	392	971

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

LIVESTOCK*

(June 30th, 1970)

Papua

Cattle	13,324
Goats	710
Pigs	1,926
Sheep	35
Horses	353

New Guinea

Cattle	54,228
Goats	552
Pigs	4,760
Sheep	237
Horses	622

* Non-indigenous holdings only. Considerable numbers of pigs and poultry owned by indigenes.

FORESTRY

(Logs harvested, '000 super ft.)

Papua New Guinea

	1969	1970	1971
Hardwood	140,000	184,800	265,200
Softwood	130,000	29,500	29,400

FISHING

Exports (tons)

Twelve months ending June 30th, 1971.

Papua

Green Snail Shell	2
Mother of Pearl	64
Trochus Shell	3

New Guinea

Green Snail Shell	21
Mother of Pearl	5
Trochus Shell	406

MINING

(fine oz.)

Papua New Guinea

	1969/70	1970/71
Gold	25,523	22,277
Silver	17,684	16,897

FINANCE

Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling=\$A1.751; U.S. \$1=70.59 Australian cents.

\$A100=£57.10=U.S. \$141.67.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA BUDGET

(\$A, twelve months ending June 30th, 1972)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Internal Revenue	84,871,511	Capital Works	40,000,503
Grants from Australian Government	69,874,990	Other Expenditure	159,362,421
Loans by Australian Government	11,700,000		
Other Loans	33,671,174		
		Surplus	199,362,924
			754,751
TOTAL	200,117,675	TOTAL	200,117,675

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (1969-73)

The Commonwealth Government of Australia and the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1968 endorsed as a working basis for planning the objectives and targets of a development programme covering the five years from 1968/69 to 1972/73.

Major aims of the programme are: substantial expansion of production in all sectors, the strengthening of the economic infrastructure, the advancement of indigenes in ownership management and employment. Total government expenditure required by the programme was of the order of \$A1,000 million.

The programme was reviewed in August 1971 in a document entitled "The Development Programme Reviewed" which was endorsed by the PNG House of Assembly. The major purpose of the review was to take into account the impact of the Bougainville Copper Project.

A new *national* development programme is currently being prepared to cover the period 1973/74 to 1977/78.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Twelve months ending June 30th.

(\$A '000)

IMPORTS*	1969/70	1970/71†	EXPORTS	1969/70	1970/71†
Papua	62,702	67,495	Papua	21,754	15,194
New Guinea	147,946	184,069	New Guinea	71,806	86,738

* Excludes outside packing, with a value (in \$A'000) of: 2,403 in 1969-70; 3,035 in 1970-71. † Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Papua New Guinea

IMPORTS	1969/70	1970/71*	EXPORTS	1969/70	1970/71*
Manufactures	62,423	71,214	Copra	13,340	14,207
Food, Drink, Tobacco,			Coconut Oil	5,801	7,805
Live Animals	42,862	47,778	Cacao Beans	15,549	13,643
Machinery and Transport			Coffee Beans	20,182	20,572
Equipment	80,376	101,417	Rubber	2,798	2,297
Other Items	24,987	31,155	Plywood	2,529	2,505
			Gold	798	696
			Other Items	10,446	15,722
			Re-exports	22,117	24,485
TOTAL	210,648	251,564	TOTAL	93,560	101,932

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

Papua New Guinea

IMPORTS	1969/70	1970/71*	EXPORTS	1969/70	1970/71*
Australia	114,332	130,394	Australia	41,295	43,373
Japan	26,393	43,650	United Kingdom	15,594	19,567
U.S.A.	22,556	29,554	U.S.A.	11,076	13,337
United Kingdom	12,347	9,822	Japan	8,560	11,813

* Provisional.

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

TRANSPORT LICENSED VEHICLES

(December 1970)

Papua		New Guinea	
Cars and Station Wagons	8,695	Cars and Station Wagons	8,819
Commercial Vehicles	3,164	Commercial Vehicles	9,415
Motor Cycles	1,013	Motor Cycles	1,844
Tractors	430	Tractors	1,287

SHIPPING

(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	PAPUA		NEW GUINEA	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Vessels entered*	720	847	1,931	2,492
Vessels cleared*	719	842	1,912	2,464
Cargo unloaded†	338	365	662	923
Cargo loaded†	112	119	412	504

* '000 gross registered tons.

† '000 long tons.

Papua New Guinea ('000 long tons)

	1969/70	1970/71
Cargo unloaded	1,288	1,498
Cargo loaded	623	865

CIVIL AVIATION

(Twelve months ending June 30th, 1970)

INTERNAL FLIGHTS		OVERSEAS FLIGHTS	
<i>Scheduled Services:</i>		Passengers embarked	
Passengers embarked	346,442	Freight carried (short tons)	148,183
Freight carried (short tons)	6,538	Mail carried (short tons)	3,399
Mail carried (short tons)	975		594
<i>Charter Services:</i>			
Passengers embarked	57,192		
Freight carried (short tons)	13,069		
Mail carried (short tons)	15		

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

Papua New Guinea is administered by the Australian Government through the *Papua New Guinea Act 1949-1972*. The Act provides for an Administrator who is charged with the duty of administering the government of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. Members of the Administrator's Executive Council (A.E.C.) participate in policy-making and executive government, constituting the final decision-making authority in a wide range of internal matters.

Since 1964 the territory has had a House of Assembly with a majority of members elected by adult residents*

enrolled on a common roll. The current House of Assembly, elected in February/March 1972, consists of 100 elected members and 4 official members. There is provision for the nomination of 3 additional members by the House to represent special interests (none has been appointed to date). A National Coalition Government was formed under the leadership of Mr. Michael Somare (chosen as Deputy Chairman of the A.E.C.) with the nomination by the House of Assembly of 17 members to be Ministers, 10 of whom are members of the Administrator's Executive Council.

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

The House of Assembly has agreed on a date for self-government, namely December 1st, 1973, (Full independence expected in 1974 or 1975). The Australian Government has accepted this date, and prepared a programme of the legislative and administrative changes necessary before self-government. Constitutional discussions between the Minister for External Territories and Papua New Guinea leaders are resulting in a progressive transfer of powers in the interim period up to self-government.

For administrative purposes, Papua New Guinea is divided into 18 Districts, each administered by a District Commissioner. To assist development towards internal self-government, local government, first introduced in 1950/51 with the establishment of four village councils, has grown to a system of full local government. There are now 160 Councils covering more than 92 per cent of the total population.*

*In 1971 the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: LESLIE W. JOHNSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The Administrator.

Deputy Chairman: MICHAEL T. SOMARE, M.H.A. (Chief Minister).

Other Members: 9 Ministers, 3 Official Members.

THE CABINET

(March 1973)

(National Coalition)†

Chief Minister: MICHAEL T. SOMARE.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. JOHN GUISE, C.B.E.

Minister of Internal Finance: JULIUS CHAN.

Minister for Land and the Environment: ALBERT MAORIKI-KI.

Minister of Health: Dr. RUBEN TAREKA.

Minister of Education: EBIA OLEWALE.

Minister for Trade and Industry: JOHN POE.

Minister of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries: IAMBAKEY OKUK.

Minister of Business Development: DONATUS MOLA.

Minister of Mines: PAUL LAPUN.

Minister of Works: THOMAS KAVALI.

Minister of Forests: SASAKILA MOSES.

Minister of Information: PAULUS AREK.

Minister of Labour: GAVERA REA.

Minister of Local Government: BOYAMO SALI.

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: KAIBELT DIRIA.

Minister of Transport: BRUCE REGINALD JEPHCOTT.

† See also political parties below.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: BARRY HOLLOWAY.

Official Members: (Dep. Administrator) A. P. J. NEWMAN; T. W. ELLIS, M.B.E., D.F.C., (Sec., Dept. of the Administrator); H. P. RICHIE, C.M.G., (Treasurer); W. J. F. KEARNEY (Secretary for Law).

Nominated Members: None appointed (the Papua New Guinea Act provides for the appointment of up to 3).

Elected Members: 100 (82 representing open electorates and 18 representing regional electorates).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Pangu Pati: formed 1967; an urban-based party which advocates the speedy achievement of self-government; dominant party in National Coalition; Leader MICHAEL SOMARE.

People's Progress Party: formed 1970; member party in National Coalition; Chair. JULIUS CHAN.

New Guinea National Party: member party in National Coalition; Leader THOMAS KAVALI.

United Party: formed 1969 (formerly the Compass Party); a rural party which favours a more cautious pace towards self-government; main opposition party in House of Assembly; Leader MATTHIAS TOLIMAN.

Note: The National Coalition holds 60 out of the 100 House of Assembly seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea: Chief Justice The Hon. JOHN P. MINOGUE.

Senior Puisne Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice FROST.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice CLARKSON, The Hon. Mr. Justice PRENTICE, M.B.E., The Hon. Mr. Justice WILLIAMS, The Hon. Mr. Justice RAINE, E.D.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the country. Appeals may be made from decisions of a single judge to the Full Court and from the Full Court to the High Court of Australia by leave of the High Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts have been established to deal with minor offences, including matters regulated by native custom and are open to all races. They have limited jurisdiction in land matters. Wardens Courts have been established with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the Supreme Court. Children's Courts deal with cases involving minors.

RELIGION

The indigenous population is pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of New Guinea: Rt. Rev. G. DAVID HAND, M.A., Box 806, Port Moresby.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. ADOLPH NOSER, S.V.D., Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. VIRGIL P. COPAS, M.S.C., D.D.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. JOHN HOEHNE.

ECUMENIST

The United Church in Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 3401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia (formerly L.M.S.) and United Church Port Moresby; 90,000 communicant mems.

PRESS

Papua New Guinea Post-Courier: Lawes Rd., Port Moresby; amalgamation in June 1969 of *South Pacific Post* (f. 1950) and *New Guinea Times Courier* (f. 1958); Independent; daily; Editor J. PINKSTONE.

Our News: Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby; f. 1960; fortnightly in English and Pidgin (*Nius Bilong Yumi*); circ. 43,000.

There are numerous news sheets and magazines published by Local Government Councils, Co-operative Societies, Missions and government departments. Published variously in English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

NEWS SERVICE

International News Service Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 5050, Boroko; f. 1969; Man. Editor JOHN L. RYAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission, ABC (Papua New Guinea Branch): P.O.B. 1359, Boroko, Port Moresby: medium-wave station 9PA and short-wave VLT and VLK. Rabaul: medium-wave station 9RB and short-wave station 9RA. *Regionals*—Lae: medium-wave station 9LA. Madang: medium-wave station 9MD. Goroka: medium-wave station 9GR. Wewak: medium-wave station 9WK. Programmes are broadcast in English and local languages and cover current affairs, music, sporting and women's interests, news and education.

Department of Information and Extension Services: Rabaul; short-wave station VL9BR; other stations at Wewak (VL9CD), Kerema (VL8BK), Daru (VL8BD), Goroka (VL9CG), Mount Hagen (VL9CH), Milne Bay (VL8AS), Bougainville (VL9BA). Programmes to assist development of village communities in simple English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

Television New Guinea: P.O.B. 5050, Boroko; f. 1970; Exec. Dir. JOHN L. RYAN.

Note: Papua New Guinea's national broadcasting authority is to start operating before the end of 1973. It will assume responsibility for services now operated by the ABC.

FINANCE

Note: It was announced in early January 1973, that a banking system, independent of Australia, is to be established. A central bank is also expected to be set up similar in function to the *Reserve Bank of Australia* (q.v.).

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Port Moresby.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited: brs. at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

Bank of New South Wales: Port Moresby; Chief Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. at Boroko, Bulolo, Goroka, Kieta, Kimbe, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Samarai; 4 agencies.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul; 11 other brs., 2 sub-brs. and 5 agencies.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: Head Office: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne; brs. at Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mount Hagen and Nairovi (Bougainville).

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua New Guinea Development Bank: P.O.B. 500, Port Moresby; f. 1965; cap. \$18m.; commenced operations July 1967; Man. Dir. R. V. COLE.

NATIVE LOAN FUND

The operations, assets and liabilities of the Native Loan Fund have been taken over by the Papua-New Guinea Development Bank. Formerly, under the Native Loan Fund Ordinance loans of any amount could be granted to indigenes or groups of indigenes to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises and local government or community welfare projects. New loans to indigenes are made under the terms and conditions imposed by the Development Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul and 11 other brs. and 250 agencies.

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. in Rabaul, Lae, Samarai, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Boroko, Kieta, Kimbe; 5 agencies.

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank: brs. in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.: Headquarters: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne; brs. in Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen and Kieta (Bougainville).

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETIES

(30 November 1972)

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: P.O.B. 989, Lae; 316 Savings and Loan Societies, mems. 21,927, total funds \$A1,771,276; 242 Savings Clubs, mems. 11,853, total funds \$A214,439; Loans outstanding from Societies to mems. \$A1,146,750; Investments by Societies \$A304,464.

INSURANCE

There are branches of four of the principal Australian and three of the main United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE

Trade forms an integral part of Papua New Guinea's development and exports play an important part in the economic growth and prosperity of the country and its 2.3 million people.

The Territory earns most of its export income from the sale of tropical commodities on world markets. The main exports are coconut products, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber. Other export commodities include groundnuts, pyrethrum, passion fruit juice and crocodile skins.

The majority of exports go to Australia, Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Japan. Those areas also supply most of the Territory's import requirements.

MANUFACTURING

Initially manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of local raw materials for export. There is now a growing trend towards industries established to serve the internal market. The major manufacturing industries are generally those processing local raw materials largely for export, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra by-products plywood, dessicated coconut and pyrethrum.

Nevertheless, industries serving the internal market and using mainly imported materials are numerically predominant. These industries include manufacture of cigarettes, twist tobacco, wire products, building materials, tyre re-treading and re-lugging, concrete products, oil drums, paint, beer, furniture, glass bottles, packaging materials, assembly of electrical appliances and boat building.

In 1968-69 there were 614 factories in Papua-New Guinea and the value of factory production was \$A35 million, compared with 130 factories and a value of factory production of \$6.1 million in 1958-59.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are more than 300 co-operatives with over 130,000 members and a total annual turnover of about \$A7 million. Officers of the Department of Business Services provide extension services, helping with business expertise as required.

TRADE UNIONS

Bank Officials Association of Papua New Guinea: c/o Dept. of Labour, Port Moresby; Pres. M. S. MORE; Sec. D. J. THACKERAY.

Goroka Workers' Association: c/o Radio Goroka, Goroka; f. 1964; Pres. M. KAUTIL; Sec. F. KOMBUN; 91 mems.

Lae Workers' Association: P.O.B. 898, Lae; Pres. M. KANINIDA; Sec. D. TOROME; 280 mems. (1969).

Madang Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour Madang; f. 1961; Pres. P. NAIME; Sec. A. MALAMBES; 388 mems.

Manus District Workers' Association: 51 mems.

Milne Bay Workers' Association: c/o Milne Bay Native Societies Assn. Ltd., Samarai; f. 1965; Pres. P. MATASARORO; Sec. J. FIRITA; 445 mems.

New Ireland District Workers' Association: P.O.B. 25, Kavieng; Pres. A. ABOM; Sec. M. CHILCOTT; 292 mems.

Northern District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Popondetta; f. 1965; Pres. P. AREK; Sec. P. SORODA; 220 mems.

Papua New Guinea Teachers Association: P.O.B. 5048, Boroko; f. 1970; Pres. P. LEMON; Sec. M. J. GRIMES; publ. *Teacher*; 5,500 mems.

Police Association of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Insp. J. BANONO; Gen. Sec. F. A. CRAIG; 3,000 mems; publ. *Kumul*.

Port Moresby Workers' Association: P.O.B. 123, Port Moresby; f. 1961; Pres. OALA OALA RARUA; Sec. A. T. CHAPMAN; 50 mems.

Public Service Association: P.O.B. 2033, Konedobu, Port Moresby; brs. at other Territory centres; f. 1947; 15,560 mems.; Pres. T. C. JACKSON; Gen. Sec. G. J. DELANEY.

Rabaul Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Rabaul; Pres. THOMAS TO BUN BUN; Sec. J. TINIU; 514 mems.

Timber Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo: P.O.B. 105, Bulolo; f. 1964; Pres. ROMPIER SIMAN; Sec. GEORGE NIMAGI; 667 mems.

Western Highlands District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Mount Hagen; Pres. JAMES T. OVIA; Sec. JOSEPH AVAKA; Treas. BEN PUKARE; 260 mems.

Wewak Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Wewak; f. 1964; Pres. J. BULA; Sec. Y. WRINDIMA; 393 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1969 there were about 7,000 miles of roads in Papua-New Guinea, including 40 miles of primary and approximately 1,000 miles of secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Regular passenger and cargo services to Australia are maintained by Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., Karlander New Guinea Line Ltd., Australia West Pacific Line, China Navigation Co. Ltd., Austasia Line, Amplex New Guinea Line, Keith Holland Shipping Co. Several of these companies also call at Asian ports. Other lines which provide services between Australia and East Asia are China Navigation Co. Ltd., Mitsui Osk Line K.K. and Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Bank Line provides a regular service between the Territory and Europe, while the New Zealand Export Line operates regular services to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Note: A national airline is to be established in which the existing airlines (see below) is to be offered shares but it is eventually to become the only internal airline operator.

Ansett Airlines of Australia: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua New Guinea Office: P.O.B. 334, Port Moresby; regular public transport services within Australia and to Papua New Guinea.

Trans-Australia Airlines: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua and New Guinea Offices: Port Moresby, Rabaul, Kieta, Lae, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak; regular public transport and charter services.

Ansett Airlines of Papua New Guinea: Head Office: Jackson's Airport, Port Moresby; P.O.B. 1213, Boroko; Papua New Guinea; regular public transport services within Papua New Guinea; Gen. Man. Capt. S. C. MIDDLEMISS; Sec. D. R. DURRINGTON.

Crowley Airport: P.O.B. 34, Lae; f. 1949; helicopter and aircraft charter services; bases at Lae, Kieta, Kavieng, Hoskins. Man. R. J. BURNS; Traffic Man. J. M. CRUTKSHANK.

Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Goroka; f. 1952; offices at Mt. Hagen, Madang, Chimbu, Mendi, Angoram, Port Moresby and Wewak; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN, M.H.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; 136 teachers, 1,209 students.

Papua New Guinea Institute of Technology: P.O.B. 793, Lae, New Guinea; 60 teachers, 500 students.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 52 square miles and lies 224 miles south of Java, between Fremantle and Singapore. (This island is not the Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean where nuclear tests have been conducted.)

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on January 1st, 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on October 1st, 1958. The island has no indigenous population. At June 30th, 1969, the total population was 3,439 (2,024 Chinese, 1,079

BAHAMA ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands consists of nearly 700 islands and about 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical, making the islands a tourist paradise. English is the official language. The largest religious denominations are the Baptists, Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, with the United Kingdom flag in the top left and the Bahamas badge on a white roundel at the right. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

Recent History

In January 1964 constitutional changes were brought about to give a larger measure of internal self-government with Cabinet responsibility. The Constitution was revised again in 1968 and the Government was granted further responsibilities for its own affairs. In the elections of September 1972, the Progressive Liberal Party of the Prime Minister, Lynden Pindling, won a large majority of the seats. He advocated independence from Britain. Following talks in December 1972 with the British Government, it is anticipated that the Bahamas will become an independent member of the Commonwealth on July 10th, 1973.

Government

There is a 16-member Senate, nine members appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, four by the Leader of the Opposition and three by the Governor. Together with the 38-member House of Assembly, it forms a bi-cameral Parliament to which the Cabinet is responsible. The Governor retains powers in the fields of foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

The present bi-cameral system of legislature will be retained after independence and a Governor-General will represent the Queen.

Defence

At present Britain retains responsibility for defence, and the U.S. has certain base facilities.

Economic Affairs

Economic policies introduced since 1970 have resulted in continued growth in tourism, the country's prime industry, and have established a programme of industrial diversification. These policies ensure continued government support of a free enterprise system, the tax haven status of the Bahamas and incentives to investors to start or expand industrial development projects in partnership with the Government. During 1972 tourist figures reached a record of one and a half million visitors and tourist revenue is running at £100 million annually. Public expenditure is concentrated in three main areas, education, health and servicing the public debt. A start was made on the expansion of the low sulphur fuel oil

refinery in Freeport to increase capacity to 45,000 barrels a day. Construction of a deep-water petroleum terminal and industrial estate began at High Rock, near Freeport.

A number of projects were put in hand to increase home production of fruit, livestock, poultry and fish, which all make a small contribution to the economy.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island transport is by aircraft and boat, on the larger islands there are excellent roads for motor traffic. A 225-mile long submarine 1,380 channel telecommunications system has been installed between the Bahamas and the U.S.A., and there are radio telephone connections between the islands.

Social Welfare

There is a well-developed health service. There are no major tropical diseases. The health service is centralized in Nassau and operates throughout the islands. There is a government supported old age pension scheme.

Education

The Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies, there is an extensive primary school education system, and in September 1971 over 500 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas.

Tourism

Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without visas: British subjects or citizens of British Commonwealth countries. Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without a visa for eight months: U.S.A., Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey; for three months without a visa: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany; and for two weeks without a visa: Mexico, Central and South American countries.

Sport

Swimming, fishing, tennis and golf are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1973: June 1 (Labour Day), June 2 (Queen's Official Birthday), June 11 (Whit Monday), July 10 (Independence Day), August 6 (Emancipation Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12-15 (Easter), May 24 (Commonwealth Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = B\$2.49;

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,382 square miles.

Population (1970 census): 168,812.

Capital: Nassau, on New Providence Island (population of island 101,503 in 1970).

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1970 est.)
Abaco	395	6,500
Andros	2,300	8,850
Cat Island	150	2,657
Eleuthera	200	9,468
Grand Bahama	530	25,859
Inagua	599	1,109
Long Island	230	3,859
New Providence	80	101,503

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

Livestock: Sheep 22,900, Goats 14,100, Pigs 10,700, Horses 3,600, Cattle 3,400, Poultry 650,000.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling = BS2.49;
U.S.\$1 = B\$1.00.

B\$100 = £40.17 = U.S.\$100.00.

BUDGET

(B\$)

	1970	1971
Revenue	97,587,191	107,160,540
Expenditure	97,030,221	106,522,046

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1969) B\$302.3 million, (1970) B\$337.5 million (including B\$100 million of duty-free imports into Freeport); of which food and drink, motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, and oil and petroleum products are the chief items.

Exports: (1969) B\$54.3 million, (1970) B\$89.7 million, of which cement, pulpwood, rum and salt are the chief items.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): Cars and other privately owned motor vehicles 52,863; Commercial vehicles 9,648.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors: (1968) 1,072,213, (1969) 1,332,396, (1970) 1,298,344, (1971) 1,463,591, (1972) 1,511,858.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF PUPILS	No. OF STAFF
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:			
Primary	169	25,911	565
All Age	137	12,422	493
Secondary	13	3,335	161
PRIVATE AND DENOMI- NATIONAL SCHOOLS:			
Primary	62	9,651	302
Secondary	8	1,138	68

In September 1971, 520 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas (U.K. 60, Canada 40, U.S.A. 300, University of West Indies 120).

THE CONSTITUTION

In 1968 the order in Council of 1963 was amended as a result of a Constitutional Conference giving the Bahamas internal self-government. The British Government retained responsibility for foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

When independence is granted this year, the Bahamas will keep the present bi-cameral form of legislature and a Governor-General will be appointed by the Queen. The Governor-General will appoint the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet will have not less than eight other ministers. The life of a Parliament would be limited to five years.

The Senate (upper house) consists of 16 members of whom nine are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, four members on the advice of the Opposition Leader, and three after consultation with the Prime Minister. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members, but a Constituencies Commission reviews numbers and boundaries at intervals of not more than five years and can recommend alterations for approval of the House.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir JOHN WARBURTON
PAUL, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs: Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister of Development and Agriculture and Fisheries: Hon. CARLTON E. FRANCIS.

Minister of External Affairs: Senator PAUL L. ADDERLEY (Attorney-General designate).

Minister of Home Affairs: Hon. R. F. ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Minister of Labour and National Insurance: Hon. CLIFFORD DARLING.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Hon. DARRELL E. ROLLE.

Minister of Education: Hon. LIVINGSTONE N. COAKLEY.

Minister of Tourism: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister of Works: Hon. SIMON L. BOWE.

Minister of Health: Hon. A. LOFTUS ROKER.

Minister Without Portfolio: Hon. MILO B. BUTLER, SN.

BAHAMA ISLANDS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

SENATE

President: Hon. GERALD C. CASH, O.B.E.

Vice-President: MILO BUTLER, Jr.

Nominated Members: 16.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. ARLINGTON G. BUTLER.

Elected Members: 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—September 1972

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal	29
Free National Movement	9

POLITICAL PARTIES

Progressive Liberal Party: P.O.B. 1107, Nassau; supported by the black community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. GEORGE MACKEY; Parl. Leader The Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Free National Movement: P.O.B. N-4923, Nassau; Chair. ELWOOD DONALDSON; (Amalgamation of United Bahamian Party and eight dissident mems. of the Progressive Liberal Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, and has jurisdiction similar to that of the High Court of England.

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of three non-resident Judges, with further appeal in certain instances to Her Majesty in Council.

Magistrates Court in New Providence and Grand Bahama are presided over by professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates. The Commissioners in charge of Districts in the other islands also have Magisterial Powers. Appeals from the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court and from the Commissioners to a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate sitting as Circuit Justice.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates have summary criminal jurisdiction of 2 years imprisonment and/or a fine of B\$1,428.57, and civil jurisdiction of 2 years where the sum or value of the property in dispute does not exceed B\$571.43. The Out Island Commissioners have jurisdiction in summary offences listed as such in the Penal Code, and in civil causes founded in Contract or Tort where the amount in dispute does not exceed B\$571.43.

Chief Justice: Sir W. GORDON BRYCE, C.B.E.

Chief Magistrate: WILTON HERCULES.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate: EMMANUEL OSADEBAY.

Puisne Judges: H. C. SMITH, C.B.E., J. A. SMITH, C.B.E., T.D.

RELIGIONS

The chief religious denominations in the country are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1970 (census year) 24,201 Anglicans, 25,675 Roman Catholics, 27,236 Baptists and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. 107, Nassau.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O.S.B., D.D., LL.D., Box N-8187, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: P.O.B. F7, Freeport, Grand Bahama; f. 1961; daily; Gen. Man. BOB MARTIN; circ. 6,000.

Nassau Guardian: P.O.B. N-3011, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; circ. 10,000; Gen. Man. MARK BETHEL; London Rep. Colin Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Tribune: Shirley St., P.O.B. N-3207, Nassau; f. 1903; daily; circ. 11,450; Editor Hon. Sir ETIENNE DUPUCH; O.B.E., K.C.S.G., LL.D.; Publ. Editor EILEEN DUPUCH CARONNE; London Reps. Joshua B. Powers Ltd., 27 Cockspur St., W.1.

Bahamas Pictorial: P.O. Box 582, Nassau; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. L. ROKER; circ. 13,000.

Bahamas Weekly: N4855, Nassau; weekly; circ. 208,000; tourist news; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Bahamian Review Magazine: Bay Street, P.O. Box 494, Nassau; f. 1952; monthly; Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; circ. 9,500.

Bahamian Times: P.O.B. 5490, Nassau; twice weekly; Editor JAMES D. ANDREWS; circ. 3,000.

Bahamas Magazine (formerly Nassau Magazine): P.O.B. 208, Nassau; f. 1933; five times a year; Editor A. B. McDERMOTT.

Nassau and Paradise Island Tourist News: P.O.B. N4855, Nassau; f. 1962; Editor and Gen. Man. P. BOWER; circ. 150,000 locally and 150,000 overseas; official publication of the Nassau and Paradise Island Promotion Board; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Official Gazette: Nassau; weekly; published by the Government.

The People: P.O.B. N-3249, Nassau; Editor MARGARET HOPE.

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. N-7513, Nassau; publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual*, *What To Do Magazine* (quarterly), *Tadpole* (educational colouring book series) and maps.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas: P.O.B. N-1347, Nassau; f. 1936; government owned; two channels; Gen. Man. Mrs. J. F. DODGE.

In 1972 there were 90,000 radio receivers. American television programmes can be received. There is no national television service, but a station is being built.

FINANCE

The Bahamas is an international financial centre, and finance has become the industry second in importance to tourism. There are over 6,000 finance or financial service companies in the islands. These pay a small company tax and stamp duty, but there are no corporation, income, capital gains or withholding taxes or estate duty.

BAHAMA ISLANDS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

The Bahamas Monetary Authority has been responsible for regulating the use and possession of foreign currency. The Central Bank has evolved from the Monetary Authority and is responsible for issuing all coinage for the issue and redemption of currency, for monitoring balance of payments, encouraging the growth of the capital market and acts as the Government fiscal agent in international money markets.

A Bahamas Development Corporation has been established to initiate commercial and industrial enterprises and to enhance the country's natural assets. It has authority to enter into equity arrangements by using Crown Lands to assist Bahamian participation in foreign investment projects.

BANKING

PRINCIPAL BAHAMAS BANKS

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; br. = branch.)

Bank of Nassau Ltd.: N-4901, Sassoon House, Shirley Street, Nassau.

Bank of New Providence Ltd.: P.O.B. 4723, 9 Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau; cap. B\$3m.; dep. B\$33.8m. (Nov. 1971); Pres., Dir. JOHN WOLF; Man. BRIAN F. FREE.

Deltec Banking Corporation: P.O.B. N-3229, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., Nassau.

Finance Corporation of the Bahamas Ltd.: P.O.B. N-3038, Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau; br. in Freeport.

International Credit Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. N-4802, Beaumont House, Nassau; Pres. W. BURNETT GRAY; Man. Freeport Branch E. G. SCHOBEL.

International Bank of Washington (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 859, Nassau.

E. D. Sassoon Bank and Trust International Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. N-3045, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; cap. p.u. B\$1,000,000.

Roy West Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4889, Norfolk House, Nassau; f. 1965; cap. B\$17.1m.; res. B\$3.2m.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: King and George Streets, P.O. Box 1262, Nassau; owned jointly by Bank of London and South America Ltd.; f. 1958; cap. issued B\$21.5m.; Chair. W. H. SWEETING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Canada; Nassau.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau (P.O.B. N-8348); 5 brs. and 1 agency in New Providence, and 1 br. and 3 agencies in Abaco, 2 brs. in Eleuthera, 2 brs. and 1 agency in Grand Bahama, 1 agency in Andros and 1 br. and 1 agency in Turks and Caicos Islands; Local Dir. JOHN WHICKER.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1; P.O.B. N-1375, Nassau; f. 1867; 8 brs. in the Bahamas; Man. Nassau J. D. COCKWELL.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Box 4921, Nassau.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Bag 58, Nassau.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; f. 1869; 4 brs. and 4 sub-brs. in Nassau; 9 sub-brs. in Out Islands; 2 brs. and 1 sub-br. in Freeport.

TRUST COMPANIES IN NASSAU

Aruba Bonaire Curacao Trust Company Ltd.: Market St., P.O.B. N-4096, Nassau.

Bahamas Commonwealth Trust Corporation Ltd.: Charlotte House, P.O.B. N-4197; Man. Dir. J. E. F. KING.

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane and East St.; incorporated 1957; cap. B\$1m.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd. (Trust Department): P.O.B. 1262; Man. R. M. BEASE.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Bldg., Rawson Square, Nassau (P.O.B. N-3016); subsidiaries in Trinidad, Barbados and Cayman Islands.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Thompson Boulevard and Russell Rd., Oakes Field, P.O. Box 1543.

Farmers and Merchants' Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1597, 10 Sheraton British Colonial Arcade.

First National City Trust Company (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1576, Adderley Bldg., Bay St.

Manufacturers' Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 272, George and Marlborough Sts.

Mercantile Bank and Trust Company Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Building, "On the Mall", P.O.B. F-2558, Freeport.

Nassau Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Nassau Bank House, Collins Ave. at Second Terrace, P.O.B. N-3030.

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: West Bay Street, P.O.B. N-7788; f. 1936; Chair. A. D. CHESTERFIELD; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGE STEPHEN.

World Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. N-100; f. 1963; cap. p.u., surplus and res. 10.8m.; dep. 357.9m. (Dec. 31st, 1972); Pres. R. D. H. WILMER.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

International Bank and Trust: P.O.B. 69, Nassau.

The People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1484, Nassau.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau and Freeport.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. N-665, Nassau; f. 1933; 700 mems.; Pres. HOLLAND SMITH; Sec. DAVID L. SMALLEY; Man. Mrs. C. DEDRICK.

Nassau/Paradise Island Promotion Board: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1970; 27 mems.; Pres. RONALD OVEREND; Exec. Dir. RONALD MUZU.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. 166, Nassau; f. 1963; Pres. ORFILIA PELAEZ; Dir. P. S. C. POWER.

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O.B. N-4312, Nassau; 42 mems.; Pres. K. W. WADMAN; Sec. L. M. BOWE.

Bahamian Contractors' Association: P.O.B. N-1969, Nassau; f. 1958; 40 mems.; Pres. HERBERT TRECO; Sec. E. A. PYFROM.

Corporation of Accountants and Auditors: P.O.B. 1673, Nassau; f. 1960; 27 mems.; Pres. LIVINGSTON COAKLEY; Sec. J. T. MILLS.

Bahamas Hotel Employers' Association: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1958; 27 mems.; Pres. GORDON EDWARDSON; Exec. Dir. TREVELYAN COOPER.

There are also Associations of Automobile Dealers and Licensed Plumbers.

TRADE UNIONS

Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU): P.O.B. 5783, Nassau; Pres. Sen. The Hon. CADWELL ARMBRISTER.

Affiliated to BFTU are the following:

Bahamas Hotel and Catering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2514, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1958; 695 mems.; Pres. BARTHOLOMEW BASTIAN; Gen. Sec. H. FERGUSON.

Bahamas Musicians' Union: P.O.B. 246, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 61 mems.; Pres. CHARLES H. FISHER; Sec. I. HANNA.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O.B. 2511, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. P. FARQUHARSON.

Airport, Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 71, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1958; 550 mems.; Pres. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER; Sec.-Treas. PHILIP P. SMITH.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOLF FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1314, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 292 mems.; Pres. ELCOTT JOHNSON; Sec. H. MINNIS.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. A. MORRIS; Gen. Sec. W. SWANN.

Bahama Islands Airlines Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 5533, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 51 mems.; Pres. Capt. GARTH MASSEY; Sec. Capt. D. DROST.

Bahama Islands Airline Stewardesses' Association: P.O.B. 876, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1960; 29 mems.; Pres. Mrs. Y. M. DEVEAUX.

Bahama Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. JOHN BRUNNELL; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Non-affiliated unions include:

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

Bahamas Engineering, Fuel, Service and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2535, Nassau; f. 1956; Pres. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; Sec. CARL STUBBS.

Bahamas Public Services Union: P.O.B. N-4692, Nassau; f. 1959; 1,119 mems.; Pres. THADDEUS DARLING; Sec. CLAUDE R. E. STRACHAN.

Bahamas Racehorse Workers' Union: Nassau; Gen. Sec. LAVARITY B. DEVEAUX.

Bahamas Workers' Council International: P.O.B. 5337 M.S., Nassau; f. 1969; Chair. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; publ. *Labour Speaks*.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nearly all roads in New Providence are motorable. Hot mix surfaced roads 230 miles, water-bound macadam 65 miles, earth 44 miles. On Eleuthera there is an asphalt road, some 100 miles in length, covering the length of the island, and 105 miles of road on Grand Bahama. The Grand Bahama Motorway, a highway linking Freeport and Gold Rock Creek, is under construction. Other asphalt roads are under construction on the Out Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Hamburg-Amerika, Independent Gulf, North German Lloyd, P. and O., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Saguenay Shipping, Home Lines, Eastern Steamship Co., Norwegian-Caribbean Lines, Bahama Cruise Lines and Costa Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport and Freeport International Airport are the main terminals for international and internal services.

International Air Bahama: a subsidiary of Hekla Holdings Ltd./Lofleidir HF, Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau; f. 1966; fleet of two DC-8-63s; low-cost transatlantic flights to Luxembourg; Gen. Man. SIGURDUR HELGASON.

Flamingo Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. N-3216, Nassau; f. 1971 as a subsidiary of Bahamas World Airways; scheduled services throughout the Caribbean; fleet of one BAC 1-11, one CU-640, two Martin 404, two DC-3, etc.; Chair. EVERETTE W. BANNISTER; Gen. Man. MAURICE BELLAMY.

Out Island Airways: P.O.B. 393, Nassau; scheduled services between Nassau and the out islands; fleet of one FH-227, three Twin Otters, etc.; Pres. GILBERT A. HENSLEY; Man. Dir. SHERLOCK D. HACKLEY.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, Air Jamaica, BOAC, Delta, Eastern, Mackey International, Pan American, Qantas, Shawnee, United (Freeport only).

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. N-3701, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there are 11,100 hotel rooms in the country.

There were 1,511,858 visitors in 1972.

The Ministry of Tourism maintains branches in Miami, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Frankfurt, Boston, Detroit and Washington, D.C.

Nassau Festival of Arts and Crafts: Nassau; registered association incorporating all art forms; Chair. and Dir. Mrs. META DAVIS.

BAHRAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Bahrain lies near Qatar off the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is cool and temperate from December to the end of March, becoming very hot and humid during the summer months. In August and September temperatures can rise to 42°C. The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Bahrain is a predominantly Muslim country, the population being divided between the Sunnis and Shi'ites. The Ruling Family belong to the Sunnis. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is scarlet, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist, the two colours separated by a serrated line. The port of Manama is the capital.

Recent History

Bahrain was a British Protected State from 1816 until 1971. In 1968 the British Government stated that all British troops would be withdrawn from "East of Suez" by the end of 1971 and the Rulers of the Gulf States, including Bahrain, drew up plans for a Federation of Arab Emirates.

On August 15th, 1971, the Ruler, Sheikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state, having become disillusioned with efforts to create a federation of Gulf emirates. The treaties giving Britain responsibility for Bahrain's defence and foreign relations were terminated and a new friendship treaty was signed between the two countries. Shortly afterwards Bahrain became a member of the United Nations and the Arab League. In September 1972 Bahrain became a member of the World Bank.

Government

Bahrain is an independent sovereign state ruled by Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al Khalifa. In December 1972 the first Constituent Assembly was elected. This Assembly will discuss a preliminary draft Constitution which it is hoped will be presented to the Ruler for ratification during 1973.

Defence

The 1,300 strong Bahrain Defence Force has taken over from British forces the sole responsibility for security in Bahrain. In December 1971 Bahrain agreed to the U.S. Middle East fleet using part of the naval base formerly used by Britain.

Economic Affairs

The traditional occupations of cattle breeding, agriculture and fishing are still practised throughout the islands. The main crops are vegetables, lucerne, other fodder crops and some dates. The Bahrain Fishing Company, jointly British and Bahraini owned, has now been operating successfully for several years.

Oil in commercial quantity was found in 1932 and has since been developed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Bahrain became a member of O.A.P.E.C. in May 1970.

Although Bahrain's production of crude oil is relatively small it has the second largest refinery in the Middle East, which processed over 94 million U.S. barrels in 1971.

Important new communications facilities and port installations have improved Bahrain's standing in the transit trade. Storage and refrigeration facilities, a slipway and marine engineering workshops have been completed at Mina Sulman. Bahrain has a free zone in which many British, American and local concerns have their headquarters. A £40 million aluminium smelter, under construction since 1969, began production in 1971 with an estimated capacity of 120,000 tons per annum. In November 1972 the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries approved Bahrain as the site for a £40 million dry dock large enough to accept super-tankers of up to half a million tons.

Transport and Communications

There are 30,000 metres of bitumen-surfaced roads linking most inhabited areas, although there is little public transport. The Bahrain Airport Terminal, designed specifically to take Jumbo Jets, was opened recently. The Terminal Building can handle the passengers of two 747s simultaneously, and is fully equipped for handling large passenger and freight aircraft.

A new four-lane bridge between the two main islands was completed during 1972.

Social Welfare

In 1972 BD 3.1 million, 11.9 per cent of the budget, was allocated to health. With the withdrawal of British troops the R.A.F. hospital was handed over intact to the Bahrain Government.

Education

Education is free in Bahrain. There are 70 primary, and 35 intermediate and secondary schools. In 1970 there were 6,800 pupils at Intermediate level and 5,750 at secondary level. The sexes are segregated in all schools. Education took 16.2 per cent (BD 4.2 million) of the state Budget in 1972.

Public Holidays

1973: October 29 (Id ul Fitr), December 16 (Ruler's Accession Day).

1974: January 1, January 5 (Id ul Adha), January 25 (Muslim New Year), April 6 (Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = 980.5 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 394.74 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1971 census)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraq Town
231	216,078	88,785	37,732

(1972 population estimate 225,000).

EMPLOYMENT
(1971)

Agriculture and fishing	3,990
Mining and Manufacturing	4,152
Oil	4,312
Public Utilities	1,705
Construction	10,404
Wholesale and retail trade, and catering	7,706
Transport, storage and communications	7,743
Finance, business services, community and social services	13,182
Public administration and defence	5,206
Other	817
TOTAL	60,301

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
3,600	3,686	3,800	3,836	3,800

REFINERY PRODUCTION
(Output in million barrels)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
84.3	84.5	83.3	92.7	94.1

Note: 1 metric ton equals approx. 7.3 barrels.

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building and pearl diving.

FINANCE

1,000 fils=1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 fils.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling=980.5 fils; U.S. \$1=394.74 fils.

100 Bahrain dinars=£101.99=\$253.44.

BUDGET

(1972—'000 Bahrain dinars)

REVENUE	
Oil Payments	10,250
Customs	3,500
Other Items	12,750
TOTAL	26,500

EXPENDITURE	
Health	3,100
Education	4,200
Security	2,550
Defence	1,500
Construction (non-recurring)	2,485
Development	3,415
Other	8,500
TOTAL	25,750

Currency in Circulation (Sept. 1971): B.D. 22,666,190. The Bahrain dinar is the official currency in Abu Dhabi and is accepted in other Gulf States; by 1969 nearly two-thirds of the issue circulated outside Bahrain.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B.D. '000)

	1969	1970	1971
Imports	57,939	80,126	105,005
Exports and Re-exports (excl. oil)	19,874	25,155	28,405

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971
Food and live animals	13,457.4	14,536.3
Beverages and tobacco	2,634.5	2,531.8
Inedible raw materials (not fuels)	1,160.2	1,424.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	860.9	1,125.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	141.0	178.8
Chemicals	3,143.9	7,134.7
Manufactured goods	22,936.5	30,624.5
Machinery and transport equipment	23,958.2	33,332.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,431.0	13,983.3
Unclassified groups and transactions	403.2	133.4
TOTAL	80,126.9	105,004.9

RE-EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Household goods	1,732	2,207	1,701	1,133
Cotton piece goods	1,276	2,031	1,323	1,778
Garments	1,378	2,019	2,906	2,390
Silk and silk piece goods	1,114	2,000	2,273	2,773
Provisions	730	1,586	n.a.	n.a.
Machinery and oilwell supplies	961	980	1,231	1,908
Spices	1,008	695	751	915
Rice	967	679	547	1,238
Haberdashery and hosiery	436	559	n.a.	n.a.

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971
United Kingdom	12,735	14,269	24,904	31,754
India	2,516	2,838	3,347	n.a.
United States	6,289	6,171	5,812	12,630
Japan	8,248	8,269	9,972	12,793
German Federal Republic	2,239	2,394	2,684	n.a.
Netherlands	1,499	1,692	3,817	5,671
Pakistan	2,455	2,260	2,915	n.a.
Italy	1,383	1,255	1,580	n.a.
China, People's Republic	2,435	3,799	4,091	5,866
Hong Kong	1,785	2,241	2,495	n.a.

BAHRAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COUNTRIES—continued

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Saudi Arabia	9,924	12,544	14,016
Qatar	2,309	1,320	1,648
Iran	658	902	1,043
Dubai	1,257	1,510	1,442
Abu Dhabi	977	466	639
Kuwait	1,733	2,993	3,518

TRANSPORT ROADS

TYPE OF LICENCE	1969	1970	1971
Private Cars	8,156	8,960	10,400
Taxi Cabs	911	915	908
Vans and Lorries	2,682	2,999	3,439
Private Buses	344	381	419
Public Buses	140	142	145
Motor Cycles	1,377	1,529	1,772
TOTAL (excl. motor cycles)	12,233	13,397	15,311

EDUCATION

(Number of pupils—1971)

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Primary	20,639	15,501	36,140
Intermediate	4,272	3,002	7,274
Secondary	3,183	2,549	5,732
Higher, Technical and Religious Edu- cation	789	151	940
TOTAL	28,883	21,203	50,086

In 1971 there were 73 primary, 25 intermediate and 6 secondary schools, with 3 institutions offering further education courses. Also 3,212 children in private schools.

Source: Statistical Bureau, Finance Department, Bahrain Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

Work on a new constitution was announced in December 1971 and in June 1972 the Amir announced that a Constituent Council would be formed before the end of the year. Elections took place in December 1972 for the Constituent Council, which is to discuss the preliminary draft constitution which it is hoped will be presented to the Amir for ratification in 1973. The preliminary draft constitution provides for Ministers to be ex-officio members of the eventual legislative assembly.

By a decree of the Ruler in 1971 the State Council assumed cabinet status and the Council Members were given ministerial rank.

The treaties with Britain made in 1820, 1880 and 1892 covering Bahrain's external affairs and protection from foreign aggression were terminated in 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

Amir: Sheikh ISA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA, K.C.M.G.

Heir Apparent: Sheikh HAMED BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA.

THE CABINET

(March 1973)

Prime Minister: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFAH.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh HAMAD BIN ISA AL-KHALIFAH.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: SAYED MAHMOOD AL-ALAWI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Minister for Information: Sheikh MOHAMED BIN MUBARAK AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of Health: Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUHAMMAD AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of Health: Dr. ALI MOHAMED FAKHRO.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMED AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of Development and Engineering: YOUSUF AHMED SHIRAWI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: IBRAHIM MOHAMED HASAN HUMAYDAN.

Minister of Municipalities and Agriculture: Sheikh ABDULLA BIN KHALID AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of State for Legal Affairs: Dr. HUSSAIN MOHAMED AL-BAHARNA.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: JAWAD SALIM AL-ARRAYAD.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Embassies accredited to Bahrain
(Manama unless otherwise stated)

Egypt: (E); Ambassador: MOHAMED ABDULSALAM JALUDIN.

France: Kuwait (E); Ambassador: PAUL CARTON.

Iraq: (E); Ambassador: YAAQOUB KAZIM HANDANI.

Jordan: (E); Ambassador: SULEIMAN AL DAJANI.

Netherlands: (E); Ambassador: JAN DE HOOPS.

Pakistan: Chargé d'Affaires: GHULAM GOUTH KHAN.

Saudi Arabia: (E); Ambassador: Sheikh ABDULLAH FADL.

Tunisia: (E); Ambassador: HABIB NOUIRA.

United Kingdom: (E); Ambassador: ROBERT TESH.

U.S.A.: Kuwait (E); Ambassador: WILLIAM A. STOLTZFUS.

Bahrain also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Oman, Qatar, Spain, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and the U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Minister of Justice: Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMED AL-KHALIFA.

Since the termination of British legal jurisdiction in 1971, intensive work has been in progress on the legislative requirements of Bahrain. The Criminal Law is at present contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Judges, both Bahraini and Arab, are all fully qualified, as are the lawyers that appear before the courts.

Since the end of 1971 all nationalities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bahrain Courts which guarantee equality before the Law irrespective of nationality or creed.

CONSTITUENT COUNCIL

In December 1972 22 members were elected to seats in the 44-member Constituent Council. The remaining 22 seats are occupied by nominees of the Amir and members of the Cabinet. One of the first tasks of the Constituent Council is to prepare a constitution.

Speaker: IBRAHIM AL-ARRAYED.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects. The ruling family is Sunni.

Religious affiliation (1971 Census):

Muslims	206,708
Christians	6,590
Others	2,780

TOTAL . . . 216,078

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Bahrain Alyon (*Bahrain Today*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic; published by the Ministry of Information Dept.; Manama; Editor AHMED KAMAL; circ. 4,000.

al Adhwa: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O.B. 224, Tijjar Rd., Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHMOUD AL-MURDI; circ. 3,000.

Akhbar Bahrain: published by the Ministry of Information. Arab Markets: P.O.B. 604, Bahrain; monthly; English and Arabic; Editor ABDU F. BUSHARA.

Awali Evening News: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; daily; English; circ. 1,000.

Awali Magazine: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; monthly; English; circ. 1,000.

Bahrain Trade Directory: P.O.B. 423, Manama; annual; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHR.

al Hiya al Tijariya (*Commerce Review*): P.O.B. 248, Manama; English and Arabic; published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Al-Mujtama Al-Jadid: P.O.B. 590; Editor MUSTAFA.

Commerce Review: P.O.B. 248, Manama; Chamber of Commerce Journal; monthly.

Gulf Weekly Mirror: P.O.B. 455, Manama; weekly; Editor ANDREW TRIMBEE.

Huna al Bahrain (*Bahrain Calling*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic; published by the Information Dept., Manama; Editor (vacant); circ. 4,000.

al Jarida al Rasmiya (*Official Gazette*): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.

al Murshid: Gulf Trade Services, P.O.B. 553, Bahrain; monthly guide, including "What's on in Bahrain"; English and Arabic; Editor M. SOLIMAN.

al Najmar al Asbuia (*Weekly Star*): Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,000.

The New Society: P.O.B. 590, Manama; weekly.

Sada Al Usbou: P.O.B. 549, Bahrain; f. 1969; Arabic weekly; Owner and Editor-in-Chief ALI SAYYAR.

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 2-kW transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter. The station is currently being expanded and its power increased.

In 1971 there were approximately 90,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

Bank of Bahrain: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; cap. p.u. (1971) B.D. 750,000; reserves B.D. 575,000; dep. B.D. 19.9m.; Chair. AHMED ALI KANOO; Man. J. M. M. LIGHTBODY.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. ADNAN N. BSEISU.

Bank of Cairo: Manama.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. R. A. LOUGH.

The Chartered Bank: London, P.O.B. 29, Manama; Chief Man. V. R. WINTON.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Manama; Man. I. McLACHLAW.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama; Man. J. R. STEVENSON.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi; Government Road, Manama; Man. CH. SAJJAD ALI.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Al-Khalifa Road, Manama; Man. T. AL-KHATIB.

United Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Government Road, Manama; Man. S. M. AKHTAR.

INSURANCE

About fourteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1939; 1,200 mems.; Pres. ALI ABDUL RAHMAN AL WAZZAN; Dir. YUSUF MUHAMMAD SALEH.

Michael Rice Group—Middle East: P.O.B. 551, Manama; consultants to the Bahrain Government and to numerous local and foreign businesses trading in Bahrain, the Gulf area, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

There are no Trade Unions in Bahrain.

OIL

The Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO) Ltd.: Awali; the sole oil producer in Bahrain; owned jointly by Texaco and Standard Oil of California; also operates

the Bahrain refinery and holds a contract to supply natural gas to the ALBA aluminium smelter; Pres. W. O. STOLZ.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A modern network of dual highways is in course of development; the length of the paved road system rose from 4,300 metres in 1964 to 30,000 metres in 1968. In 1967 the rule of the road was changed from left to right. At the end of 1970 there were 13,397 vehicles in use and 1,529 motor cycles.

SHIPPING

Director-General of Customs and Ports: Sheikh DAJI BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

Harbour Master: Captain D. M. WALTER.

Cargo Manager: HASSAN SHAMS.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Lauro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts, of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line); with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia (British & India Steam Navigation Company, Maersk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operates a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, carrying passengers in Saloon and Deck classes.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulmani was opened in April 1962; it has six berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 30 ft. In the vicinity is a slipway, on which may be slipped vessels of up to 1,000 tons and 220 ft. in length. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produce being exported primarily to Europe and North America.

In November 1972 OAPEC approved Bahrain as the site for a £40 million dry dock large enough to accept super-tankers of up to half a million tons. Since 1958 Bahrain has been a free transit area.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bahrain Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use. A new Jumbo Jet Airport Terminal was opened in December 1971.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Bahrain Island; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Oman, and by BOAC; services from Bahrain to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bandar Abbas, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Muscat, Sharjah, Shiraz, Karachi and Bombay; the fleet consists of two BAC 1-11, three F27, three Skyvans, two Islanders, two Beechcraft B80 and one chartered VC 10 on Gulf-London services.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air India, BOAC, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, PIA (Pakistan), Qantas, Saudi Arabian Airlines, TMA.

BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bangladesh covers 55,126 square miles and is almost surrounded by Indian territory except for a short south-eastern frontier with Burma and a southern deltaic coast fronting the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical monsoon with an average temperature from October to March of 67°F (19°C) and 84°F (29°C) from May to September. Three-quarters of the annual average rainfall (74 inches) occurs between June and September. About 85 per cent of the population speak Bengali, the State language, the remainder Bihari and some Hindi. The principal religion is Islam but there is a small minority of Hindus. The national flag is green, with a red disc in the centre. The capital is Dacca.

Recent History

The origin of the modern state of Bangladesh can be traced back to the original partition of the old Indian Empire in 1947 when Pakistan was established in two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory. The first awakening of national consciousness grew out of the successful campaign from 1951-53 to establish Bengali as the second official language of Pakistan in addition to Urdu. Political instability in successive Central Governments from 1954 to late 1958 finally culminated in the military rule in October 1958 of General Ayub Khan which was to last for ten years. Another major cause of discontent was the economic disparity between both provinces. The amount of capital resources made available under successive Pakistan Development Plans was so inadequate that the already low standard of living of the mass of the population of East Pakistan was barely maintained. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 severely affected the economy giving rise to further discontent in the East. In December 1968 popular discontent mounted with the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the newly elected leader of the Awami League. The charges were withdrawn in January 1969. This action and other arbitrary measures led to the resignation of President Ayub Khan and his replacement by General Yahya Khan.

Under General Yahya Khan, Pakistan had held its first free elections in December 1970. The Awami League won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan. In the West the People's Party, led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won a large majority. The League thus became the biggest single party in what was to have been a new National Assembly. Sheikh Mujib stepped up his demands for autonomy in the East. At the same time he was under pressure from his supporters to declare independence. Talks between President Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujib subsequently broke down and, on March 25th, 1971, the Pakistani Army began to take repressive measures in East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujib proclaimed the People's Republic of Bangladesh on March 26th, 1971. The outbreak of civil war between Bengali nationalists and the Pakistani Army

followed immediately. Sheikh Mujib was arrested and taken to West Pakistan. A flood of refugees began to flow from East Pakistan to India; they were to number almost 10 million by late November 1971 when the East Pakistani guerrilla fighters, the *Mukti Bahini*, were resisting the Pakistani Army. Throughout November, Indian assistance to the *Mukti Bahini* became more apparent and Indo-Pakistani border skirmishes intensified.

On December 3rd, 1971, the Pakistani Air Force attacked Indian airfields on the western sector, precipitating a general war. India formally recognized Bangladesh on December 6th. Pakistan set up a civilian government in Dacca under the acting premiership of Nurul Amin, a Bengali. On December 17th, General A. A. K. Niazi, Commander of the Pakistani Army in Bangladesh, surrendered to the Indians. Sheikh Mujib was freed by Pakistan's new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, on January 8th, 1972. He arrived in Dacca on January 10th, proclaiming himself Prime Minister of Bangladesh. To date (April 1973) nearly one hundred countries have recognized Bangladesh, which became a member of the Commonwealth on April 18th, 1972. A Twenty-Five Year Treaty of Friendship, Co-Operation and Peace was signed with India on March 19th, 1972. A general election was held in March 1973, and Sheikh Mujib was convincingly confirmed in office.

Government

Under a new Constitution, executive authority is vested in the President while Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) comprises an unicameral legislature (the Constituent Assembly) of 315 seats, fifteen of which are reserved for women. Members of Parliament are elected for a five-year term on the basis of universal suffrage exercised by those aged 18 and over. The Constituent Assembly which first met on April 10th, 1972, comprises members of the national and provincial assemblies elected in 1970 (prior to independence) from the former province of East Pakistan. The vast majority of these representatives belong to the Awami League led by the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Defence

Indian armed forces were withdrawn from Bangladesh in March 1972. The maintenance of law and order and internal security is entrusted to the regular armed forces of Bangladesh, together with a people's police force and national militia.

Economic Affairs

The country is basically agricultural and very fertile, the main commodities produced being rice, jute and tea. Ninety per cent of arable land is under rice. The population density of more than 1,200 per square mile illustrates the degree of dependence on this staple commodity, especially as rainfall can cause extensive flooding. Rice production averages 11 million tons annually. Though 90 per cent of

jute factories have resumed working, the war greatly affected jute production. Output for 1971 was estimated at 6.5 million bales. In 1972 it is estimated that 6.9 million bales were produced. Jute, both raw and manufactured, is the most substantial export item, earning about £130 million a year. In the financial year 1972-73, raw jute earnings are estimated at 1,094 million takas (nearly £60m.) and 911 million takas from jute goods, out of total estimated exports of 2,600 million takas. Tea, mainly grown around Sylhet, is expected to earn 146 million takas (£8m.) in 1972-73. Bangladesh has few mineral resources although some natural gas has been produced and there are the beginnings of steel and oil industries.

Owing to severe dislocation of the economy caused by the war of independence it seems likely that for the foreseeable future Bangladesh will remain heavily dependent on foreign aid. The UN has estimated the cost of immediate reconstruction at between U.S. \$1,150 million and U.S. \$1,350 million. The three main types of external financial assistance granted have been bilateral (63 per cent), multilateral (26 per cent) and voluntary (11 per cent). Total aid from October 1971 to March 1973 is estimated at U.S. \$1,318 million, one-third of which was spent on food relief. Aid estimates from 1973-74 total U.S. \$800 million.

Transport and Communications

Water transport is of major significance in Bangladesh, and there are about 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. It has been severely disrupted and out some 800 vessels in use prior to the war, only 500 are still serviceable. Chittagong, the principal port, has been expanded in recent years and now handles 4.3 million tons a year. There are about 1,750 miles of railway. A rapid expansion in road building has increased the length of surface roads to some 15,000 miles. There are approximately 100,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. In March 1972 *Bangladesh Biman*, the national airline, began internal services and a weekly charter service to London.

Social Welfare

The government's main task since independence has been to prevent epidemics and widespread malnutrition

and to treat and rehabilitate war victims. The number of hospital beds has been increased from 8,000 prior to independence, to 13,000. A five-year health programme costing 1,660 million takas (£87.5m.) is to begin in July 1973 with priority being given to health care and population control.

Education

Since independence the Government has allocated 100 million takas (U.S. \$12.5 million) for education. In March 1973, there were six universities, 296 colleges and 36,000 schools but a number were also destroyed during the war. About 15 per cent of the population is literate.

Tourism

Until further notice visas will be required by all nationals of countries which have recognized Bangladesh, but Commonwealth citizens are exempt.

Public Holidays

1973: March 26 (Independence Day), April 14 (Bengali New Year Day), April 16 (Eid-i-Milad-un-Nabi), May 1 (May Day), May 17 (Buddha Purnima), September 12 (Shab-i-Barat), October 5-6 (Durga Puja), October 25 (Shab-i-Qadr), October 26 (Jamat-ul-Wida), October 27-29 (Id-ul-Fitr), December 16 (Victory Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 7-9 (Eid-ul-Azha), February 2 (Ashura), February 21 (National Mourning Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of measures is in force pending the introduction of a metric system.

1 maund = 82.27 lb.

1 seer = 2.057 lb.

1 tola = 180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 taka.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = 18.87 takas;

U.S. \$1 = 7.596 takas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION ('000—1972 estimate)
55,126	75,000

POPULATION (million)

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Urban	2.8	3.5	4.5	161	3.8
Rural	50.5	59.0	67.5	134	2.7
TOTAL	53.3	62.5	72.0	135	2.8

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

	1961 Census	1972 Estimate
Dacca	556,712	1,500,000*
Chittagong	364,205	680,000
Khulna	127,970	500,000
Naryanganj	162,054	—

* Including Naryanganj.

EMPLOYMENT (1971)

TOTAL	AGRICULTURE	OTHERS
24,840,000	23,180,000	1,660,000

AGRICULTURE AREA HARVESTED* (million acres)

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Paddy (Rice)	22.0	23.1	24.5	111	1.0
Jute	1.9	2.1	2.3	121	1.7

* Tea (1971-72): 110,000 acres.

BANGLADESH—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OUTPUT* (million tons)

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Paddy (Rice)	10.0	10.3	11.0	110	0.9
Jute	1.0	1.1	1.2	120	1.7

* Tea (1970-71): 68.7 million lb.

YIELD* (tons per acre)

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Paddy (Rice)	0.45	0.45	0.45	100	0.0
Jute	0.52	0.52	0.52	100	0.0

* Tea (1970-71): 0.28 ton per acre.

FARM SIZES (1960)

	FARMS		ACREAGE		AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM
	('000)	%	('000)	%	
Below 1 acre	1,493	24.3	540	3.2	0.4
1-5 acres	3,292	53.6	7,625	39.4	2.3
5-25 acres	1,329	21.7	10,185	52.6	7.7
Above 25 acres	26	0.4	790	4.8	30.4
TOTAL	6,140	100.0	19,140	100.0	3.1

FARM OWNERSHIP AND TENURE (1960)

	FARMS		ACREAGE		AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM
	('000)	%	('000)	%	
Owners	3,745	61.0	15,695	82.0	4.2
Tenants	2,395	39.0	3,445	18.0	1.4
TOTAL	6,140	100.0	19,140	100.0	3.1

INDUSTRY

		1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960= 100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Tea	million lb.	50	62	70	140	3.2
Sugar	'000 tons	61	77	89	145	3.5
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	49	64	106	215	7.5
Cotton Cloth	million yards	60	50	60	100	0.0
Jute Manufactures	'000 tons	265	289	580	220	7.6
Cement	" "	61	56	53	90	-0.9
Paper	" "	39	79	78	200	6.6
Elec. Energy Installed . .	'000 kW	225	300	488	215	7.5

BANGLADESH—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 paisa=1 taka.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 paisa.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 100 takas.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling=18.87 takas (selling rate); U.S. \$1=7.596 takas.

100 takas=£5.30=\$13.164.

BUDGETS

	EAST PAKISTAN (1967/68)			BANGLADESH (1972/73)		
	million rupees *	million £	% of total	million taka	million £	% of total
Revenue:						
Indirect Taxes	492.8	42.8	32.8	2,533.3 382.5	133.3	86.9
Direct Taxes	675.8	58.8	45.1		20.1	13.1
Other Revenue	331.0	28.8	22.1			
Total Revenue	1,499.6	130.4	100.0	2,915.8	153.4	100.0
Expenditure:						
Civil and Revenue departments	349.2	30.4	21.7	829.5	43.7	38.0
Social Services	276.1	24.0	17.1	641.0	33.7	29.3
Development	599.0	52.0	37.1	—	—	—
Defence	—	—	—	400.0	21.0	18.3
Other Expenditure	387.3	33.7	24.1	313.8	16.5	14.4
Total Expenditure	1,611.6	140.1	100.0	2,184.3	114.9	100.0
Deficit/Surplus	-112.0	-9.7	—	731.5	38.5	—
Capital Receipts:						
Revenue Deficit/Surplus	-112.0	-9.7	-6.0	731.5	38.5	14.2
Loans and Grants†	1,755.7	152.7	93.7	3,750.9	197.3	72.5
Internal Debts and Other Receipts	231.0	20.0	12.3	689.7	36.3	13.3
Total Receipts	1,874.7	163.0	100.0	5,172.1	272.1	100.0
Capital Expenses:						
Development	593.7	51.6	31.7	3,183.2	167.5	61.6
Loans	1,516.5	131.9	80.9	—	—	—
Reconstruction	—	—	—	1,166.8	61.4	22.6
Relief & Rehabilitation	—	—	—	660.0	34.7	12.7
Non-development Expenses	-235.5	-20.5	-12.6	162.1	8.5	3.1
Total Expenses	1,874.7	163.0	100.0	5,172.1	272.1	100.0

* Old Pakistan Rupees at the exchange rate of the year concerned.

† Loans and grants: 1967/68 from central government; 1972/73 from abroad.

BANGLADESH—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

G.D.P. BY VALUE
(‘000 million Rs.)*

1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 Growth % p.a.
15.3	18.4	23.5	154	3.4

G.D.P. PER CAPITA
(Rs.)*

1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 Growth % p.a.
287	295	325	113	1.1

* Old Pakistan rupees.

G.D.P. BY SECTOR (%)

	1960	1965	1970	1970† (1960=100)	1960-70† Growth % p.a.
Agriculture	62.5	57.0	55.0	135	2.7
Industry	6.5	7.5	9.0	138	3.0
Construction	7.5	12.0	13.0	173	5.1
Services	23.5	23.5	23.0	98	—
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	154	3.4

† Last two columns refer to absolute figures

TRADE

Internal Trade

Value of Trade between the Former Provinces of East and West Pakistan
(‘000 Rs.)*

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
To West Pakistan from East Pakistan .	871,301	923,442	903,756
To East Pakistan from West Pakistan .	1,385,334	1,666,929	1,377,617

* Old Pakistan rupees.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1970-71 ‘000 Rs.)*

TO WEST PAKISTAN FROM EAST PAKISTAN

Jute Manufactures	121,224
Leather	21,444
Paper Products	95,008
Spices	9,008
Tea	274,428
Miscellaneous	382,644

TO EAST PAKISTAN FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Cotton Fabrics	221,099
Raw Cotton	71,424
Pharmaceuticals	133,132
Edible Oils	42,714
Rice and other Grains	238,100
Seeds	106,268
Others	564,880

* Old Pakistan rupees.

BANGLADESH—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Foreign Trade (million Rupees)*

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Exports	1,200	1,500	1,700	142	2.5
Imports	1,000	1,300	1,800	180	4.8

DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT (million Rupees)*

	1960	1965	1970
Public	2,600	6,700	11,600
Private	700	3,000	5,400
TOTAL	3,300	9,700	17,000
% of Total for East and West Pakistan	31	34	40

* Old Pakistan Rupees.

TRANSPORT ROADS AND ROAD TRAFFIC

	1960	1965	1970	1970 (1960=100)	1960-70 GROWTH % p.a.
Metalled Roads (miles)	995	1,965	2,400	240	8.5
Motor Cars	5,500	14,650	21,500	330	11.5
Buses and Lorries	5,565	10,135	14,500	260	9.3

RAILWAYS

	Number of Passengers ('000)	Railway Routes (miles)	Passenger Miles (million)	Net Freight Ton/Miles (million)
1960	n.a.	1,715	1,815	870
1965	67,190	1,715	1,920	895
1970	72,836	1,775	2,425	920

EDUCATION (1972 estimate)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	} 36,000†	5,500,000*
High Schools		1,030,000
Technical Colleges and Institutes		176,000
Universities	296† 6	16,466

* 1968.

† March 1973.

Sources: Pakistan Ministry of Food and Agriculture, *1960 Pakistan census of agriculture*, Vol. I, East Pakistan; Central Statistical Office, *Statistical Yearbook 1968*; *East Pakistan Economic Survey 1969-70*; Government of Pakistan, *Economic Survey 1970-71*; Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, *Budgets for the financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73*; *The Pakistani Development Review*, Karachi; Rehman Sobhan, *Basic Democracies: Works Programme and Rural Development in East Pakistan*, Dacca, 1968; Azizur Rahman Khan, *The Economy of Bangladesh*, London, 1972.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 4th, 1972)

SUMMARY

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

The Constitution is based on the fundamental principles of the State, namely nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism. It aims to establish a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, justice and equality are to be secured for all citizens. A socialist economic system is to be established to ensure the attainment of a just and egalitarian society through state and co-operative ownership though private property is permitted within such limits as are prescribed by law. A universal, free and compulsory system of education shall be established.

Fundamental Rights

All citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. Arbitrary arrest or detention, discrimination based on race, age, sex, birth, caste or religion and forced labour are prohibited. Subject to law, public order or morality freedom of movement, of assembly and of association are recognized while freedom of conscience, of speech, of the Press and of religious worship are guaranteed.

The President

The President is the constitutional Head of State and is elected for a term of five years. He is eligible for re-election for a second term only. The supreme control of the armed forces is vested in the President. He appoints the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as the Chief Justice and other judges.

The Executive

Executive authority is exercised by a Cabinet collectively responsible to Parliament and headed by the Prime Minister.

The Legislature

Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) consists of a unicameral legislature (the Constituent Assembly), and comprises 315 seats of which 15 are reserved for women. Members of Parliament are directly elected on the basis of universal

adult franchise from single territorial constituencies. Persons aged 18 and over are entitled to vote. The parliamentary term lasts for five years unless the Government resigns or a vote of no confidence is passed in which case general elections may be held (*see under Elections*). War can only be declared with the assent of Parliament. In the case of actual or imminent invasion, the President may take whatever action he may consider appropriate.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary comprises a Supreme Court with High Court and Appellate Divisions. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as may be appointed. The High Court division has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any law and such appellate and other jurisdiction and powers as are conferred on it by the Constitution. The Appellate division has jurisdiction to determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court division. Subordinate courts may, in addition to the Supreme Court, be established.

Elections

An Election Commission supervises elections for the Presidency and for Parliament, delimits constituencies and prepares electoral rolls. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners as may be appointed by the President. The Election Commission is independent in the exercise of its functions and is subject to the Constitution, though Parliament may make provision as to elections where necessary.

Amendment

Any provision in the Constitution may be amended or repealed by Act of Parliament provided that it has been passed by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast of those Members of Parliament present and sitting.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Justice ABU SAYEED CHOUDHURY (elected April 8th, 1973).

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, Minister of Planning: SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. KAMAL HOSSAIN.

Minister of Finance: TAJUDDIN AHMED.

Minister of Flood Control, Power and Water Resources: KILANDAKAR MOSHTAQUE AHMED.

Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: MANORANJAN DHAR.

Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation: MOHAMMAD MIZANUR RAHMAN CHOUDHURY.

Minister of Communications: MOHAMMED MANSOOR ALI.

Minister of Home Affairs: ABDUL MALEK UKIL.

Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports: Prof. MOHD. YOUSUF ALI.

Minister for Shipping, Inland Water Transport, Aviation, Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications: Gen. M. A. G. OSMANI.

Minister of Agriculture: MOHAMMAD ABDUS SAMAD.

Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives: MATIUR RAHMAN.

BANGLADESH—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, ETC.)

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ZAHUR AHMED CHOUDHURY.

Minister of Food and Civil Supplies: PHANI MAJUMDAR.

Minister for Trade and Commerce: MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI.

Minister for Housing, Works and Urban Development: MOHAMMAD SOHRAB HUSSAIN.

Minister for Industries: SYED NAZRUL ISLAM.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: SHEIKH ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister for Health and Family Planning: ABDUL MANNAN.

Minister for Forests, Fisheries and Livestock: MOHD SOHRAB HUSSAIN.

Minister for Land Administration, Land Reforms, Forests, Fisheries and Livestock: ABDUR RAB SERNIATAT.

Minister for Atomic Energy, Natural Resources, Scientific and Technological Research: Dr. MAFIZ CHAUDHURY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BANGLADESH

(Dacca, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Hotel Purbani, 9th Floor (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. L. ALLEN, O.B.E.

Austria: New Delhi, India (E).

Bulgaria: House 12, Road 127, Gulshan Model Town (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KOLYU ASEN OV.

Burma: 135-C, Dhanmondi, Residential Area, Road 5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mrs. THIET.

Canada: 37 Indira Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. G. RIDDELL.

Czechoslovakia: 69/70 Motijheel Commercial Area (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLF PANZ.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

France: 354 Dhanmondi, Road 28 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MILLET.

German Democratic Republic: 32/34 Road 74, Gulshan Model Town (E); *Ambassador:* LOTHAR WENZEL.

Germany, Federal Republic of: House Kalpana, 7 Green Rd., Dhanmondi Residential Area (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDWIN JUNG FLEISCH.

Hungary: Road 95, CEN-DI-4, Gulshan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* L. SZIKRA.

India: Road 2, Dhanmondi (HC); *High Commissioner:* SUBJMAL DUTT.

Indonesia: 11 (A) C.V.S., Gulshan Model Town (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOEPARI TJOKROHARTONO.

Japan: 1 Santinagar (E); *Ambassador:* TOKASHI OYAMADA.

Nepal: 248 Dhanmondi Residential Area, Road 21 (E); *Ambassador:* K. B. MALLA.

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Poland: House 309, Road 26, Dhanmondi Residential Area (E); *Ambassador:* ZBIGNIEW BYSZLEWSKI.

Romania: 126 Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VICENTIU ILIE.

Singapore: New Delhi, India (HC).

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).

Switzerland: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (E).

U.S.S.R.: NE(J)9, Road 79, Gulshan (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI FOMIN.

U.K.: DIT Building Annexe, Dilkusha (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. A. GOLDS.

U.S.A.: Adamjee Court, Motijheel (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DANIEL O. NEWBERRY.

Yugoslavia: Gulshan, Road 45 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MIRCO ZEC.

Bangladesh also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Italy and Malaysia and is recognized by the following nations:

Afghanistan, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malagasy, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa and Zambia.

PARLIAMENT

Under the new Constitution Parliament comprises a unicameral legislature—the Constituent Assembly—of 315 seats. General elections were held on March 7th, 1973.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Jatiya Sangsad)

Speaker: MOHAMMADULLAH

(General Election, March 1973)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES CAST	% OF VOTES CAST
Awami League	293	13,534,830	73
Independents	5	4,930,170	27
NAP(M)	1		
NAP(B)	1		
	300*	18,465,000	100

* Fifteen seats are reserved for women, all Awami League Candidates who were elected unopposed in April 1973, making a total of 315.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Awami League: Dacca; f. 1967; Government Party which successfully led a campaign initially of regional autonomy and eventual independence; Leader: SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN.

National Awami Party: Dacca; f. 1956; pro-China; Pres.: MAULANA BHASHANI.

National Awami Party: Dacca; pro-Soviet; Pres. Prof. MUZAFFAR AHMED.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: Justice S. A. SAYEM.

Note: See also under the Constitution (above).

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

Muslims	40,890,481
Caste Hindus	4,386,623
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046
Buddhists	373,867
Christians	148,903
Tribal and others	617,400

Complete freedom of religious worship is guaranteed under the Constitution (q.v.).

CHURCH OF PAKISTAN (BANGLADESH)

Moderator

Dacca: The Bishop of Dacca; Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR.

The Church of Pakistan was inaugurated in November 1970 as a result of joining the Anglican, Methodist, Lutheran and Church of Scotland denominations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Dacca: Most Rev. THEOTONIUS AMAL GANGULY, C.S.C., Archbishop's House, Decca 2.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Dacca

Azad: 27A Dhakeswari Rd.; Bengali; f. 1936; Editor M. ANISUZZAMAN.

Banglar Bani: 81 Motijheel Commercial Area, Bengali; Editor Sheikh FAZLUL HAQ MANI.

Daily Ittefaq: 1 Ram Krishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN; circ. 73,325.

Dainik Bangla: Abdul Hai I, IT Ave., Bengali; Editor ABDUL TAYAB KHAN.

Dainik Samaj: Hathkhola; Bengali; Editor ASADUL HAQ.

Dainik Swadesh: 9 Gopikishan Lane; Bengali; Editor MOHD KORBAN ALI.

Ganakantha: 31/A Rankin Street, wari.; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor JANAB AL MAHMOOD; circ. 25,000.

Ittefaq: 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Bengali.

Nabajat: 53-59 Dinnanath Sen Rd.; Bengali; Editor SAIFUNNESA.

Purbadesh: 33 Toynbee Circular Rd.; Bengali; Editor BHTHESHAM CHOWDHURY.

Sangbad: 263 Bangshal Rd.; Bengali; Editor AHMADUL KABIR.

OTHER TOWNS

Azadi: Anderkilla, Chittagong; f. 1960; Bengali; Editor MOHAMMED KHALED; circ. 14,000.

Dainik Bangladesh: Bogra Lithographic Works, Bogra; Bengali; Editor AMANULLAH KHAN.

Dainik Michil: 20 Harish Dutta Lane, Nandankanan, Chittagong; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor M. A. QUDDUS; circ. 15,000.

Desh Bangla: 6 Anderkella, Chittagong; Bengali; Editor ABU HENA.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangladesh Observer: 33 Toynbee Circular Rd.; Editor OBAIDUL HAQ.

Eastern Examiner: Chandanpura, Chittagong; Editor KHALILUR RAHMAN.

Evening Post: 33 Topkhana Rd., Dacca; Editor HABIBUL BASHAR.

Morning News: 1 D.I.T. Rd., Dacca; Editor A. B. M. MUSA.

The People: Nippon Premises, Shahbag Ave., Dacca; Editor ABIDUR RAHMAN; circ. 25,000.

People's View: 129 Panchlaish Residential Area, Chittagong; Editor NURUL ISLAM.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Dacca

Arafat: 86 Qazi Alauddin Rd.; Bengali; Editor M. A. BARI.

Begum: 66 Lyall St.; Bengali; Editor NASIRUDDIN AHMED.

Bajra Kantha: 109 Hrishikesh Das Rd.; Bengali; Editor ALTAH HOSSAIN MUSTAFA.

Banglar Mukh: 10 Hatkhola Rd.; Bengali; Editor SIDDIGUR RAHMAN ASHRAFI.

Drishtipat: 68/2 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor MOHD ABU JAFAR KHAN.

Ekata: 68/2 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor SHEIKH BAZLUR RAHMAN.

Express: 41 Naya Paltan; English; Editor GHAZI SHAHABUDDIN AHMED.

Freedom: 42/A Hatkhola Rd.; English; Editor I. HOSSAIN.

Ganshakti: 43/1 Joginagar Lane; Bengali; Editor MOHAMMAD TOHA.

Holiday: Polwel Printing Press, Naya Paltan; English; Editor C. T. AHMED.

Jagrata Bangla: 25 Ahsan Manzil; Bengali; Editor M. A. MAJID.

Joyaddhani: 10 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor A. K. M. JAHANGIR.

BANGLADESH—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Kalantar: 87 Khanjahan Ali Rd.; Bengali; Editor NOOR MOHAMMAD.

Pratibeshi: 61/1 Subas Bose Ave.; Bengali; Editor FR. PAUL GOMES; circ. 2,500.

Sonar Bangla: 109 Hrishikesh Das Rd.; Bengali; Editor MOHD BELAYET HOSSAIN.

Spokesman: 9 Hatkhola Rd.; English; Editor FAIZUR RAHMAN.

OTHER TOWNS

Banglar Darpan: (formerly *Shaptakih Bangladesh*); 34 Ramesh Sen Rd., Mymensingh; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor MOHD. HABIBUR RAHMAN SHEIKH; circ. 10,000.

Kalantar: 87 Khanjahan Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1970; Editor NOOR MOHAMMAD; circ. 7,000.

The Weekly Spulinga: Kazipara Rd., P.O.B. 18, Jessore; f. 1971; Editor MIAN ABDUS SATTAR; circ. 8,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

Ahmadi: 4 Bakshibazar, Dacca; Bengali; fortnightly; Editor MOHD FAZLUL KARIM MOLLAH.

Babosha Banijya (*Trade and Commerce*): Techno Trade Ltd., 59 Dilkhusha Commercial Area, P.O.B. 674; f. 1972; fortnightly; Editor Q. S. HAFIZ, AHMED FAROOQUE; circ. 5,000.

Commercial Bulletin: Prabhati Printing Works, 148 Mitford, Dacca; English; monthly; Editor MOHD NURUL HUQ.

Dacca Basi: 56/4 Bhajahari Shaha St., Dacca; f. 1972; Bengali; monthly; Editor MOHD HANIF; circ. 4,000.

Ganashiksha (*Education for the People*): Bengali; fortnightly; Editor MOHD. ZAINUL ABEDIN CHOWDHURY.

Nabajug: Hitashi Press, Chandpur District, Comilla; Bengali; monthly; Editor MAHENDRA ADHIKARI.

Saogat: 66 Loyall St., Dacca; Bengali; monthly; Editor NASIRUDDIN AHMED.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bangladesh Sangbad Sangasta (*Bangladesh News Agency*): Dacca.

B.P.I. (*Bangladesh Press International*): Dacca.

E.N.A. (*Eastern News Agency*): Dacca.

United Press of Bangladesh: Dacca; daily press service of news bulletins and features; Editor M. A. GHANI.

PUBLISHERS

Adeylebros & Co.: 60 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.

Anwari Publications: 5/1 Simson Rd., Dacca 1.

Banga Sahitya Bhavan: 144 Government New Market, Dacca.

Biswakosh: 316 Government New Market, Dacca.

Boighar: 149 Government New Market, Dacca.

Chalantika: 177 Government New Market, Dacca.

Continental Publications: 18-19, Dhanmandi Hawkers Market, Dacca-5; f. 1957; publishers, importers and distributors of scientific and technical books; Chief Exec. M. A. NOOR.

Crescent Publishers: 77 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.

Kitabistan: 3 Liaquat Ave., Dacca.

Lekha Prokashani: 18 Pyaridas Rd., Dacca 1.

Mullick Bros.: 3/1 Bangla Bazar, Dacca, textbooks and schoolbooks.

Oxford University Press: 114 Motijheel C.A., Dacca.

Pak Kitab Ghar: 39 Patuatuly, Dacca.

Paramount Book Corporation: Ashraf Chamber, 66 Bangladesh Ave., Dacca; Administrator D. H. KHONDKER.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

The Bangladesh Publishers and Booksellers Association: 3rd Floor, 3/12 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; Sec. Z. I. KHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Bangladesh: Mymansingh Rd., Dacca; started broadcasting December 17th, 1971; overseas service broadcasts 1½ hours and 3 hours in Bengali and English; five main stations in addition to Dacca:

Radio Bangladesh: Kajla Kuthi, Rajshahi.

Radio Bangladesh: Arakan Road, Chittagong.

Radio Bangladesh: Sylhet.

Radio Bangladesh: Rangpur.

Radio Bangladesh: Khulna.

TELEVISION

Bangladesh Television Corporation: Dacca 6; originally founded 1964 but taken over by the Bangladesh authorities in December 1971; broadcasting covers (in addition to Dacca) Comilla, Tangail, Mymensingh and Faridpur districts.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bangladesh Bank: Dacca; f. Feb. 1972; Gov. A. N. HAMIDULLAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bubali Bank: Motigheel, Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972.

Janata Bank: P.O.B. 468, Dacca; London Office: Bevis Marks House, EC3A 7JB; 266 brs. in Bangladesh.

Rupali Bank: Dacca.

Uttara Bank: Dacca; London Office: 64 Queen St., E.C.4.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corpn.: Dacca; **Australasia Bank:** Dacca (8 brs.); **Chartered Bank:** Dacca; **Commerce Bank:** Dacca (5 brs.); **National and Grindleys Bank:** Dacca (9 brs.); **State Bank of India:** Dacca (3 brs.); **United Bank of India:** Dacca.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

House Building Finance Corporation: 24 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized and p.u. Rs. 50m. (subscribed by the Bangladesh Government) and loans sanctioned up to Dec. 1971 total Rs. 224m.; credit facilities exist in 78 towns and villages, 11 regional and sub-regional offices.

Agricultural Development Bank: f. 1972; Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca.

INSURANCE

The Bangladesh Government in August 1972 set up a National Insurance Corporation together with four subsidiary corporations (*see below*) to regulate all national and foreign general and life insurance companies.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

General Insurance:

- Karnafully Insurance Corporation:** Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.
- Teesta Insurance Corporation:** Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.
- Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Dienfa Bldg., 9 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca.
- Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.,** Adamjee Insurance Bldg., 115/116 Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Muslim Insurance Bldg., 121 Motijheel, Dacca.
- New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 74 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Habib Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Premier Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Jang Chamber, 21 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- National Security Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Elahi Chamber, 21 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Union Insurance Co. of Bangladesh Ltd.:** Red Cross Bldg., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Bangladesh Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Malek Mansion, 128 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- United Insurance Co. of Bangladesh Ltd.:** Rahman Chamber, 12-13 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Rahman Chamber, 13 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 12 Bangabandhu Ave., Hassan Bldg., Dacca.
- Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Shamabaya Sadon, 2nd Floor, 9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Bangladesh Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 20 Shaheed Subal Rd., Chittagong.
- Bangladesh Co-operative Insurance Society:** Shamabay Bima Bhaban, 24-25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** EIC House SK, Mojib Road, Chittagong.
- Eastern Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 22 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.
- Great Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 4 Kilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.
- Homeland Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 48 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.
- Janata Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Tiger Mansion, 1st Floor, 69/70 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Popular Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Corner Court, 2nd Floor, 29 Toyenbeen Circular Rd., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- National Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 48 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Bangladesh Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 42 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Life Insurance:*
- Surma Life Insurance Corporation:** Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.
- Rupsa Life Insurance Corporation:** Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.

- Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** ILACO House, 24 Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; Custodian S. U. AHMED.
- Central Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 99 Motijheel Commercial Area, Karim Chamber, 3rd Floor, Dacca.
- Universal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Shamabay Sadon, 2nd Floor, 9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Bangal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1st Floor, 79 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Eastern Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** EIC House, Sk. Mojib Rd., Chittagong.
- Federal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 12 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca 2.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

- Guardian Assurance Group:** Ispahani Building, 14/15 Motijheel, P.O.B. 42, Dacca 2; Man. M. M. Z. MOGRI.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Shareef Mansion, 56/57 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. A. AHMED; agent for *Northern Assurance* and *NZ Insurance Cos Ltd.*
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 47 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. M. A. SHAH; agent for *London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.*
- Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Adamjee Court, Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. N. PALMER.
- American International Underwriters Insurance Co. Ltd.:** American Life Building, 18/20 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. S. K. HUSSEIN; agent for *New Hampshire Insurance Co. Ltd.*
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.:** 106 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. M. G. KEBRIA; agent for *Scottish Union and Maritime Insurance Cos Ltd.*
- Home Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 31 Banglabandhu Ave., Dacca; Man. G. FALLEIRO.
- South British Insurance Co. Ltd.:** c/o Finlay House, Agrabad, Chittagong; Man. B. M. KADWANI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In January 1972 the Government took over all cotton, jute and other major industrial enterprises and the tea estates. Management Boards have been appointed by the Government.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

- Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corp.:** 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1964; to develop and exploit fish resources in the Bay of Bengal; Man. Dir. A. LATIF; Sec. L. RAHMAN.
- Bangladesh Food and Allied Products Corp.:** 115/120 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972.
- Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation:** Dacca; f. 1972; Chair. The Minister for Industries; controls seventy-six jute mills with over 25,000 looms.
- Bangladesh Paper and Board Corp.:** Shilpa Bhavan, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; exports paper, paper board, newsprint, rayon, yarn and cellophane.
- Bangladesh Planning Commission:** Planning Commission Secretariat, Eden Bldgs., Dacca; f. 1972; responsible for all aspects of economic planning and development including the preparation of the Five-Years Plans and annual development programmes (in conjunction with appropriate government ministries), the promotion of savings and investment, the compilation of statistics and evaluation of development schemes and projects; Chair. The Prime Minister SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN;

BANGLADESH—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITIES)

Dep. Chair. Dr. NURUL ISLAM; Members Dr. MUSHARRAF HUSSAIN, Dr. MUHAMMAD ANISUR RAHMAN, RAHMAN SUBHAN.

Bangladesh Textile Industries Corpn.: Dacca; f. 1972.

Export Promotion Bureau: 122-124 Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; promotes the export of textile goods, hosiery, lace, hessian bags, thread, spices, ceramics and handicrafts; regional offices in Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi; Dir.-Gen. MOSLEHUDDIN AHMED.

Trading Corporation of Bangladesh: 27th Floor, H.B.C.F. Bldg., 24 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1972; exports and imports jute goods, tanned leather, tea, paper products, textiles and handicrafts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 70, Chamber Building, Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong. Pres. N. L. SMITH; Vice-Pres. D. C. P. BLAKE; Sec. S. A. AHMED.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtola Rd., Bogra.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong; f. 1963; 2,319 mems.; Pres. M. IDREES; Sec. (acting) MAHMUDUL H. CHOWDHURY; publs. *Daily Circulars*, *Annual Report*, *Trade Directory* (irregular).

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 65-66 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1960; 680 mems.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 26, Lower Jessore Rd., Khulna; f. 1934.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber Building (2nd Floor), 122-124 Motijheel C.A., Dacca; Narayanganj Office: 137 Banglabandhu Sharak; Pres. K. AHMAD; Sec. C. K. HYDER.

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.

Sylhet Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Market, Sylhet.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Bangladesh Jute Association: P.O.B. 59, B.J.A. Building, Narayanganj.

Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation: Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; Chair. LUTFUR RAHMAN.

Bangladeshyo Cha Sangsad (Bangladesh Tea Association): Sheikh Mujib Rd., Chittagong; f. 1972; Chair. N. L. SMITH; Sec. Lt.-Col. J. A. HUME, O.B.E.

CO-OPERATIVE

Chattagram Bahini Kalyan Shamabaya Samity Ltd.: 70 Agrabad Commercial Area, Osman Court, Chittagong; f. 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chairman of the Bangladesh Railway Board: S. M. ALI YUSUF.

The former Pakistan Eastern Railway, managed since 1962 by the East Pakistan Government, was taken over

by the Bangladesh authorities in January 1972. The railway is mostly metre gauge and totals 1,753 miles.

ROADS

There are approximately 15,000 miles of surfaced roads and about 100,000 miles of dirt roads.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

In Bangladesh there are some 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. Twenty steamers, motor vessels and launches recently re-opened seven routes linking Dacca with Barisal and Chandpur.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority: DIT Bldg., Motijahaal, Dacca 2; f. 1959 as E. Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority; controls river conservancy and pilotage services.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Chittagong and Chalna. At Chittagong in February 1972, a 26-mile long, 1-mile wide and 33 ft. draught channel was established, vessels of up to LOA 575 ft. can now be manoeuvred on the Karnaphuli river.

Bangladesh Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Batali Hills, Chittagong; coastal services; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Man. Dir. A. M. Z. KHAN.

Chittagong Port Trust: Chittagong; provides bunkering and lighterage facilities as well as provisions and drinking water supplies.

CIVIL AVIATION

Dacca and Chittagong are international airports. There are also airports at all major towns.

Bangladesh Biman (Bangladesh Airlines): Dacca; f. 1972; fleet of 6 Fokker Friendships and 2 Boeing 707s. A domestic service was inaugurated at the end of February 1972 using 2 Fokker Friendships. A weekly charter service using Boeing 707s began in early March 1972 to London from Dacca; services also to Rangoon, Bangkok and Calcutta.

UNIVERSITIES

Bangladesh Agricultural University: P.O.B. Mymensingh; 210 teachers, 1,600 students.

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca; 141 teachers, 1,661 students.

University of Chittagong: University Post Office, Chittagong; 98 teachers, 1,215 students.

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca; 500 teachers, 8,151 students.

Jahangirnagar University: Savar, Dacca; 30 teachers, 144 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi; 3,695 students.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November but the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 78°F (26°C). About 90 per cent of the population is of African descent. The language used is English and the principal religion is Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes of blue, gold and blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

Barbados joined the West Indies Federation on its formation in 1958, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Bridgetown should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However some common services, particularly of currency, transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories. In April 1954 executive powers were transferred to a Cabinet of Ministers, and Barbados became fully independent within the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1966. In 1966 Barbados joined the United Nations and in 1967 the Organization of American States.

Government

The country adopted Dominion status within the Commonwealth in November 1966. H.M. the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a senate of 24 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and an elected House of Assembly. The House of Assembly is one of the oldest representative bodies in the Commonwealth; elections are by universal adult suffrage, the voting age being 18.

Economic Affairs

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, now extended until 1974, allows sugar to remain the mainstay of the country's economy. However, the tourist industry is rapidly expanding, and there is a small source of natural gas. Outside the harvest season there is a labour surplus and unemployment is a persistent problem, particularly among school leavers. Many Barbadians work in the United Kingdom. With Guyana and Antigua, Barbados set up in 1967 the Caribbean Free Trade Association (Carifta), which aims at the removal of import duties and quantitative restrictions in the Caribbean; Carifta also envisages the free interchange of labour forces. There are now 12 member countries.

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 840 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized; the airport can accommodate laden jet aircraft; the

harbour at Bridgetown, recently enlarged, has moorings for eight ocean-going ships.

Social Welfare

EC\$10 million is spent annually on health services. There are three Government hospitals and a Roman Catholic Hospital, 10 other hospitals and 14 child care clinics. The Government has also undertaken the building of group housing for lower income families, and there are a number of voluntary social welfare organizations.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen years. The State provides for approximately 86 per cent of those eligible for primary and secondary education. The literacy rate is over 97 per cent. There are nine comprehensive schools and eleven grammar schools and a community college. Teacher training is provided at one college, and there is a technical institute and a polytechnic. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies education is also free.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island consist chiefly of the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Since 1961 the number of tourists visiting Barbados has been increasing by about 15 per cent a year. Revenue from tourism has increased from EC\$13 million in 1960 to \$77 million in 1971.

Visas are not required by nationals of Commonwealth countries, U.S.A., Iceland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Liechtenstein, Spain, Italy, Tunisia, Turkey, San Marino, Venezuela, Colombia, Austria, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey, polo, riding, horse racing, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular. A new National Stadium was opened in October 1970.

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Whit Monday), August 3 (Emancipation Day), October 6 (Bank Holiday), November 30 (Independence), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1974: January 1, April 12-15 (Easter), May 1 (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception that the U.S. gallon (231 cubic inches) is used rather than the Imperial gallon (277.274 cubic inches).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = EC\$4.80;

U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.932.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION (Census of April 7th, 1970)			
	Total	Bridgetown	St. Michael	Other Areas
430	238,141	8,789	88,097	141,255

Estimated Population: 236,000 (July 1st, 1971).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	25.7	22.0	22.0	20.9	20.8	21.9*
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	3.50	3.92	3.86	4.09	4.58	n.a.
Death Rate (per 1,000)	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.7*

* Provisional.

EMPLOYMENT

(1970 Census)

Sugar	16,034
Other Agriculture	1,781
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	295
Manufacturing	11,237
Construction	10,737
Electricity, Gas, Water	1,088
Commerce	12,178
Transport and Communications	4,624
Services (Government)	9,882
Services (Other)	15,813
TOTAL	83,669

AGRICULTURE SUGAR PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Canes Reaped	1,826	1,369	1,264	1,433	1,214
Sugar Produced	201	159	154	154	135

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND RUM EXPORTS

	1968		1969		1970		1971*	
	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)
Sugar ('000 tons)	158.3	36,195	119.3	26,982	130.3	29,434	116.0	25,841
Molasses ('000 gals.)	6,927	3,541	7,219	3,451	11,160	5,056	10,066	6,899
Rum ('000 gals.)	834	2,910	663	2,938	627	3,250	839	4,314

* Provisional.

BARBADOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (1971)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS	POULTRY
7,100	27,600	33,000	409,000

FISHING ('000 lb.)

	1971 (est.)
Total Catch	6,938

Mining: Natural Gas 9.4 million cubic feet (1971).

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling = EC\$4.80; U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.932.

EC\$100 = £20.833 = U.S. \$51.749.

Budget (1972-73): Revenue (est.) EC\$95.2; Expenditure (est.) EC\$140.5.

Development Plan (1969-72): Total Expenditure EC\$45.9 million; Education 4.5 million, Health and Social Services 3.9 million, Communications and Works 10.2 million, Agriculture and Fisheries 4.5 million, Labour,

National Insurance and Housing 4.2 million, Ministry of Finance 5.1 million, Office of the Prime Minister 9.4 million, Home Affairs 3.8 million.

Details of the 1972-76 Plan were still not available on the date of publication.

EXTERNAL TRADE (EC\$'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports (c.i.f.)	134,053	168,057	194,554	235,005	260,517
Exports (f.o.b.)	71,540	73,509	74,255	79,146	86,175

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971*	EXPORTS	1970	1971*
Food	49,196	57,835	Sugar	29,434	25,841
Beverages and Tobacco	5,224	4,946	Molasses	5,056	6,899
Raw Materials	6,899	7,732	Rum	3,250	4,314
Mineral Oils	12,991	18,214	Semi-Processed and Other Food		
Other Oils and Fats	3,102	4,175	Products	5,304	9,949
Chemicals	16,984	20,144	Crustacea and Molluscs	4,172	3
Manufactures	49,017	52,759	Manufactured Goods	9,793	12,840
Machinery	55,972	54,661	Machinery and Transport		
Miscellaneous Manufactures	28,401	31,762	Equipment	9,512	8,788
Other Items	7,219	8,288	Chemicals	3,200	4,480
			Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	8,139	10,539
			Other items	1,285	2,523

* Provisional.

BARBADOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971*	1969	1970	1971*
United Kingdom	56,154	71,495	73,519	27,836	30,485	31,011
United States	43,587	49,303	48,975	15,804	15,531	9,973
Canada	21,531	24,635	27,331	3,092	3,645	6,943
West Indies	17,699	22,141	26,221	13,134	15,671	19,405
Guyana	3,494	4,309	5,234	1,075	1,072	1,385

* Provisional.

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS	NUMBER OF VISITORS	EXPENDITURE BY TOURISTS (EC\$m.)
1969 .	6,290	137,632	57.0
1970 .	7,000	156,417	63.5
1971 .	7,446	198,750	77.3

Of the total number of tourists in 1971, 35,641 were from the U.S.A., 28,634 from Canada and 5,973 from the U.K.

EDUCATION

(1971)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING	THEOLOGICAL	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Schools	118	19	2	1	1	1
Pupils	40,782	16,200	1,121	200	825	469

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service, St. Michael; Government Information Service, Bridgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative institutions in Barbados date from the Royal Charter granted by Charles I in 1627. The present Constitution came into force on November 30th, 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals, from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; and freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's Representative in Barbados is the Governor-General who appoints the Prime Minister, and on the advice of the Prime Minister appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly; and not less than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Since 1963 the voting age has been 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir WINSTON SCOTT, G.C.M.G., M.D.,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: ERROL WALTON
BARROW, P.C.

**Minister of External Affairs, Attorney-General and Minister
of Legal Affairs:** Senator the Hon. GEORGE MOE.

**Minister of State with Responsibility for Parliamentary
Affairs:** The Hon. C. E. TALMA.

Minister of Housing, Lands, Labour and National Insurance:
The Hon. P. M. GREAVES.

Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology: The Hon.
A. DA C. EDWARDS.

**Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Develop-
ment and Sport:** The Hon. L. ERSKINE SANDIFORD.

Minister of Communications and Works: The Hon. F. G.
SMITH.

Minister of Tourism, Information and Public Relations:
The Hon. P. G. MORGAN.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce: Senator the
Hon. B. M. TAITT.

Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. Capt. G. G. FERGUSSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Belgium: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Canada: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Chile: Dominican Republic (E).

Colombia: Washington, U.S.A. (E).

Cyprus: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Georgetown, Guyana (E).

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Nigeria: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Peru: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Taiwan (Republic of China): P.O.B. 623C, Bridgetown;
Ambassador: S. S. C. YAO.

Tanzania: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

United Kingdom: High Commission, P.O.B. 676C, Bridge-
town; *High Commissioner:* DAVID ARTHUR ROBERTS.

U.S.A.: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* Miss EILEEN
DONOVAN.

Venezuela: Barclays Bank Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown
(E).

Zambia: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Barbados has also established diplomatic relations with Cuba.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir THEODORE BRANCKER, Q.C.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 19 other members.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: NEVILLE MAXWELL.

Twenty-four elected members (two for each of twelve
electoral districts).

Clerk of Parliament: CHEZLEY R. BOYCE.

(Election, September 1971)

PARTY	SEATS (Sept. 1971 Election)
Democratic Labour	18
Barbados Labour Party	6

125

First National City Bank: Broad St., Bridgetown; Seawell Airport.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Nile House, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1970; Man. JOHN OSBORNE.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. L. E. R. GILL; Man. D. W. ALLAN.

O. F. Harrison & Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: 1 & 2 Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 250, Bridgetown; operates industrial estates; processes applications for industrial incentives; provides information on plant location; Gen. Man. K. D. KING; publ. *Operation Beehive* (quarterly).

Barbados Marketing Corporation: Bridgetown; Chair. E. L. GREAVES.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. N. B. W. REECE.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 287 mems.; Pres. B. L. BANFIELD; Sec. Mrs. M. MARSHALL; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Sec. DENNIS CUMBERBATCH.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. E. R. L. WARD; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados: Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. E. R. L. WARD; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Barclays Bank Building, Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 6 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD, K.C.M.G.; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 206 Plantations Building, Bridgetown; f. 1960; 214 mems.; Pres. V. F. GAY; Dir. D. N. LEWIS; Sec.-Treas. Miss M. ALLEYNE.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union: Harrison College, Bridgetown; f. 1948; 230 mems.; Pres. RONNIE HUGHES; Gen. Sec. V. O. SMITH; Treas. Miss S. PILGRIM.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Streets, Bridgetown; f. 1941; 24,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

The National Union of Public Workers: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; 4,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. O'BRIEN TROTMAN; publ. *The Worker* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Techn. Dir. H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

The former Department of Highways and Transport has been integrated with the Ministry of Communications and Works, and, with the Public Works Department, now forms the Technical Division of the Ministry.

The Ministry maintains a network of 817 miles of asphalted roads.

SHIPPING

The following shipping companies operate regular services to Bridgetown: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Booth Line, Geest Line, Shaw Saville Line, Hamburg Amerika Line, French Line, P. and O., Spanish Line and West Indies Shipping. Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of two vessels of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. In addition there are many schooners and motor vessels trading from neighbouring islands on no regular schedules. There is a deep-water harbour with eight berths.

CIVIL AVIATION

International Caribbean Airways: Seawell Airport; Central European Office: 9 Grosvenor St., London, W.1, England; f. 1970; low-cost jet services to Luxembourg and London; Man. Dir. NORMAN RICKETTS.

The following foreign airlines serve Barbados: Air Canada, Air France, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), BOAC, BWIA (Trinidad), Caribair (Puerto Rico), Carib West Airways, KLM, LIAT (Antigua), Pan American, SAS, Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Barbados Tourist Board: P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; formerly Barbados Publicity Committee; Chair. D. L. BURROWES; Man. F. J. ODLE, M.B.E.; publ. *The Traveller* (quarterly).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 150 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.A.: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

United Kingdom: 229-231 Kensington High St., London, W.8.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Civic Theatre, Queen's Park, St. Michael; established to co-ordinate the activities of groups and individuals active in the field of the arts; acting as liaison between the Government and the people; Pres. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS; Vice-Pres. GORDAN BELLE; Sec. GRANTLEY PRESCOD.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Cave Hill Campus, Bridgetown; br.; College of Arts and Science, St. Michael, P.O.B. 64; f. 1963; faculty of Law f. 1970; 34 teachers, 469 students.

BHUTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bhutan lies in the Himalayas, with Tibet to the north and India to the south, and covers 47,000 square kilometres. Average monthly temperature ranges from 40°F (mean January) to 62°F (mean July). Rainfall is heavy, averaging over 120 inches in a year. The official language is Dzong-Kha, spoken mainly in western Bhutan. Written Dzong-Kha is based on the Tibetan script. Lamanism (a Tibetan form of Buddhism) is the chief religion. The state flag (proportions 5 by 4) comprises two triangles, one yellow and the other maroon, divided diagonally, with a white dragon superimposed in the centre. The capital is Thimpu.

Recent History

In 1907 the *Tongsa Penlop* (governor) was elected hereditary monarch. Under a treaty concluded with the United Kingdom in 1910, the British Government obtained the right to guide Bhutan's external relations. This right passed to the Indian Government when it concluded a treaty with Bhutan in 1949. In recent years the late King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk vigorously asserted his country's sovereignty, which was exemplified by the entry of Bhutan into the UN in 1971 and her membership of the Colombo Plan a year later. The new King, Jigme Singhye Wangchuk, has stressed that Bhutan's future still depends on Indian goodwill and friendship.

Government

The system of government is unusual in that power is shared between the monarch, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly (*Tsongdu*) and the monastic head (*Jey Khempo*) of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas. Since June 1969, the King has been dependent on popular assent, i.e. he must seek a vote of confidence every three years. Any member of the National Assembly can table a vote of no-confidence at any time. All adults over 17 have the right to vote.

Defence

The 5,000 strong Royal Bhutanese Army is under the direct command of the King. Training facilities are provided by an Indian military training team. Though India is not directly responsible for the country's defence, the Indian Government has indicated that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

Economic Affairs

Economic development has been a notable feature in recent years. The country's first bank, the Bank of Bhutan,

was established in 1968 and issues Bhutan's currency. The First and Second Five-Year Plans (1961-66) and (1966-71) brought about considerable improvements in roads, animal husbandry, electricity generation, coal mining and forestry. The current Third Five-Year Plan (1971-76) involves expenditure totalling Rs. 350 million, most of which is provided by India.

Transport and Communications

In 1972 there were 368 kilometres of roads, 322 kilometres of which were surfaced. In addition, rough roads now link Siliguri with the plains of Bengal and Assam, bringing the total road network to 1,000 kilometres. Paro, where the chief airport opened in 1968, is served by a weekly flight to and from Hashimara in West Bengal.

Social Welfare

The country has four hospitals, providing 166 beds, and 28 local dispensaries, staffed mainly by Indians or Indian-trained personnel. There are 20 doctors. Tuberculosis and malaria remain the major diseases.

Education

In 1963 there were only 36 primary schools, with some 2,500 pupils. By 1973 these figures increased to nearly 100 and 16,000 respectively. There are no missions or private schools in Bhutan, all schools being subsidized by the Government. About 500 Bhutanese students are receiving higher education in India on Indian Government scholarships.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively underdeveloped except that assistance may be offered to the mountaineering enthusiast. Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little sport other than football and archery.

Public Holidays

The usual Buddhist holidays are observed.

Weights and Measures

The British Imperial system is still in operation.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Indian currency: 100 paise = 1 rupee.

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = 18.71 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 7.48 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 18,000 sq. miles (12,600 sq. miles of forests). Capital: Thimpu.

Population (1970 est.): 1,100,000 (Nepalese 25 per cent).

PRODUCTS

Forests: Pine, spruce, larch, oaks, beech, ash, maple and cypress.

Agriculture: Rice, corn, millets, wheat, mustard, potatoes, cardamom, oranges and lac. Cultivated land area totals 812,382 acres.

Handicrafts: In the towns metalware (silver, bronze, copper), muzzle-loading guns, swords, hand-woven cloth, masks, tankhas (religious scrolls) and wood work are produced.

Animals and Game: Elephant, rhino, tiger, cheetah, leopard, sambar, hog-deer, barking-deer (forests);

bears and musk deer (mountains); ponies (domesticated); pheasants, jungle fowl and many other birds.

Minerals: Dolomite, gypsum, graphite, coal, limestone, some traces of copper deposits.

Industry: In 1972 development projects included a wood-work centre at Paro, weaving centres at Tashigong, Tongsa, Mongar and Thimpu, a bamboo work centre at Shemgong and a nuts and bolts factory at Samchi. The principal towns have electricity. The total capacity exceeds 1,500 kilowatts.

FINANCE

Mainly Indian currency: 100 paise = 1 rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paise (there is one Bhutanese coin, the tikchung, worth 50 paise).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = 18.71 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 7.48 rupees.

100 Indian rupees = £5.345 = \$13.362.

BUDGET

Revenue: 1971-72: Rs. 27.5 million; 1972-73: (n.a.).

Expenditure: 1971-72: Rs. 69.1 million; 1972-73: Rs. 71.1 million (proposed); roads, primary education, court and government expenses, construction works and establishment.

OUTLAY BY SECTOR

(Rs. '000)

	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (proposed)
Agricultural Co-operatives	15,780	15,580
Power	5,300	6,250
Industry and Mining	3,000	7,700
Transport and Communications	18,450	15,250
Medical and Social Services	20,930	19,950
Other Sectors	5,600	6,870

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1961-66)

Actual Expenditure: Rs. 106 million.

(a) Roads: 800 miles. Main projects: (1) 120-mile jeep road

from Paro to Phuntsholing; (2) 100-mile road from Tashigong to Darrang in Assam, India; (3) 300-mile road from Paro to Tashigong (rising to 14,000 ft.).

- (b) Improvement of livestock.
- (c) Development of forest industries.
- (d) Exploitation of coal and other mineral resources.
- (e) Expansion of cottage crafts.
- (f) Building of River Jaldhaka power plant.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1966-71)

Actual Expenditure: Rs. 200 million.

- (a) Micro hydro-electric projects; two have been completed at Thimpu and Paro, and a third is under construction at Wangdiphodrang.
- (b) Industrial surveys.
- (c) Horticulture.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1971-76)

Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 350 million.

Note: India is to provide Rs. 330 million.

AID

Up to February 1972 India gave Rs. 351 million to Bhutan in the form of financial aid. Subsidies have also been granted to the value of Rs. 763.7 million to finance projects such as road and bridge construction, transport surveys and the cost of services.

TRADE

All external trade is with India. The main exports are timber, fruit and coal, while textiles and light equipment are imported. Other export commodities include Bhutan

Distillery products such as rum, gin, whisky and liquors; Fruit Preservation Factory products such as orange and pineapple juices, jams and marmalades.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME SINGHYE WANGCHUK (installed July 23rd, 1972, at Paro).

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of eight members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing the Lamas and five regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Minister of Trade, Industry and Forests: H.R.H. NAMGYAL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: KIDIG LYONPO TAMJI JAGAR.

Finance Minister: LYONPO CHOGYAL.

Minister of Development: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

Minister of Communications: LYONPO SANGEY PENJORE.

(Note: He is absent at present. See Diplomatic Representation below).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly (*Tsongdu*) was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term and meets twice yearly in spring and autumn. Present strength is 150 members, of whom 110 are indirectly elected by village headmen. Ten seats are reserved for the monastery (see Religion below) and the remainder are occupied by officials, the ministers, their deputies and the 4 chief justice members of the National Assembly. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues. Both the Royal Advisory Council and the Council of Ministers are responsible to it.

The country was formerly an Absolute Monarchy but H.M. the King has voluntarily surrendered the absolute powers of the Monarchy to establish a new political system described as "Democratic Monarchy". During 1969 Assembly sessions, the Assembly was made a sovereign body under the following provisions:

1. The right of veto by the King was removed.
2. Full freedom of speech is guaranteed.
3. Power to remove the King at any time by a two-thirds majority vote.
4. A vote of confidence is to be taken in the King every three years and requires a two-thirds majority. In the event of a no-confidence vote, the King is to abdicate but the Wangchuk Dynasty is always to provide the ruler in order of succession.
5. The Assembly has the right to appoint and remove ministers.

There are no political parties operating within the state. The system of government is unusual since power is in effect shared between the monarch, the executive and legislative branches and with the *Jey Khempo* or monastic head of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Provinces: There are eight Provinces each ruled by a Dzongpon (District Officer).

Regions: The revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the District Headquarters.

DEFENCE

The 5,000 strong Royal Bhutanese army is under the direct command of the King. Training facilities are provided by an Indian Military Training Team. No reference is made in the Indo-Bhutan Treaty to any aid by India for the defence of Bhutan, but when the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan in November 1958 he declared that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Permanent Representative at the United Nations: LYONPO SANGEY PENJORE.

Representative in India: LYONPO PEMA WANGCHUCK.

Representative of India in Bhutan: B. S. DAS, Thimpu.
No other foreign representatives are accredited to Bhutan. Recognition has been extended to Bangladesh.

POLITICAL PARTY

Political Party: *Bhutan National Congress:* Siliguri, N.E. India; does not operate within Bhutan; chiefly supported by Nepalese; aims at popular government and closer relations with India.

LAW, RELIGION

Judicial System: Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established February 1968 to review the decisions of H.M. the King; 4 Judges.

Appeal Court: Court of Appeal is H.M. the King himself.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Local Magistrates. Appeals lie to the Appeal Court.

Religion: The population practises a Tibetan form of Buddhism of the Mahayana branch. The sect of Buddhism supported by the dominant race (Bhutias) is the Dupka (Red-Cap) Sect of Lamaism. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tarshi-Chedd-Zong and contains 1,000 Lamas. There are some 6,000 Lamas in all headed by a monastic head (*Jey Khempo*).

THE PRESS

Kuensel: Weekly government newspaper; in English, Bhutanese and Nepalese.

FINANCE

Bank of Bhutan: Head Office at Phuntsholing; brs. at Thimpu, Samdrup Jongkhar and Gaylegphug; f. May 1968 under Royal Charter to provide banking facilities throughout the kingdom of Bhutan. An agreement between the Royal Government of Bhutan and the State Bank of India was concluded in early 1972 under which the State Bank of India became a 40 per cent shareholder of the Bank of Bhutan as from March 1st, 1972; auth. cap. Rs. 5m. and cap. p.u. Rs. 2m. (in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency in fully paid shares of Rs. 1,000 each). Branches to be opened at Tashigang and Chirang in 1973. Board of Directors (comprising 4 Directors, including the Chairman,

nominated by the Royal Govt. of Bhutan and 3 Directors, including the Managing Director, nominated by the State Bank of India). Directors nominated by the Bhutan Govt.: H.R.H. ASHIDECHHEN WANGMO WANGCHUCK (Representative of His Majesty in the Ministry of Development), H.R.H. NAMGYEL WANGCHUCK (Minister of Trade, Industry & Forests), DASHO TSEHWANG PENJORE (Royal Advisory Councilor). Directors nominated by the State Bank of India: N. ROY, R. SINHA; Chair. LYONPO CHOGYAL (Minister of Finance, Bhutan); Managing Director H. C. VISHNOI (State Bank of India).

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

Main roads connect India with Western, Central and Eastern Bhutan. They are all fair weather metalled roads. A 90-km. road, completed in 1969, links the east-west road to Thimpu and Paro; also extends to the Ha Valley. Northern Bhutan has only mule tracks. In 1972 motorable roads totalled 368 kilometres.

Ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of 31 buses and 52 lorries (1972).

TOURISM

An hotel is planned in Thimpu. Tourists stay in government-run guest houses. At present tourists are only allowed into Bhutan in restricted numbers because of a lack of facilities.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bhutan's first airport was opened at Paro in March 1968. It is served by DC-3s of Jamair, an Indian airline operating weekly flights from Hashimara (West Bengal) to Paro.

EDUCATION

(1972)

Primary Schools	83
Post-primary Schools	15
High Schools	4
Public Schools	10-15
Teachers' Training School	1
Agricultural Colleges	3
Pupils	16,000

In 1968 the first students—18 boys—completed the eleven-year course of free government education. Some of the schools are co-educational and run along the lines of an American private school but using a British syllabus. There are no mission or private schools, all schools in Bhutan

being subsidized by the Government. At present schools use Tibetan textbooks. More than 500 Bhutanese students are receiving higher education in India on Indian Government scholarships.

INDO-BHUTAN TREATY

The political status of Bhutan depends largely on the Treaty of Friendship with India signed on August 8th, 1949.

Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 1 There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 2 The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

Article 3 In place of the compensation granted to the Government of Bhutan under Article 4 of the Treaty of Sinchula and enhanced by the treaty of the eighth day of January 1910 and the temporary subsidy of Rupees one lakh per annum granted in 1942, the Government of India agrees to make an annual payment of Rupees five lakhs to the Government of Bhutan. And it is further hereby agreed that the said annual payment shall be made on the tenth day of January every year, the first payment being made on the tenth day of January 1950. This payment shall continue so long as this treaty remains a force and its terms are duly observed.

Article 4 Further to make the friendship existing and continuing between the said governments, the Government of India shall, within one year from the date of signature of this treaty, return to the Government of Bhutan about thirty-two square miles of territory in the area known as Dewangiri. The Government of India shall appoint a competent officer or officers to mark out the area so returned to the Government of Bhutan.

Article 5 There shall, as heretofore, be free trade and commerce between the Government of India and of the Government of Bhutan; and the Government of India agrees to grant to the Government of Bhutan every facility for the carriage, by land and water, of its produce throughout the territory of the Government of India, including the right to use such forest roads as may be specified by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article 6 The Government of India agrees that the Government of Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of the Government of India, from or through India into Bhutan, whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike materials or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Bhutan and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the Government of India is satisfied that the intentions of the Government of Bhutan are friendly and that there is no

danger to the Government of India from such importations. The Government of Bhutan, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals.

Article 7 The Government of India and the Government of Bhutan agree that Bhutanese subjects residing in Indian territories shall have equal justice with Indian subjects and that Indian subjects residing in Bhutan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Government of Bhutan.

Article 8 (1) The Government of India shall, on demand being duly made by the Government of Bhutan, take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (of which a copy shall be furnished to the Government of Bhutan), for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act who may take refuge in Indian territory.

(2) The Government of Bhutan shall, on requisition being duly made by the Government of India, or by any officer authorized by the Government of India in this behalf, surrender any Indian subjects, or subjects of a foreign power, whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangements made by the Government of India with the said power, accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of Act XV of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bhutan and also any Bhutanese subjects who, after committing any of the crimes referred to in Indian territory shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as that satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article 9 Any differences and disputes arising in the application or interpretation of this treaty shall in the first instance be settled by negotiation. If within three months of the start of negotiations no settlement is arrived at, then the matter shall be referred to the Arbitration of three arbitrators, who shall be nationals of either India or Bhutan, chosen in the following manner:

- (i) one person nominated by the Government of India;
- (ii) one person nominated by the Government of Bhutan;
- (iii) a Judge of the Federal court or of a High Court of India, to be chosen by the Government of Bhutan, who shall be Chairman.

The judgement of this tribunal shall be final and executed without delay by either party.

Article 10 This treaty shall continue in force in perpetuity unless terminated or modified by mutual consent.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bolivia is a landlocked, Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru in the west, by Brazil to the north and east and by Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 5,000 feet to the cool and cold zones above 11,000 feet. The official language is Spanish. The Indians speak Quechua or Aymará. The people are Roman Catholics but Roman Catholicism ceased to be the official religion of the state in 1961. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal horizontal stripes of red, yellow and green. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem in the centre. The legal capital is Sucre. The administrative capital and seat of government is La Paz.

Recent History

In 1952, Dr. Víctor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR), was swept to power by popular acclaim. President Paz introduced social and economic reforms: the tin mines were nationalized, communications were improved, and some agrarian reform was carried out. The MNR remained in power through successive elections—under Hernán Siles Suazo in 1956 and Dr. Paz again in 1960 and 1964, but by then the party had lost its initial impetus and the powerful trade unions were in conflict with the government. In November 1964, the Vice-President, Gen. René Barrientos Ortuño, deposed Paz with the support of the army, and was elected President in 1966. In October 1967 the Argentinian guerrilla leader, Che Guevara, was killed, along with most of his followers, and guerrilla activity ceased.

On April 27th, 1969, President Barrientos was killed in a helicopter crash and was succeeded by his Vice-President, Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who formed a new cabinet. President Siles set up the second phase of agrarian reform, but on the night of September 25th–26th, Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candía assumed power by *coup d'état* and established a left-wing military government. The American-owned Bolivian Gulf Oil Company was expropriated and nationalized, and further agrarian reforms were promised. Little was achieved and opposition increased. In October 1970 Gen. Ovando was deposed and Gen. J. J. Torres emerged as President, pledging support for agrarian reform and worker participation in management. A "People's Assembly" was allowed to meet which called for extreme socialist measures to be taken, causing much disquiet in right-wing circles. Gen. Torres' failure either to purge his right-wing opponents from the army or to arm his civilian supporters led to his deposition in August 1971 by Col. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who became the country's fifty-eighth president in 146 years. Col. Banzer drew support from the right-wing Falange Socialista Boliviana and a section of the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario, as well as from the army. During 1972 strains appeared in the ruling coalition and many of the MNR were arrested. A state of siege was declared in November 1972 after strikes by miners and white-collar workers, protesting against political repression and the devaluation of the

peso. Bolivia is a member of the United Nations, the Alliance for Progress, the Organization of American States, LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President and his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The 27 Senators are elected for six years, with a third renewable every two years, and the 102 Deputies for four years, with half renewable every two years. All persons of 21 or over are enfranchised.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The army numbers 20,000 men and the airforce 1,800 men. Para-military forces number about 5,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy still depends largely on the export of tin, although progress is being made in diversifying exports; tin dropped from 80 per cent of the total in the 1950s to less than 60 per cent in 1969. Lead, wolfram, silver, zinc and other minerals are mined. Crude oil, tapped at the rate of 35,000 barrels a day, is exported via a pipeline to the Chilean port of Arica. Natural gas is being exported through the recently completed pipeline to Argentina. Bolivia has been granted 28 hectares at Rosario in Argentina to establish port facilities on the Pananá River. In January 1973 a "decentralized public corporation", the Empresa Siderúrgica Boliviana S.A., was established by the government to exploit the Mutún iron-ore deposits. Cereals, fruits, nuts and rubber are grown. Livestock is raised, including llamas, and there is a valuable export trade in hides and skins and vicuña wool. Industry is on a small scale but development schemes are being undertaken. At the end of 1972 the Government declared a stabilization programme, based on the devaluation of the peso and credits obtained abroad. The United States and the International Monetary Fund contributed U.S. \$24 and \$30 millions in credits and stand-by agreements.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,300 km. of railways, linking the main towns. The road network is being lengthened. A 350-mile highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. In 1972 the Argentine Government offered a free zone in the port of Rosario on the Paraná River, about 800 miles from the border and connected by rail. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano. Foreign lines also serve the country.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death.

BOLIVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Education

The illiteracy rate is high (60 per cent in 1960), though a Ten-Year campaign to combat this was introduced in 1966. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. There are eight universities with 15,000 students.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca, at 12,500 feet above sea-level, offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A. All visitors require an exit permit.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1973: June 21 (Corpus Christi), August 5-7 (Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Soul's), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), February 26-27 (Carnival), March 23 (Memorial Day), April 11-12 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 peso Bolivian.

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = 50,000 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 20.00 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION					
	1961	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1,098,581 sq. km.*	3,920,000	4,561,000	4,680,000	4,803,900	4,931,000	5,062,500

* 424,164 square miles.

Ethnic Groups (estimated): American Indian 54 per cent; Mestizo 32 per cent; European (mainly Spanish) 14 per cent.

DEPARTMENTS (July 1st, 1971)

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION ('000)	CAPITAL
Beni . . .	200.9	Trinidad
Chukisaca . . .	474.4	Sucre
Cochabamba . . .	822.5	Cochabamba
La Paz . . .	1,590.4	La Paz de Ayacucho
Oruro . . .	352.6	Oruro
Pando . . .	33.2	Cobija
Potosí . . .	896.1	Potosí
Santa Cruz . . .	479.8	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija . . .	212.6	Tarija
TOTAL . . .	5,062.5	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	POPULATION	
	1965	1969
La Paz de Ayacucho (administrative capital)* . . .	360,329	525,000
Cochabamba . . .	95,083	157,000
Santa Cruz de la Sierra . . .	80,522	108,720
Oruro . . .	94,336	n.a.
Sucre (legal capital) . . .	58,359	n.a.
Potosí . . .	57,916	n.a.

* Population 562,500 at December 31st, 1970.

Births and Deaths (1965-70): Average annual birth rate 44.0 per 1,000, death rate 19.1 per 1,000 (United Nations estimates).

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Sugar cane . . .	1,412	1,468	720.0
Potatoes . . .	627	655	698.0
Maize . . .	289	376	378.0
Wheat . . .	53	62	68.5
Rice . . .	58	45	50.0

LIVESTOCK (at October each year)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle	2,184,000	2,238,000	2,364,000	2,400,000*
Sheep	6,460,000	6,723,000	6,800,000*	6,850,000*
Goats	2,150,000*	2,300,000*	2,400, 00*	2,450,000*
Pigs	777,000	837,000	900,000*	950,000*
Asses	620,000	640,000	650,000*	670,000*
Horses	264,000	284,000	290,000*	300,000*
Mules	81,000	85,000	86,000*	88,000*
Chickens	3,050,000*	3,100,000*	3,150,000*	3,200,000*
Ducks	250,000*	245,000*	248,000*	245,000*
Turkeys	99,000*	98,000*	99,000*	98,000*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

MINING MINERAL PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Tin	29.9	29.3	35.9
Wolfram	2.3	2.3	2.5
Antimony	13.1	11.8	11.9
Lead	24.7	25.4	20.5
Zinc	26.3	46.5	8.3
Copper	7.9	8.8	7.4
Silver	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sulphur	36.1	16.3	9.1
Petroleum ('000 cubic metres)	2,349.3	1,402.2	2,138.1

INDUSTRY (million)

	1969	1970
Cigarettes (packets) . . .	5.0	3.7
Beer (litres)	33.9	38.1
Flour (Kg.)	34.1	44.2
Cement (Kg.)	80.3	116.2
Refined Sugar (Kg.) . . .	123.9	133.2

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 peso Boliviano.

Coins: 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=50.00 pesos; U.S. \$1=20.00 pesos.

100 pesos Bolivianos=£2.00=\$5.00.

Note: Prior to October 31st, 1972, the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=11.875 pesos.

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET

(1973—'000 pesos Bolivianos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	740.0	Education	711.1
Customs	600.0	Health and Social Security	204.4
Communications	8.3	Labour	8.5
Consular	12.6	Transport and Public Works	344.5
Royalties and Special Funds	1,113.7	Agriculture	38.5
Government Enterprises	256.4	Industry and Commerce	32.0
Loans and Grants	185.0	Defence	441.4
		Administration	250.5
		Public Debt	596.5
TOTAL	2,917.0	TOTAL	2,917.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million pesos at 1968 prices)

	1969	1970	1971*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	10,648	11,205	11,632
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	1,741	1,817	1,890
Mining	1,062	1,235	1,179
Petroleum exploitation	352	252	370
Industry	1,484	1,564	1,608
Construction	486	469	487
Transport and fuel	1,090	1,127	1,172
Commerce and finance	1,605	1,630	1,661
Services and rent	1,945	2,145	2,242
Public administration	887	966	1,023
Income per capita (pesos)	2,216.5	2,272.3	2,297.7
Income per capita (U.S. \$)	110.8	113.6	114.8

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(December)

	1969	1970	1971
Total Reserves (U.S. \$ million)	49.2	54.9	57.2
<i>of which</i> Gold in Bolivia	10.6	11.6	12.4
Currency in Circulation (million pesos)	1,340.4	1,510.3	1,699.2

COST OF LIVING

(Base: 1966=100)

	LA PAZ		
	1969	1970	1971
General Index	119.88	124.53	129.11
Food	127.27	133.09	138.37
Drink	120.45	125.21	130.69
Clothes	105.34	109.23	114.27
Various	105.92	106.96	107.62

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1970			1971		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Goods	192.5	166.2	26.3	181.1	181.4	- 0.3
Non-monetary gold	3.2	—	3.2	0.9	—	0.9
Freight and insurance	—	23.8	-23.8	—	24.7	-24.7
Travel and transport	4.3	8.7	- 4.4	5.5	10.4	- 4.9
Investment income	2.1	25.9	-23.8	1.2	19.9	-18.7
Government transactions	5.2	4.6	0.6	4.4	4.0	0.4
Other services	5.1	7.4	- 2.3	5.2	7.0	- 1.8
Transfer payments	4.2	0.3	3.9	7.2	0.1	7.1
CURRENT BALANCE	216.8	236.9	-20.1	205.4	247.5	-42.0
<i>Capital Movements:</i>						
Long term	59.7	27.0	32.8	75.3	28.3	47.0
Short term	12.7	11.5	1.3	6.6	25.0	-18.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	72.5	38.4	34.1	81.9	53.3	28.6
Net Errors and Omissions	—	13.5	-13.5	—	0.6	- 0.6
Balance (Reserves movement, incl. banking system)			0.5			-14.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$'000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	133,847	138,425	150,946	152,846	165,037	158,529	171,283
Exports	131,830	150,436	160,325	170,648	198,191	228,323	212,253

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971		1969	1970	1971
Consumer Goods	32,435	31,710	37,015	Minerals	167,200	204,700	175,700
Raw Materials	49,292	47,619	50,797	Crude Oil	23,000	10,200	23,900
Capital Goods	82,737	79,200	82,241	Others	8,000	13,400	12,600
Others	573	700	1,230				

*Estimate

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS

(U.S. \$'000)

COMMODITY	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Tin	93,276	90,878	92,537	102,450	101,907	84,059
Wolfram	5,106	7,971	9,699	11,100	17,568	13,330
Antimony	5,288	6,411	6,034	10,986	30,978	9,171
Lead	6,369	4,922	5,133	6,831	7,808	8,485
Zinc	4,975	4,441	2,978	7,816	14,319	14,131
Copper	6,189	6,401	7,729	10,940	12,498	7,703
Silver	6,584	6,669	11,199	10,830	10,508	8,247
Gold	552	39	26	1,497	169	20

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Argentina . . .	16,937	16,272	17,581	Argentina . . .	10,611	10,772	11,969
Belgium . . .	1,934	1,604	2,007	Belgium . . .	1,686	5,010	1,795
Brazil . . .	3,122	3,000	3,241	Brazil . . .	926	961	992
Canada . . .	2,896	2,782	3,006	Chile . . .	1,551	2,396	2,388
Chile . . .	1,999	1,920	2,075	France . . .	134	170	143
France . . .	2,365	2,272	2,455	German Fed. Republic	5,208	6,059	5,578
German Fed. Republic	20,889	19,667	21,249	Italy . . .	188	200	202
Italy . . .	2,355	2,263	2,445	Japan . . .	11,973	21,615	12,823
Japan . . .	655	26,033	28,127	Netherlands . . .	6,184	6,677	6,623
Netherlands . . .	5,730	5,505	5,948	Peru . . .	3,292	6,077	8,126
Peru . . .	2,202	2,116	2,286	Switzerland . . .	195	234	209
Switzerland . . .	2,988	2,871	3,102	United Kingdom . . .	90,775	86,837	97,216
United Kingdom . . .	8,333	7,980	8,622	United States . . .	60,780	74,482	59,149
United States . . .	51,378	49,243	53,205				

TRANSPORT

Railways (1971): Passengers transported: 1,138,000;
Freight transported: 1,101,000 tons.

ROADS (Kilometres)

	1969	1970	1971
Paved Roads . . .	779	950	1,104
Other Roads usable all year	11,591	11,640	11,486
Other Roads . . .	12,984	13,047	15,529
TOTAL . . .	25,354	25,637	28,119

In 1970 there were 13,982 cars, 26,025 lorries and vans,
2,224 buses, and 10,360 jeeps and motorcycles.

Civil Aviation (1971): Passengers 220,000; Freight
41,000 tons.

EDUCATION (1970)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	8,416	24,073	661,423
Secondary General . . .	1,028	7,837	192,435
Technical . . .	86	915	11,491
Teacher Training . . .	26	497	10,948

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place, and failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions only last 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija,

Cochabamba and Pando) into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control. The armed militia has been granted the legal status of Armed Forces.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was restored in October 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MARIO GUTIÉRREZ.

Minister of the Interior: ALFREDO ARCE CARPIO.

Minister of Finance: Lic. LUIS BEDREGAL RODÓ.

Minister of Labour: GUILLERMO FORTÚN SUÁREZ.

Minister of Education: Dr. JAIME TAPIA ALÍPAZ.

Minister of Transport: AMBROSIO GARCÍA.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Lt.-Col. JUAN PAREJA ASBUN.

Minister of Rural Affairs: Col. RAMÓN AZERO ZANZETENEA.

Minister of Agriculture: Lt.-Col. ALBERTO MATUSCH BUSCH.

Minister of Health: LUIS LEIGUE.

Minister of Mines: RAÚL LEMA PATIÑO.

Minister of Housing: ARTURO CRONENBOLD PARADA.

Minister of Power: ROBERTO CAPRILES.

Minister of Defence: Gen. JAIME FLORENTINO MENDIETA.

Minister of Planning: Lic. JULIO PRADO SALMÓN.

Minister of Information and Sports: JAIME CABALLERO TAMAYO.

Minister-Secretary to the Presidency: Major JAIME ESCOBARI GUERRA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA

(La Paz unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Argentina: Calle Aspiazu Esquina Sanchez Lima (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Austria: Lima, Peru (E).
Belgium: Lima, Peru (E).
Brazil: 494 Fernando Guachalla (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO GARCIA DE SOUZA.
Canada: Lima, Peru (E).
China (Taiwan): 8149 Calle 15, Calacoto (E); *Ambassador:* PABLO S. K. TSENG.
Colombia: 424 Fernando Guachalla (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR MONTOYA OCAMPO.
Costa Rica: Potosí 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. ORTIZ.
Czechoslovakia: 8135 Calle 12, Calacoto; (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. BABEL.
Denmark: Lima, Peru (E).
Ecuador: Avenida Arce 2108 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL LÓPEZ SAA.
Egypt, Arab Republic of: 2919, Av. 6 de Agosto (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HAZEM MOHAMED MAHMOUD.
France: 2383 Ave. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MANDEREAU.
German Federal Republic: Avenida Arce 2395 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG GRAF ZU PEPPENHEIM.
Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Guatemala: Plaza Venezuela 36 (E).
Hungary: 8140 Calle 13, Calacoto (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BERNAT.
India: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).
Israel: 1130 Potosí (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* S. HADAS.
Italy: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2575 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GIAN PIERO NUTI.
Japan: 2296 Ave. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* MASAO FUJIMOTO.
Korea: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Lebanon: *Chargé d'Affaires:* FAUD AOUN.
Malta: Av. Camacho, Edificio Bernardi 3° (E); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.
Mexico: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2932 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ ROMERO.
Netherlands: Avenida Arce 2014 2° (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GERARDO JANSEN.
Nicaragua: (address not available) (E).
Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).
Panama: Av. Arce 2333; *Chargé d'Affaires:*
Paraguay: 1285 Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz (E); *Ambassador:* RUIZEN DOMINGO RUIZ.
Peru: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2190 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE DE BUSTAMANTE DONEGRI.
Poland: 7836 Calle 11, Calacoto (E); *Ambassador:* MEICZY-SLAW WLODAREK.
Portugal: Quito, Ecuador (E).
South Africa: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Spain: Avenida Arce 1322 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO GARCIA ONTIVEROS.
Sweden: Lima, Peru (E).
Switzerland: Avenida Camacho, Edificio Saenz (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN FRED MERMOD.
Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
Turkey: Santiago, Chile (E).
U.S.S.R.: Av. Arequipa 8129 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXEI SCHERBACHEVICH.
United Kingdom: Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (E); J. G. TAHOURDIN, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Perú (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST V. SIRACUSA.
Uruguay: Av. Sánchez Lima 2203-4 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Vatican: Avenida Arce 1430 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIOVANNI GRAVELLI.
Venezuela: Isabel la Católica 2508 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. H. CALCULAN ROJAS.
Yugoslavia: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2683 (E); *Ambassador:* REDZAI SUROI.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Finland.

CONGRESS

Congress has been suspended indefinitely.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente de la Revolución Boliviana—FRB (*Bolivian Revolution Front*): formed 1966; Leader ALFREDO OVANDO CANDÍA. Includes:

Partido Revolucionario Auténtico: Leader WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Partido de la Unión Republicana Socialista: f. 1946; Leader Dr. LUIS LANDA LYON.

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista: Leader JUAN LECHÍN.

Partido Social Democrático: Leader HUGO SANDÓVAL.

Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria: Leader RICARDO ANAYA ARCE.

Movimiento Revolucionario Pazestensorista: Formed 1966 from part of former **Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario**: left-wing; led revolution of 1952 and remained in power for 12 years; now the ruling government coalition; Leader VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO.

Partido Social Cristiano—PSC (*Social Christian Party*): Part of the opposition group to MNR; Leader REMO DINATALE.

Partido Comunista de Bolivia—PCB (*Communist Party of Bolivia*): f. 1950; Supported the Government in the 1960 elections. Leaders: Orthodox Group, JOSÉ LUIS CUETO, MARIO MONJE; Dissident Group, SERGIO ALMARAZ, JOSÉ PEREYRA, RICARDO BONELL (banned April 1967); publs. *Unidad* and *El Pueblo* (weekly).

Partido Liberal—PL (*Liberal Party*): Casilla 243, La Paz. The Party was in power from 1898 to 1920 and took part in various coalition governments till 1952. Leader EDUARDO MONTES Y MONTES; Sec.-Gen. JAVIER ZALLES G.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano—PDC (*Democratic Christian Party*): f. 1954; a Conservative coalition and Opposition party; Pres. LUIS OSSIO S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. MANUEL DURAN PADILLA.

Attorney-General: Dr. ADALID HERVAS CASTRO.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are 13 members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into four sections of three justices each. Two sections deal with civil cases, the others deal with criminal cases and fraud. The President of the Supreme Court presides over all four subsidiary sections.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

Metropolitan See:

La Paz: Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

Suffragan Sees:

Cochabamba: Most Rev. JOSÉ ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ GRANIER.

Oruro: Most Rev. RENÉ FERNÁNDEZ APAZA.

Metropolitan See:

Sucre: Most Rev. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER.

Suffragan Sees:

Potosí: Most Rev. BERNARDO L. FEY SCHNELDER.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Tarija: Most Rev. JUAN NICCOLAI.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118 Cajón Postal 8; f. 1904; morning; Independent; run by workers' co-operative; circ. 36,000, Sundays 45,000.

Hoy: evening; independent; run by workers' co-operative; circ. 40,000.

Jornada: Calle Bequaron 605; evening; Dir. JORGE SUÁREZ;

La Nación: Méjico 362, Casilla No. 1658; f. 1952; morning. Dir. LUIS PEÑALOZA CORDERO; circ. 10,000.

Presencia: Casilla 1451; f. 1962; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Gen. Man. ARMANDO MARIACA V.; circ. 55,000, Sunday 65,000.

Ultima Hora: Av. Camacho 1372; f. 1928; evening; Independent; Dir. ALFREDO A. JORDÁN; circ. 20,000.

COCHABAMBA

El Mundo: daily; Dir. V. ZANNIER, C. BECCART.

Prensa Libre: Cajón Postal 482; Independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 4,000.

Los Tiempos: run by workers' co-operative.

ORURO

La Patria: Casilla 48; Independent; Dir. ENRIQUE MIRALLES B.; Man. CRISTÓBAL MOLINA; f. 1919; circ. 6,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Calle Junia 222; Independent; Dir. SERAFÍN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

Diario del Oriente: daily.

SUCRE

La Prensa: Grau 70; f. 1896; evening; Liberal; Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circulation 4,000.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

LA PAZ

Ateneo de Medicina: Casilla 549; bi-monthly.

Boletín Comercial y Minero: Casilla 549; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. LUIS LLANOS APARICIO; Editor LUIS G. ERGUETA.

El Deporte: Casilla 2320; f. 1939; official organ of the National Sports Committee and Bolivian Olympic Committee.

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; monthly; current affairs.

Litoral: Casilla 2279; f. 1952; fortnightly; sports; Dir. DAMASO EDUARDO DELGADO.

Minería Boliviana: Bernardo Trigo 429 Cajón Postal 2022; monthly; Man. O. B. SÁNCHEZ.

Momento: weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS RAMIRO BELTRÁN.

Periódico Economía Boliviana: Casilla 301; fortnightly; Dir. ALDO C. LLAMAS.

Prensa Médica: Casilla 891; f. 1941; bi-monthly; medical, scientific; circ. 1,500; Dir. Dr. ROBERTO SUÁREZ M.

El Pueblo: La Paz; Communist weekly; Prop. and Dir. FERNANDO SIÑANI VALDIVIESO; circ. 2,500.

BOLIVIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Revista de Antropología: Casilla 1487; f. 1930; official organ of the Archaeological Society of Bolivia; half-yearly; Pres. Prof. ALBERTO LAGUNA MEAVE; Sec. ERNESTO ALIAGA SUAREZ.

Revista de Jurisprudencia: monthly.

Revista de la Universidad: monthly.

Revista del Colegio de Abogados: P.O.B. 760; f. 1893; quarterly; non-political; Chair. JORGE PINTO DE LA TORRE; Editor JOSÉ MARIA BALDIVIA; Sec. MARIO LANZA SUÁREZ; 374 mems.

Revista Militar: Venezuela 37; f. 1912; official organ of the Armed Forces; bi-monthly; Dir. RICARDO CASTAÑÓN Y SOLALIGUE.

Selecciones Bolivianas: Bolivian Digest, P.O.B. 461; monthly; Dir. RENATO TAPIA CABALLERO.

Telecom: Telégrafos del Estado; weekly; Independent; Dir. ROBERTO ACOSTA.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; Independent; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; Independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; Independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

SUCRE

Junín: Grau 601; weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Boliviana de Periodistas: La Paz.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

ANSA: c/o Última Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVESTEGUI.

UPI: Edif. El Diario; Bureau Chief BETSY ZAVALA PABÓN.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial "Don Bosco": Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, La Paz.

Editorial "Centenario": Casilla 883, La Paz; Mans. LUIS SUAZNÁBAR V. and ALFREDO SUAZNÁBAR V.

Editorial "Fénix": Casilla 120, La Paz.

Editorial Juventud: Plaza Murillo 519, Casilla 1489, La Paz.

Editorial e Imprenta "Artística": Casilla 813, La Paz.

Editorial Renacimiento (R. Zumelzu & Cia.): Casilla 433, La Paz.

Empresa Editora "Universo": Casilla 1514, La Paz.

Librería y Editorial "Juventud": Casilla 1489, La Paz.

Gisbert y Cia., S.A.: Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks and general.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiocomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR VALDIVIA.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras: Casilla 2431, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMON; Sec. Gen. L. SUAREZ B.

There are 47 short-wave and 65 medium-wave stations, the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, Quechua, English and German.

There were 402,000 radios in Bolivia (1970).

TELEVISION

Empresa Nacional de Televisión Boliviana: Casilla 900, La Paz.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho-Mercado, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue; Pres. J. SALAZAR MOSTAJO; Gen. Man. LUIS VISCARRA CRUZ.

Banco del Estado: Calle Ayacucho esquina Mercado 308, Casilla 1401, La Paz; f. 1970; state bank incorporating banking department of Banco Central de Bolivia; Pres. M. BARRAU PELAEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ LUIS APARICIO CARRASCO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz-Grau, La Paz, Casilla 1179; f. 1942; cap. 88m. (Jan. 1971); Pres. Dr. EFRAIN CAPOBIANCO B.; Gen. Man. Ing. ALBERTO VALDÉS L.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-131, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. and res. 12.9, dep. 59.6 (Dec. 1972); Pres. W. ALBA; Man. Dir. MARIO VILLAREJOS M.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Casilla No. 152, Cochabamba; f. 1890; Pres. EDWARD A. HORNE.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Av. 16 de Julio 1628, Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. 994,000 U.S. dollars; Pres. E. URIOSTE CALVO; Gen. Man. J. LÓPEZ PACHECO.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Casilla 423, Ayacucho esq. Mercado, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. 5.6m., dep. 25m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. EDUARDO SAENZ GARCÍA; Gen. Man. GUIDO QUIROGA QUIROGA.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Colón 109, La Paz; f. 1936 Dir. MIGUEL VELASCO.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: España 18, Sucre; f. 1871; 5 brs.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO GUTIÉRREZ V.; Gen. Man. Dr. HUGO ARCE ARCE.

Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia (Sección Comercial): Av. Santa Cruz, La Paz; f. 1870; Pres. JORGE A. SAENZ; Manager HUGO SUAZO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: H.O. Hamburg; Joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1336, 1° piso, Casilla 1077, La Paz.

Banco Popular del Perú: Esq. Beytia y Melchormalo, Lima, Peru; brs. in La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Sucre and Santa Cruz; f. 1899; cap. and res. 13,694m., dep. 109,493m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Gen. Man. MIGUEL A. FAEBRI.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326, Buenos Aires; br. in La Paz; Avda. Camacho 1355.

Banco do Brasil: Brasília; br. in La Paz; f. 1960; Avda. Camacho 1336; Man. I. P. SALGUERO.

First National City Bank: New York; branch in La Paz.

BOLIVIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edificio Sáenz, Avda. Camacho 1377, La Paz; Superintendent R. GÓMEZ GARCÍA.

INSURANCE

Compañía Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Colón 288, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. and Gen. Manager ORLANDO GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Ayacucho 251, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. L. DE ALENCAR Z.; Gen. Man. R. CARRASCO QUIROGA.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros "Illimani": Av. Camacho 1424, La Paz; in liquidation.

La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Calle Mercado 1121, La Paz, Casilla 2727; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ M.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Jordán 3881 esq. Nataniel Aguirre, Casilla 810, Cochabamba; f. 1958; Pres. J. ARCE ZENARRUZA; Man. H. VALENZUELA.

There are also a number of foreign companies operating in La Paz.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LA PAZ

Cámara Nacional de Comercio: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla No. 7; f. 1890; 30 brs. and special brs.; Pres. HUGO VILLEGAS LUNA; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara Nacional de Industrias: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. RENÉ CAPRILES RICO.

COCHABAMBA

Cámara Departamental de Comercio: Casilla Postal; 493 f. 1922; 405 mems.; Pres. JAVIER RODRÍGUEZ PAZ; Gen. Man. WALTER ANTEZANA PAZ.

ORURO

Cámara de Comercio: Casilla 148, Pasaje Guachalla.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue: Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEYGUE.

Corporación Boliviana de Fomento: Av. Camacho, Edif. La Urbana 4°, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development; main fields of aid include highways, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, electricity, industries, housing; cap. 480,000m. pesos; property 193,385m.; investments 156,953m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Col. Ing. ENRIQUE VARGAS GUZMÁN.

Corporación Minera de Bolivia—COMIBOL: La Paz, Casilla 1414; a government organization holding a monopoly of tin and other mineral production; Pres. ALVARO TORRICO ARZE.

Comisión Nacional de Estudios de Operaciones Mineras—CNEOM (National Commission for the Study of Mineral Marketing): La Paz, Casilla 349; Chair. The Minister of Mines; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAUL YBARNEGARAY.

Empresa Nacional de Fundición: La Paz; f. 1964; State tin-smelting company.

Instituto Boliviano del Café: Ministerio de Agricultura, Casilla 1262; f. 1965; department controlling the export, marketing and growing policies in the coffee industry; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ AYALA.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YFPB: C.P. 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Ing. ROLANDO PRADA M.; Publ. Relations CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional Exportadores de Bolivia (ANEC): Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1968, to promote exports of agricultural products and Bolivian raw materials; Pres. GUILLERMO CROOKER; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO CASTEDO LEYGUE.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Obrera Boliviana—COB (Central Labour Organization of Bolivia): Apto. 1379, La Paz; f. 1952; 200,000 (est.) mems. and affiliating all the major unions in the country; Dir. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; publs. *Rebelión* (weekly), *Voz Sindical* (monthly).

The three largest federations attached to COB are:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia—FSTMB (Trade Union Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia): La Paz; f. 1944; 65,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; 69 affiliated unions.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Fabriles de Bolivia—CGTFB (General Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia): Avda. Armentia 919, Casilla 2355, La Paz; 35,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. STANLEY GAMBEROS; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO TORRIGO; 120 affiliated unions.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores Ferroviarios, Ramas Anexas y Transportes Aéreos de Bolivia—CSTFTAB (Trade Union Confederation of Railroad and Related Workers and Air Transport Workers of Bolivia): Calle Ayacucho 284, Casilla 1976, La Paz; f. 1949; 26,000 (est.) mems.; Sec.-Gen. JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO; publ. *El Expreso* (monthly); 9 affiliated federations with 77 affiliated unions.

Acción Sindical Boliviana—ASB (Bolivian Trade Union Action): Casilla 3281, La Paz; f. 1957; Christian Trade Union; Pres. JOSÉ LARA S.; Sec. LUIS MURILLO Y.; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Acción Sindical*.

TRANSPORT

An agreement has been reached with the UN Development Programme and IBRD for a general transport survey in Bolivia and the drawing up of a ten-year transport development programme.

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Calle Bolívar 724; Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia, including the Bolivian sections of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company which were transferred under a settlement agreed in 1965; Pres. Ing. SERAFÍN OLMOS RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. Ing. ARMANDO MURILLO CAZAS, a.i.; publ. *Revista, Memoria Anual*, reports.

Western Network:

La Paz—Oruro—Rio Mulato—Uyuni—Frontera (Ollague)	729 km.
Viacha—Charaña (Frontera)	210 km.
Pando—Corocoro	7 km.
Cliza—Arani	19 km.
Oruro—Cochabamba—Aiquile	422 km.
Rio Mulato—Potosí—Sucre—Tarabuco	426 km.
Uyuni—Villazón	288 km.
TOTAL	2,082 km.

BOLIVIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Eastern Network:

Yacuiba-Santa Cruz-Arroyo-Concepción	1,182 km.
TOTAL NETWORKS	3,264 km.

Peruvian Corporation of Lima:

Guaqui-La Paz Railway	97 km.
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Other Private Railways:

Machacamarca-Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia)	108 km.
Uyuni-Huanchaca (Owners: Cía. Huanchaca de Bolivia)	52 km.
Uyuni-Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo)	52 km.

All the railways are of 1-metre gauge, with the exception of the railway from Uyuni to Huanchaca, which is 0.75-metre gauge. Some electrification has taken place.

ROADS

Bolivia has approximately 40,000 km. of roads and paths. These may be classified as follows: approximately 5,600 km. of all-weather roads, including 535 km. asphalted, and a further 8,160 km. serviceable only in the dry season; 9,500 km. of secondary departmental roads; 5,200 km. of provincial roads; and 11,300 km. of tracks and paths. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys. New projects include the construction of a Trans-Chaco highway, linking La Paz with Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 180 miles beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 600 miles to Corumbá in Brazil.

An agreement with Argentina in 1972 granted Bolivia free port facilities at Rosario for handling iron ore for export from the Mutún mines.

Bolivia has about 12,000 miles of waterways navigable by light draught vessels when the rivers are full.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Head Office: Casilla 132, Cochabamba; office in La Paz: 1460 Avda. Camacho; office in Santa Cruz: Republiquetas esq. G. R. Moreno; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru; Pres. JAIME BERDECIO; fleet: 6 Douglas DC-3, 2 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Lockheed Electra L-188A, 2 Fairchild F-27M, 1 Boeing 727.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Braniff, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, Lufthansa and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho, esq. Loayza, P.O.B. 1868, La Paz; Dir. JUAN LUZIO.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. MARIO GRISI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: La Paz; f. 1962; Dir. Cnl. DIM FEDERICO PAZ LORA; Scientific Documentation: Lic. BRUNO APARICIO GÓMEZ; Nuclear Engineering: Ing. ANGEL GARCÍA ONTIVEROS; Nuclear Medicine Centre: Dr. LUIS BARRAGÁN; Agriculture and Entomology: Ing. MARÍA LUISA DE FERNÁNDEZ.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés: Av. Villazón, La Paz; conducts atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Laboratorio de Física Cósmica: Mt. Chacaltaya, La Paz; f. 1952; Dir. Ing. GASTÓN R. MEJÍA; research into cosmic rays, Chacaltaya (5,200' m.a.s.l.); the ionosphere Ovejuyo (m.a.s.l.); Publ. *Resumen de Labores*.

Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas: La Paz; Ing. Dir. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES.

Academia Nacional de Ciencias: Casilla 2325, La Paz; f. 1960; Pres. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES; research in cosmic physics, solar radiation, geology and archaeology.

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Básicas UMSA: La Paz; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. ABELARDO ALARCÓN MÉNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica de Cochabamba: Cochabamba.

Universidad Mayor de "San Simón" de Cochabamba: Casilla 658, Cochabamba; 273 professors, 4,024 students.

Universidad Mayor de "San Andrés": Av. Villazón 1995, La Paz; 273 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Tomás Frías": Avenida del Maestro s/n, Casilla 36, Potosí; 137 teachers, 2,125 students.

Universidad Mayor "Gabriel René Moreno": Plaza 24 de Septiembre, Casilla 702, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Universidad Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca (Universidad Nacional Autónoma): Apdo. 212, Sucre; 240 teachers, 1,750 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Juan Misael Saracho": Calle Marqués Campero No. 882, Edif. Central, Avda. de las Américas, Tarija; 180 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universidad Técnica de Oruro: 6 de Octubre 1209, Oruro.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana, formerly known as Bechuanaland, lies in southern Africa between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and South West Africa (Namibia) to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The climate is generally sub-tropical, with hot summers and an average annual rainfall of 18 inches. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Tswana and English. The chief religions are ancestor worship and Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure blue above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, Bechuanaland became internally self-governing in March 1965, and attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. Sir Seretse Khama's Botswana Democratic Party won 28 of the 31 elected seats in the National Assembly at the general elections of March, 1965, and 24 of the seats at the elections of October, 1969. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, but because of the country's complete economic and geographical dependence on South Africa, on which it is totally reliant for trade and communications, the government has been unable to play an effective role in enforcing sanctions against Rhodesia or in guerrilla campaigns directed against South Africa. Together with Lesotho and Swaziland, Botswana occupies one of the most politically delicate positions in Africa.

Government

Botswana is a Republic with a President as executive head of state and an elected National Assembly. Instead of an upper house of the Assembly, the President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months; and certain matters also have to be referred to the House of Chiefs for approval though they have no power of veto. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaborone, Lobatse and Francistown).

Defence

Botswana has a police force of 1,000 under Commissioner Simon Hirschfield.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock, a large proportion of trade being with South Africa. Botswana, together with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union. Excise and customs duties are paid into a common pool managed by South Africa and Botswana receives revenues in respect of its share of duties collected. A new agreement in 1970 makes provision for Botswana to levy additional duties on imports

and to receive a larger share of South Africa's customs and excise revenue. The two countries also have a common currency, the Rand. There is a serious deficiency of employment in Botswana, and over half the paid employment lies in South Africa on nine-month mining contracts. Exploitation of mineral deposits offers good prospects for diversifying the economy. In addition to manganese and asbestos, already being produced, vast deposits of copper and copper/nickel ore have been located, and the development of the copper/nickel deposits at Selebi-Pikwe is being planned by Botswana Roan Selection Trust. Production at the diamond mines at Letlhakane and Orapa, which contains the second largest pipe discovered outside the U.S.S.R., is projected by De Beers. Much is hoped for from the Shashi complex, based on copper deposits, and envisaging the development of reserves of coal, salt and soda ash, and the extension of irrigation farming. The National Development Plan for 1970-75, towards which the World Bank, the International Development Association and Britain are providing the most aid, expects a 15 per cent annual growth rate. Mining revenues could supplement this considerably. Frequent droughts, causing crop failures in 1965 and 1967-68, the unequal distribution of wealth and the landlocked position of the country are serious obstacles to economic development.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped, and the life-line of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia. There are several airfields served by Government and private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and at the end of 1970 there were 12 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 17 health centres, 16 dispensaries and 85 clinics.

Education

In 1971 there were 78,442 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by district councils assisted by Government grants in aid. Approximately 4,740 students receive secondary education, and some students receive higher education abroad. Literacy in Tswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent.

Tourism

There is an attractive game reserve at Chobe only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized.

Public Holidays

1973: June 4 (Commonwealth Day), June 11 (White Monday), August 6 (Bank Holiday), October 1 (Independence Day), October 24 (UN Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12-15 (Easter),
President's Day, * May 23 (Ascension).

* Date to be announced.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand.

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = 1.7615 rand;

U.S. \$1 = 70.46 South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION							
	Total (1971 Census)	Non-Citizens (1971 Census)	Tribes (1964 Census)					
			Bakgatla	Bakwena	Bamalete	Bamangwato	Bangwaketse	Batswana
600,372	620,000*	11,260	32,118	73,088	13,861	199,782	71,289	42,347

* In addition, there are estimated to be about 11,000 nomads.

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISTRICT (1971 Census)

Central	228,600	Kgatleng	35,800
Chobe	5,400	Kweneng	72,100
Francistown	19,900	Lobatse	12,900
Gaborone	18,400	Ngamiland	53,900
Ghanzi	17,400	Ngwaketse	79,200
Kgalagadi	17,300	North East	28,500
Barolong	12,200	Orape	1,200
South East	22,700	Selebi-Pikwe	6,000

Principal Towns and Villages (1971 Census): Francistown 19,903; Gaborone (capital) 18,436; Serowe 15,723; Lobatse 12,920; Mahalapye 12,056; Kanye 10,664; Maun 9,614; Molepolole 9,448; Ramotswa 7,991; Mochudi 6,945.

EMPLOYMENT* ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1964)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and	227,649
Fishing	9,798
Services	2,704
Construction	2,468
Commerce	2,420
Manufacturing	2,315
Transport, etc.	1,940
Mining	120
Electricity, Gas, Water	

* The total of economically active persons in 1971 was 293,850, of whom 135,500 were male and 158,350 female.

The number of Batswana recruited for South African mines in 1971 was 31,600. The income for Batswana in deferred payment and remittances was R1,061,600.

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE LAND USE (1971) ([']000 hectares)

Arable land	428
Permanent crops	1
Meadows and pastures	39,508
Forest land	958
Other land	13,546
Inland water	5,596
TOTAL	60,037

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Maize	47	30	38	18	5	17	3.8	1.5	4.3
Millet	10	18	29	7	1	3	6.6	0.7	1.1
Sorghum	104	122	161	30	8	73	2.9	0.7	4.6
Cow Peas	20*	20*	25*	12*	12*	15*	6.0	6.0*	6.0*
Groundnuts	4	4	6	5	4	6	10.5	8.6	10.5

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

LIVESTOCK

	1968	1969	1970/71
Cattle	1,250,209	1,441,197	1,832,000
Horses	11,092	11,840	11,143
Mules	544	559	1,068
Donkeys	30,785	36,035	64,000
Sheep	231,336	278,830	370,061
Goats	703,254	846,509	1,014,903
Pigs	2,457	2,708	15,472
Poultry	127,011	146,978	234,334

Cattle (1973 est.) 2.1m.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE ([']000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Beef	21	23	27*
Offal	3*	3*	3*
Cows' Milk	28*	29*	30*
Hen Eggs	0.2*	0.2*	0.3*

* FAO estimate.

HIDES AND SKINS (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Cattle Hides (raw)	2,384	2,500*	2,700*
Cattle Hides (salted)	312	320*	320*
Calf Skins (")	68*	38	50*
Sheep Skins (")	32*	41*	32*
Goat Skins (")	80*	116*	104*

* FAO estimate.

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (‘000 cubic metres)

1968	915
1969	922

MINING

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Manganese	metric tons	22,200	48,300	35,600
Semi-precious Stones	" "	60.4	120.6	104.6
Diamonds	carats	31,453	463,595	871,800

FINANCE

South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand (R).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=1.7615 rand; U.S. \$=70.46 S.A. cents.

100 rand=£56.77=\$141.924.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Twelve months ending March 31st.

(R)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73	EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73
Customs and Excise, Sales			Parliament	89,517	93,809
Duty	8,287,000	12,469,000	State President	2,173,640	2,601,221
Taxes and Duties	3,816,000	3,525,500	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	1,948,354	2,084,161
Licences	560,000	512,680	Ministry of Health, Labour and Home Affairs	1,831,418	1,984,425
Receipts in respect of Departmental Services	980,000	847,180	Ministry of Agriculture	2,617,200	2,810,008
Posts and Telegraphs	1,275,000	1,335,500	Ministry of Education	1,675,443	2,145,617
Revenue from Government Property	1,286,000	2,480,100	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs	1,550,923	2,225,538
Fines	64,000	58,000	Ministry of Local Government and Lands	1,321,945	1,650,350
Reimbursements	278,000	511,810	Ministry of Works and Communications	3,653,808	3,438,940
Loan Repayments	346,000	1,035,760	Administration of Justice	56,620	79,120
Interest	200,000	100,000	Attorney-General	165,275	1,032,067
Miscellaneous	314,000	48,000	Auditor-General	56,031	69,801
Sales of State Land	—	—	Recurrent Expenditure Arising from Development Expenditure	—	100,000
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	17,406,000	22,923,530	Public Debt Service Fund	—	950,000
Grants and Loans from United Kingdom	571,000	602,750	Statutory Expenditure		
Grant-in-Aid, United Kingdom	1,918,000	—	Public Debt	1,198,496	1,297,823
TOTAL GRANTS AND LOANS	2,489,000	602,750	Pensions, Gratuities and Compensation	718,725	666,600
			Salaries and Allowances, Specified Officers	28,231	27,000
			Overseas Services Aid Scheme	393,625	249,800
			Miscellaneous	90,390	20,000
TOTAL REVENUE	19,895,000	23,526,280	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	19,569,641	23,526,280

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of Botswana came into operation on September 30th, 1966. The principal change from the 1965 Bechuanaland Constitution concerns the creation of the position of President, the holder of which took over the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the Prime Minister.

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. Presidential candidates must receive at least 1,000 nominations. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament. After the 1974 elections the President will be an ex-officio member of the assembly.

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and eight other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member

of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 31 elected members, to be increased to 32 after the next elections, and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.

CABINET

(April 1973)

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.

Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning: Dr. QUET K. J. MASIRE, J.P.

Minister of Agriculture: E. S. MASISI.

Minister of Education: B. C. THEMA, M.B.E.

Minister of Local Government and Lands: K. P. MORAKE.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: D. K. KWELAGOBÉ.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs: M. K. SEGOKGO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: E. M. K. KGABO.

Minister of Works and Communications: J. G. HASKINS, O.B.E., J.P.

Minister of Health, Labour and Home Affairs: M. P. K. NWAKO.

Minister of State: B. K. KGARI.

Assistant Minister for Finance and Development Planning: L. MAKGERGENENE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA

(In Gaborone, unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commissioner; (E) Embassy.

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China, Republic (Taiwan): P.O.B. 284 (E); *Ambassador:* HSIN-YU LIOU.

Czechoslovakia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Denmark: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Israel: Mbabane, Swaziland (E).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Korea: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Nigeria: P.O.B. 274 (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. C. OLISEMEKA.

Romania: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Sweden: P.O.B. 17 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ETHEL RINGBORG.

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Tanzania: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

United Kingdom: P.B. 23 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MRS. E. J. EMERY.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 90 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHARLES J. NELSON.

U.S.S.R.: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Yugoslavia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Zambia: P.O.B. 362 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MALAIA SOKONI.

BOTSWANA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Rev. ALBERT LOCK, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: M. D. MOKAMA.

(General Election of October 1969)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Botswana Democratic Party .	52,859	24
Botswana People's Party .	9,239	3
Botswana National Front .	10,362	3
Botswana Independence Party .	4,601	1

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Chairman: Chief SEEPAPITSO IV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Sec. Q. K. J. MASIRE; 24 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana People's Party: P.O. Francistown; Pres. P. L. MATANTE; 3 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana Independence Party: P.O. Box 37, Palapye; Pres. M. K. MPHOFI; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE; one seat in National Assembly.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Parl. Leader Ex-Chief BATHOEN II; Vice-Pres. G. F. KGAKGE; Sec.-Gen. M. H. MHOIWA; 3 seats in National Assembly.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatse and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: Hon. T. AKINOLA AGUDA.

Registrar and Master of the High Court: F. X. ROONEY.

President of Court of Appeal: Hon. O. D. SCHREINER, M.C.

Senior Magistrate: P. T. W. POWELL.

RELIGION

Many people follow ancestral forms of worship. There are about 43,000 Christians including a large number of "Zionist" or Evangelical Christians.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Gaborone: Rt. Rev. U. C. J. MURPHY.

Anglican Bishop of Botswana: Rt. Rev. C. S. MALLORY.

THE PRESS

Daily News: Gaborone; Government-sponsored; circ. 8,500 in English, 4,500 in Setswana.

Kutlwano: Gaborone; monthly; Government-sponsored; in Setswana and English; circ. 10,000.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district and Botswana.

Masa (Dawn): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (Straight Talk): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (Consultation): P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

South African and Rhodesian papers also circulate.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: P.O.B. 52, Gaborone; broadcasts 119 hours a week in Setswana and English; f. 1965.

There were about 100,000 radio sets in 1972; Officer-in-Charge P. MOLEFHE.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: London; chief Botswana office: Gaborone, P.O.B. 478; brs. at Gaborone, Lobatse, Francistown, Mahalapye, Selebi-Pikwe and 17 agencies; Botswana Manager L. ATKINSON.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. at Francistown, Lobatse, Mahalapye, Selebi-Pikwe, Orapa, Maun, Serowe and Gaborone. Botswana Manager, Gaborone.

National Development Bank: P.O.B. 225, Gaborone; f. 1964; priority given to agricultural credit for Botswana farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe, Selebi-Pikwe and Mahalapye.

Botswana Meat Commission: Private Bag 4, Lobatse; f. 1966 by statute as Bechuanaland Meat Commission; cap. R1,588,325.

Slaughter of livestock, export of hides and carcasses, boneless beef, production of by-products, canning. It is Botswana's chief industrial enterprise.

Chair. R. WHYTE; Gen. Man. A. J. ROBERTS, O.B.E.; 1,100 employees (seasonal).

Botswana Game Industries (Pty.) Ltd.: Private Bag 30, Francistown; f. 1966; paid up cap. R368,000.

Tanners and dressers of game skins; taxidermists, ivory buyers, manufacturers of game skin products.

Man. Dir. PETER BECKER; Technical Dir. BODO MUCHE; 210 employees.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Botswana Development Corporation: Embassy Chambers, P.O.B. 438, Gaborone.

Botswana General Workers' Organization: Francistown.

Botswana Workers' Union: Francistown.

Botswana Trade Union Congress: Francistown.

Francistown African Employees' Union: P.O.B. 74, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. P. M. TLHALERWA; Gen. Sec. G. M. K. MNUST; 400 mems.

BOTSWANA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Department of Co-operative Development: P.O.B. 86, Gaborone; f. 1964; by December 1971, 78 co-operative societies were registered, of which 32 were marketing co-operatives, 13 consumer co-operatives, 29 thrift and loan societies, 1 co-operative union with membership of 13 marketing, 10 consumer societies and 2 others.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlabama and leaving at Ramaquabane (394 miles).

Rhodesia Railways: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana.

ROADS

In 1970 there were 4,984 miles of gravelled or earth road: 1,565 miles of trunk roads, 1,478 miles of main roads and 1,941 miles of district roads. There are two short lengths of bitumen surface in Lobatse and Francistown. *Work started in August 1970 on a 400-mile road linking Francistown with Kazungula and the ferry service between Kazungula and Livingstone (Zambia) is to be improved.*

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaborone.

Botswana Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 92, Gaborone; f. 1969; owned by Botswana Government and the Burton Construction Company; service to Lusaka from Francistown linking with London and daily services operated with South African Airways between Gaborone and Johannesburg; Chair. D. E. G. VIELER; Gen. Man. C. G. KENYON; fleet of 2 Britten-Norman Islanders, 1-DC3.

Botswana is served by South African Airways and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Controller of Tourism, Department of Wildlife and National Parks: P.O.B. 4, Gaborone.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; 90 teachers, 560 students.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brazil occupies 8,511,965 square kilometres in central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. Climatic conditions vary from the tropical rain forest of the Amazon basin to the savannah grasslands of the central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 95 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 10 by 7) is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though most administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

From 1930 to 1945, Brazil was ruled by the benevolent dictatorship of Dr. Getúlio Vargas. Under him, stability was maintained, despite strong undercurrents of both Fascist and Communist opposition, and his corporative state made steady economic progress. Vargas resigned in 1945 and in 1946 Eurico Dutra was elected President. However, he was unable to stem the chronic inflation that had beset Brazil, and Vargas was re-elected President in 1951, but failed to create the necessary stability and committed suicide in 1955. The next President was Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek. His most conspicuous achievement was the building of the new capital, Brasília, on a jungle plateau 600 miles inland north-west of Rio. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by Dr. Jânio Quadros and then by the left-wing President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military *coup* led by Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco in April 1964. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967. In December 1968 President da Costa e Silva promulgated an Institutional Act giving himself the power to govern the country by decree.

In early 1969 the Brazilian Government extended the security laws in order to combat opposition groups. The death sentence was also reintroduced in answer to the growing number of attacks on government property and the kidnapping of important public figures. President da Costa e Silva stood down from the presidency, following a stroke, and the government was taken over by the three heads of the armed forces in September 1969.

In October 1969 Lt.-Gen. Emílio Garrastazú Médici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the government junta. Throughout 1970, urban guerrilla activity was widespread: three ambassadors and a consul-general were kidnapped and held to ransom for the release of political prisoners. By means of very stern security measures subversive activity by opposition groups has been eliminated. Gen. Médici is due to vacate the presidency in October 1974. However, he has announced that no debate on his successor will be allowed until the second half of that year. Brazil is a member of LAFTA and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Government

The Federative Republic of Brazil comprises 22 States, four Territories and one Federal District. The Federal Government consists of the President and the National Security Council, and an independent judiciary. Each State has its own Governor, elected legislature and judiciary.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The armed forces consist of about 198,000 men—army 120,000, navy 43,000 and air force 35,000. Federal para-military forces amount to about 150,000 men. In addition there are state militias.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production accounts for 25 per cent of the national income and 70 per cent of Brazil's exports, of which coffee alone provides 30 per cent by value. Other important products include cotton, sugar, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, meat, wood, sisal and iron and manganese ores. Industry is expanding, particularly in the São Paulo area whose output accounts for over 50 per cent of the national total, and steel and engineering works have been established under the development plans. Since 1969 a ship-building and repair industry has been created with much government support. Dutch and Japanese ship-builders have formed partnerships with local interests and in 1971 147,000 g.r.t. of ships were launched. About half the nation's oil requirements are produced domestically. Copper deposits estimated at 150 million tons have been discovered in Bahia State. The Central Southern area is one of the fastest expanding industrial and agricultural areas in the world. Motorcar production totalled 516,000 units in 1971. The Brazilian market is at present dominated by Volkswagen but Ford, General Motors, Fiat and Toyota are currently expanding their output. Important hydro-electric projects are under way and the Furnas Dam, capable of generating 1.2 million kW, was opened in 1965. Work is in progress to harness the Paraná river by two dams, at an estimated cost of U.S. \$700 million. The first plant came into operation in 1968 at Jupia. The second, the Urubupungá complex, consisting of twin hydro-electric stations, will have an eventual output of 4.6 million kW, serving an area of nearly 400,000 square miles with a population of 45 million; the hydro-electric project also includes making the Paraná navigable, giving an outlet to the sea at Rio de la Plata. Since the late 1960s Brazil has experienced boom conditions in her industrial sector. Inflation, traditionally the country's most pressing problem, has been progressively reduced and is now running at an annual rate of below 20 per cent. However, despite the boom, the disparity between the rich and the poor has hardly changed.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas the aeroplane is the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network of internal air services. Modernization of

BRAZIL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ports, roads and railways is in progress, the most important project being the Trans-Brazilian Highway, running from Recife and Cabedelo to the Peruvian border. Ultimately its length will be about 5,000 km. and it is planned to extend it to the Pacific coast. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important as a means of transport and 26,700 miles are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 2,300 miles as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,000 miles upstream.

Social Welfare

The trade unions and employers' organizations provide welfare services financed by joint contributions. According to the constitution, employers must fulfil certain obligations, including compulsory accident insurance.

Education

Pre-elementary schooling is provided in urban areas for children up to seven years old. Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, although the tendency in rural districts for children to start school late brings the average enrolment age to over nine years. Secondary education is divided into a four-year basic course and an advanced course of three years; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants is being encouraged, and the majority of secondary schools are private. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are 64 universities and 555 other institutions of higher education, with a total of over 560,000 students.

Although the high drop-out rate of children at elementary level is still a serious problem, illiteracy has steadily been reduced to the present rate of 26 per cent of the population. In 1971 six per cent of the Federal Budget was to be directly invested in education.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns, it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial and modern architecture. The new capital, Brasília, incor-

porates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguaçu Falls, seventh largest (by volume) in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and all Latin American countries except Cuba.

Portuguese citizens may enjoy full civil rights under Brazilian law after five years residence.

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport; Brazil won the World Cup in 1958, 1962 and 1970. Basketball is the second great national sport, and tennis, water sports, golf, horse racing and recently underwater fishing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1973: June 21 (Corpus Christi), September 7 (Independence Day), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 15 (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 25 (São Paulo only), February 26, 27 (Carnival), April 12 (Good Friday), April 21 (National Holiday), May 1 (Labour Day). All important religious and local festivals.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro.

Exchange rates:

£1 sterling = 14.655 cruzeiros (February 1973);
U.S. \$1 = 6.215 cruzeiros (December 1972).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				
	September 1st, 1950	September 1st, 1960	September 1st, 1970		
			Total	Males	Females
8,511,965 sq. km.*	51,976,357	70,119,071	93,215,301	46,360,578	46,854,723

Mid-1971 Population: 95,408,000 (United Nations estimate).

* 3,286,488 square miles.

† Excluding Indian jungle population, numbering 45,429 in 1950.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1970 census*)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Acre . . .	216,200	Rio Branco	Piauí . . .	1,680,954	Teresina
Alagoas . . .	1,589,605	Maceió	Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,746,848	Niterói
Amazonas . . .	955,394	Manaus	Rio Grande do Norte . . .	1,552,158	Natal
Bahia . . .	7,508,779	Salvador	Rio Grande do Sul . . .	6,670,382	Porto Alegre
Ceará . . .	4,366,970	Fortaleza	Santa Catarina . . .	2,903,360	Florianópolis
Espírito Santo . . .	1,600,305	Vitória	São Paulo . . .	17,775,889	São Paulo
Goiás . . .	2,941,107	Goiânia	Sergipe . . .	901,618	Aracaju
Guanabara . . .	4,252,009	Rio de Janeiro	DISTRITO FEDERAL . . .	538,351	Brasília
Maranhão . . .	2,997,576	São Luís	FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Mato Grosso . . .	1,600,494	Cuiabá	Amapá . . .	114,687	Macapá
Minas Gerais . . .	11,497,574	Belo Horizonte	Roraima . . .	40,915	Boa Vista
Pará . . .	2,161,316	Belém	Rondônia . . .	113,659	Porto Velho
Paraná . . .	2,384,615	João Pessoa	Fernando de		
Paraná . . .	6,936,743	Curitiba	Noronha . . .	1,239	
Pernambuco . . .	5,166,554	Recife			

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1970 census)

Brasília (capital) . . .	272,002	Santo André . . .	415,025	Maceió . . .	242,867
São Paulo . . .	5,186,752	Goiânia . . .	362,152	Guarulhos . . .	221,639
Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,252,009	Santos . . .	341,317	Juiz de Fora . . .	218,832
Belo Horizonte . . .	1,106,722	Nova Iguaçu . . .	331,457	João Pessoa . . .	197,398
Recife (Pernambuco) . . .	1,046,454	Campinas . . .	328,629	Ribeirão Preto . . .	190,897
Salvador (Bahia) . . .	998,258	Niterói . . .	291,970	Olinda . . .	187,553
Porto Alegre . . .	869,795	Manaus . . .	284,118	São Bernardo do Campo . . .	187,368
Belém (Pará) . . .	565,097	Osasco . . .	283,203	Teresina . . .	181,071
Fortaleza . . .	520,175	Duque de Caxias . . .	256,582	Aracaju . . .	179,512
Curitiba . . .	483,038	Natal . . .	250,787	São Luís . . .	167,529

Births and Deaths (1965-70): Average annual birth rate 37.8 per 1,000; death rate 9.5 per 1,000 (United Nations estimates).

EMPLOYMENT (1970 census*)

	Males	Females	Total
Industry and Construction	11,792,294	1,279,091	13,071,385
Forestry and Fishing	4,619,676	644,129	5,263,805
Construction, Utilities	2,161,072	462,823	2,623,895
Commerce	1,203,019	56,048	1,259,067
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,426,009	3,404,749	5,830,758
Services	1,188,417	307,966	1,496,383
Other Activities (not adequately described)			
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE . . .	23,390,487	6,154,806	29,545,293

* Figures based on a 1.3 per cent sample tabulation of census returns.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Coffee	3,015	2,115	2,567	1,726
Cotton (Ginned)	1,692	1,999	2,111	2,173
Maize	12,825	12,814	12,693	15,381
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	2,547	2,420	2,200	2,305
Rice	6,792	6,652	6,394	7,482
Manioc	27,268	29,203	30,074	31,181
Wheat	629	856	1,374	1,657
Potatoes (incl. Sweet Potatoes)	3,692	3,727	3,682	3,717
Sugar Cane	77,087	76,611	75,247	91,113
Cocoa	195	149	211	226
Oranges	2,505	2,717	2,897	3,339
Tobacco Leaf	243	258	250	244
Bananas (mill.)	8,056	8,437	9,266	9,871
Ground Nuts	751	754	754	928

* Provisional figures.

COFFEE PRODUCTION

STATES	QUANTITY (tons)			VALUE ('000 cruzeiros)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Pará	542	547	568	163	166	226
Ceará	10,278	10,082	9,697	3,190	5,005	7,345
Paraná	1,105	1,183	1,272	221	395	424
Pernambuco	15,808	14,152	14,547	5,508	6,647	10,168
Alagoas	1,012	626	508	369	316	382
Bahia	42,684	43,282	41,966	12,496	18,211	28,333
Minas Gerais	240,000	164,000	392,000	107,502	118,941	377,398
Espírito Santo	196,000	68,000	228,000	94,968	36,822	157,890
Rio de Janeiro	13,971	9,919	7,152	3,207	2,791	2,656
São Paulo	552,000	732,000	588,000	320,528	663,192	644,448
Paraná	1,004,000	1,492,000	196,000	607,809	1,173,458	230,790
Santa Catarina	3,283	3,127	3,068	764	980	1,402
Mato Grosso	12,633	12,425	13,025	4,286	6,813	9,122
Goiás	21,727	15,356	13,442	6,277	5,459	6,478
TOTAL BRAZIL	2,115,404	2,567,014	1,509,520	1,167,387	2,039,314	1,477,219

* Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1965	90,505	9,344	7,707	63,534	22,312	14,258
1966	89,969	9,155	7,603	62,080	22,170	13,927
1967	89,896	9,238	7,775	63,406	23,065	14,332
1968	92,739	9,146	7,826	64,924	24,606	14,815
1969	95,150	9,100	7,754	65,867	24,449	14,637
1970	97,864	9,114	7,745	66,374	24,727	14,609

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING (metric tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
422,289	435,787	429,422	500,387	501,197	526,292

MINING

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bauxite . . . ('000 metric tons)	132	188	250	303	314	362
Coal . . . (" " ")	2,990	3,137	3,666	4,339	4,828	5,127
Iron Ore . . . (" " ")	16,962	20,753	23,254	22,298	25,123	27,157
Manganese Ore . . . (" " ")	1,349	1,396	1,455	1,358	2,097	2,011
Lead . . . (" " ")	236	267	332	296	321	341
Dolomite . . . (" " ")	330	223	201	225	353	707
Sea Salt . . . (" " ")	754	1,200	1,433	1,087	1,248	1,630
Gold . . . (kilos)	4,433	4,822	5,224	5,368	5,325	5,354
Silver . . . (")	9,458	7,085	6,916	14,888	14,049	12,170

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Crude Petroleum . . .	('000 cu. metres)	10,170	9,686*	10,114†
Asphalt . . .	(tons)	648,638	702,295	575,559
Electrical Power . . .	(million kWh.)	41,648	45,460	50,788
Steel Ingots . . .	('000 metric tons)	4,925	5,390	5,997
Rolled Steel . . .	(")	355	257	335
Shaped and Steel Bars . . .	(")	760	772	855
Steel Plates . . .	(")	1,595	1,633	1,968
Cement . . .	(")	7,823	9,002	9,803
Pig Iron . . .	(")	3,717	4,205	n.a.
Sugar . . .	(")	4,216	5,070	4,686
Aluminium Ingots . . .	(tons)	56,069	n.a.	n.a.
Aluminium Rolled Products . . .	(")	37,207	n.a.	n.a.
Paper . . .	(")	952,676	1,098,910	1,237,012
Fertilizers . . .	(")	719,957	941,069	1,303,494
Tyres . . .	('000)	6,930	8,456	9,383
Motor Vehicles . . .	(")	352	416	516

* Including 151,720 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

† Including 218,299 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 cruzeiro.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 cruzeiro.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 cruzeiros.

Exchange rates: £1 sterling=14.655 cruzeiros (February 1973); 100 cruzeiros=£6.82.

U.S. \$1=6.215 cruzeiros (December 1972); 100 cruzeiros=\$14.48.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET (million cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Taxes	21,076	29,051	Legislative and Auxiliary	224	250
Patrimonial Revenue	19	25	Judiciary	258	324
Industrial Revenue	49	70	Executive	22,618	31,602
Other Revenue	433	380	Presidency	126	148
Extraordinary	791	761	Air	1,355	1,654
			Agriculture	412	477
			Communications	341	395
			Education and Culture	1,566	1,811
			Army	2,769	3,256
			Finance	453	614
			Industry and Commerce	35	40
			Interior	610	686
			Justice	137	163
			Marine	1,323	1,607
			Mines and Power	718	1,163
			Foreign Affairs	210	230
			Health	354	400
			Work and Social Welfare	233	271
			Transport	3,215	4,346
			Planning and General Co-ordination	124	156
			Unspecified Items	8,637	14,179
TOTAL (including others)	26,739	32,177	TOTAL (including others)	26,739	32,177

Budget expenditure for 1973 is estimated at 43,833 million cruzeiros.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million cruzeiros)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	42,906	57,972	78,281	103,682
Income paid abroad	508	787	922	1,234
NET NATIONAL INCOME	42,398	57,185	77,359	102,448
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	8,159	9,981	16,654	22,844
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	50,557	67,166	94,013	125,292
Depreciation allowances	2,659	3,533	4,945	6,591
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	53,216	70,699	98,958	131,883
Private	45,384	61,833	84,356	115,233
Governmental	7,892	8,865	14,602	16,650
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	53,275	71,534	100,563	133,023
Private consumption expenditure	38,837	52,200	71,788	95,606
Government consumption expenditure	6,251	8,486	11,423	15,468
Gross fixed capital formation	8,199	10,324	16,635	21,949
Increase in stocks	— 12	524	712	n.a.
Balance of exports and Imports of goods and services	449	— 48	— 684	94
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	53,724	71,486	99,879	133,117
Less Income paid abroad	508	787	922	1,234
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	53,216	70,699	98,957	131,883

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Currency in Circulation (million cruzeiros)	4,080	5,387	6,727	8,555
Gold Reserves (kilos)	40,154	40,156	40,154	40,154

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$ million)

	1970			1971		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise trade f.o.b.	2,739	2,507	232	2,876	3,250	— 374
Freight on merchandise	87	135	— 42	94	163	— 69
Insurance on merchandise	8	5	3			
Port disbursements	56	63	— 7	73	276	— 203
Other transportation	16	146	— 130			
Travel	30	160	— 130	36	171	— 135
Investment income	49	402	— 353	45	465	— 420
Other government services	36	105	— 69	42	128	— 86
Non-merchandise insurance	3	18	— 15	156	221	— 65
Other private services	93	158	— 65			
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	3,117	3,699	— 582	3,322	4,674	— 1,352
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>						
Private	74	61	13	84	77	7
Government	13	5	8	10	6	4
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	3,204	3,765	— 561	3,416	4,757	— 1,341
<i>Capital Flows:</i>						
Direct investment	121	14	107	679	(net)	82
Other private long-term	454	229	225			
Other private short-term	336	—	336	518		
Local government	11	—	11	82		
Central government	452	248	204	299	153	299
TOTAL NON-MONETARY SECTORS	1,374	491	883	1,578		1,578
Private monetary institutions	260	28	232	436	80*	283
Central bank	13	90	— 77	—		
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1,647	609	1,038	—	—	1,781*
<i>Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</i>	59	—	59	47	—	47
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	38	—	38	72	—	72
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	574	—	574	559	—	559
<i>of which:</i>						
Increase in reserves, etc.	—	574	— 574	—	559	— 559

* Net.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL, 1971 (U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS	REINVESTMENTS	TOTAL
United States	543,951	552,518	1,096,469
German Federal Republic	238,187	93,231	331,418
Canada	285,864	58,377	294,241
United Kingdom	81,119	191,970	273,089
Switzerland	158,471	33,384	191,855
France	89,309	90,632	129,941
Japan	119,666	5,205	124,871
Panama	68,330	11,754	80,084
Netherlands Antilles	44,189	30,984	75,173
Sweden	32,704	25,027	57,731
Belgium	44,977	8,700	53,677
Others	182,848	20,138	202,986
TOTAL	1,789,615	1,121,920	2,911,535

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (U.S. \$ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports . . .	1,667	2,132	2,265	2,849	3,701
Exports . . .	1,654	1,881	2,311	2,739	2,904

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971*		EXPORTS	1971*	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S.\$ '000)		Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S.\$ '000)
Special Transactions . . .	22,627	34,327	Special Transactions . . .	254,948	87,490
Live Animals . . .	3,293	4,871	Live Animals and Animal Products . . .	156,893	151,431
Vegetable Products . . .	2,181,840	243,385	Live Animals . . .	1,147	598
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . . .	75,591	24,795	Vegetable Products . . .	3,126,811	962,512
Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco . . .	45,243	19,330	Bananas . . .	176,323	10,422
Mineral Products . . .	25,226,695	571,770	Brazil Nuts . . .	24,538	14,037
Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries . . .	2,833,000	487,473	Coffee . . .	1,034,266	772,479
Plastic Materials, Resins and Rubber . . .	218,232	109,621	Maté . . .	30,066	5,662
Paper-making Materials, Paper . . .	317,501	98,158	Oranges . . .	64,111	4,087
Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal . . .	1,477,771	475,986	Rice . . .	148,829	11,469
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment . . .	268,201	1,032,673	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	227,828	78,752
Transport Equipment . . .	70,304	288,214	Carnauba Wax . . .	12,717	10,604
Optical, Photographic and Measuring instruments, Clocks and Watches . . .	6,903	142,457	Castor Oil . . .	134,945	39,942
			Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco . . .	3,523,455	561,295
			Cocoa Beans . . .	119,071	61,681
			Cocoa Butter . . .	21,131	24,335
			Sugar . . .	1,261,222	152,951
			Ethyl Alcohol . . .	3,604	311
			Tobacco Leaf . . .	60,180	36,560
			Mineral Products . . .	34,408,809	322,858
			Haematite . . .	31,020,373	237,327
			Manganese Ore . . .	1,797,039	37,706
			Products of Chemical and Allied Industries . . .	56,072	49,359
			Hides and Skins . . .	38,376	37,524
			Wood, Charcoal and Cork . . .	899,188	114,689
			Pinewood . . .	602,213	74,662
			Textiles and Textile Articles . . .	488,093	231,661
			Cotton (raw) . . .	226,806	137,140
			Sisal . . .	147,400	15,280
			Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment . . .	34,834	105,583
			Transport Equipment . . .	13,310	27,249
			Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	2,245	3,910
TOTAL IMPORTS . . .	32,920,856	3,701,254	TOTAL EXPORTS . . .	43,824,286	2,903,856

1969 Imports: 24,619,000 tons; U.S.\$ 2,264,656,000.

1970 Imports: 28,074,000 tons; U.S.\$ 2,849,243,000.

1969 Exports: 30,205,000 tons; U.S.\$ 2,311,169,000.

1970 Exports: 39,970,000 tons; U.S.\$ 2,738,922,000.

* Provisional figures.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971*	1969	1970	1971*
Argentina	155,930	170,740	131,636	170,887	185,652	200,581
Belgium-Luxembourg	36,145	44,400	58,831	64,417	72,642	63,197
Canada	39,211	70,839	99,861	28,634	40,586	42,820
Chile	29,474	35,684	32,550	24,096	23,715	31,645
Denmark	46,977	23,658	26,712	41,121	53,557	37,768
Finland	11,820	14,179	20,403	23,964	20,028	11,262
France	67,148	88,569	146,596	99,048	110,048	95,752
German Federal Republic	286,133	359,461	475,166	220,055	235,506	256,374
Italy	76,073	87,825	123,640	164,404	198,271	202,684
Japan	105,660	177,804	258,504	105,287	144,940	158,387
Netherlands	38,100	49,797	60,963	135,080	154,003	175,759
Norway	23,263	22,327	28,732	27,707	33,385	25,908
Peru	8,364	10,158	14,776	4,874	7,664	11,427
Poland	10,870	11,099	50,090	18,213	23,841	24,056
Saudi Arabia	42,376	57,556	131,241	32	19	96
Spain	22,787	32,241	48,765	66,527	107,133	94,356
Sweden	65,575	53,281	75,721	59,706	69,202	53,829
Switzerland	54,992	59,039	72,223	12,462	17,412	17,847
United Kingdom	90,600	160,870	216,229	99,202	129,804	126,624
U.S.A.	681,971	918,108	1,063,995	609,757	676,058	759,965
U.S.S.R.	16,157	3,491	4,313	43,674	21,237	44,799
Venezuela	60,840	59,012	62,237	4,530	8,203	11,600
Other Countries	294,190	339,105	498,070	287,492	406,006	457,120
TOTAL	2,264,656	2,849,243	3,701,254	2,311,169	2,738,912	2,903,856

* Provisional figures.

TOURISM (Number of visitors)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
102,964	133,487	141,426	136,065	162,191	194,187	290,992

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ('000)	ANIMALS ('000 tons)	BAGGAGE AND PARCELS ('000 metric tons)	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1967	345,309	917	218	54,301
1968	367,376	992	176	59,471
1969	355,780	783	149	48,073
1970	332,509	568	135	49,747
1971	308,310	426	118	48,708

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS (number of motor vehicles)

YEAR	CARS	LORRIES	BUSES	MOTOR CYCLES (all types)
1965 . .	1,140,810	959,942	79,100	271,514
1966 . .	1,336,952	817,746	81,274	94,714
1967 . .	1,417,895	569,470	53,254	91,772
1968 . .	1,319,890	578,952	46,304	85,822
1969 . .	1,521,884	615,713	50,927	89,326
1970 . .	1,795,846	615,350	50,529	89,209

SHIPPING (Vessels and Freight entered)

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1967 . .	37,430	60,506
1968 . .	42,202	68,783
1969 . .	41,042	72,591
1970 . .	40,966	81,878
1971* . .	29,654	95,161

* Excluding vessels in transit.

CIVIL AVIATION (Embarked passengers, mail and cargo)

	1969	1970	1971
Number of passengers ('000) . .	3,066	3,234	3,492
Freight (metric tons) . .	39,742	49,346	57,307
Mail (metric tons) . .	3,340	3,626	2,984

EDUCATION 1971

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools	146,136*	457,406*	12,812,029*
Secondary Education Courses . .	15,641	336,212	4,562,126
Higher Education (incl. Universities, Colleges and Institutes of Further Education) .	2,620	61,111	561,397

* 1970 figures.

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

THE CONSTITUTION

BRAZIL is a Republican Federal state made up of the indissoluble Union of the States, the Federal District and the Territories. The Federal District is the capital of the Union.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security, issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may only intervene in state affairs in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States are responsible for electing their Governors by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal procedure.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot for a period of four years. The number of deputies is fixed at an average of 280 distributed according to the number of electors in each state. There will be a minimum of seven deputies to each State and each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Minister of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Prefect of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors, of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions and other public servants.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union; national and regional plans and programmes, the armed forces in times of peace and territorial limits. Voting on the budget is carried out by both houses in joint session. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country;

to declare war, to approve boundary changes in the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any bills proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Constitutional amendments must be proposed by at least a third of the total number of members of both houses or by the President. Amendments are ratified by a simple majority. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any Presidential bill must be considered by Congress within forty-five days and the President may oblige Congress to reconsider a rejected bill within ten days. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., deciding or modifying the armed forces' strength, matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President and Vice-President will be elected by an electoral college in public session by nominal voting. The electoral college will consist of members of National Congress and delegates chosen by the State Legislative Assemblies. The candidates receiving an absolute majority of votes will be considered elected and will serve for a term of five years. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be impeached by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees, expediting instructions for the enactment of laws, decrees and regulations, presentation to the President of an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic and all the Ministers of State.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of sixteen Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, with the guarantee of the

BRAZIL—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

fundamental rights of man. Congressional representation is achieved when five per cent of the total electorate votes for one party, with a minimum of seven per cent in each of seven states.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted, there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state

of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. EMÍLIO GARRASTAZÚ MÉDICI.

Vice-President: Adm. AUGUSTO HAMANN RADEMAKER GRÜNEWALD.

MINISTERS OF STATE

(April 1973)

Minister of Justice: Prof. ALFREDO BUZAI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MÁRIO GIBSON ALVES BARBOSA.

Minister of Finance: Prof. ANTÔNIO DELFIN NETTO.

Minister of Planning and General Co-ordination: Prof. JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO.

Minister of the Interior: Dep. JOSÉ DA COSTA CAVALCANTI.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: MARCUS DE VINICIUS DE MORAIS PRATINI.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Eng. ANTÔNIO DIAS LEITE.

Minister of Agriculture: Eng. Agr. LUIZ FERNANDO CIRNE.

Minister of Transport: Col. MÁRIO DAVID ANDREAZEA.

Minister of Communications: Col. HYGINO CAETANO CORSETTI.

Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. JARBAS GONÇALVES PASSARINHO.

Minister of Health: Dr. MÁRIO MACHADO DE LEMOS.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Prof. JÚLIO DE CARVALHO BARATA.

Minister Extraordinary for the Co-ordination of Regional Bodies: Gen. AFONSO ALBUQUERQUE LIMA.

Minister of Army: Gen. ORLANDO GEISEL.

Minister of the Navy: Adm. ADALBERTO DE BARROS NUNES.

Minister of Air: Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO.

Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. JOÃO BAPTISTA DE OLIVEIRA FIGUEIREDO.

Chief of the President's Civil Household: JOÃO LEITÃO DE ABREU.

Chief of the National Information Agency: Gen. CARLOS ALBERTO FONTOURA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Brasília D.F., unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: SQS 305, BLOCO E Apt. (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI.

Argentina: Edifício Venâncio VI, 4º andar (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Australia: Ed. Venâncio IV, 5º, Salas 513-524 (E); *Ambassador:* H. W. BULLOCK.

Austria: SQS 307, Bloco B, Apt. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH MATLMAYER.

Belgium: Av. das Nações SE Lote 32 (E); *Ambassador:* PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLÉ.

Bolivia: SQS 111, Bloco A Apt. 404 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. MARCELO CALVO.

Bulgaria: SHIG-Sul Quadra 704, Bloco D Casa 04 (L); *Minister:* ATANAS KALBOV.

Canada: Ed. Venâncio IV, 6º andar (E); *Ambassador:* BARRY C. STEERS.

Ceylon: New York 10017, U.S.A. (E).

Chile: Edifício Mineiro, 5º andar (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL RETTIG GUISSÉN.

China (Taiwan): SCS Edifício Ceará, 5º andar (E); *Ambassador:* CHU FU-SUNG.

Colombia: SQS 113 Bloco C Edifício Leme Apt. 105 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. VÍCTOR G. RICARDO.

Costa Rica: SQS 206 Bloco J Apt. 503 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO NIGRO BORBÓN.

Czechoslovakia: Av. das Nações, Lote 21 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL BOJAR (also represents Cuba).

Denmark: SQS 105 Bloco F Apt. 205 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VON HALFFNER.

BRAZIL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Dominican Republic: Av. W3 Quadra 703, Bloco M Casa 3 (E); *Ambassador:* CIRILO JOSÉ CASTELLANO ARAUJO.

Ecuador: Av. W3 Quadra 703, Bloco M Casa 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.

Egypt, Arab Republic: SHIS Q1 4/13 Casa 09, 1º andar (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUSSEIN IBRAHIM CHERIF.

El Salvador: Ed. Casa de São Paulo 1307 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CASTILLO MELÉNDEZ.

Ethiopia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Finland: SQS 114 Bloco D, Apt. 102 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI LEPPO.

France: SQS 105 Bloco F, Apt. 101/102 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FOUCHET.

Germany, Federal Republic: Av. das Nascões Lote 25 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL HERMANN KNOBE.

Ghana: SQS 111, Bloco B, Apt. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* E. C. KUIST-THERSON.

Greece: CSI-B1. M Edifício Gilberto Salomão Conj 207-211 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NICOLAS PHILOPOULES (also accred. to Ecuador).

Guatemala: SCS Edifício Márcia Bloco L, Salas 1104/1106, 11º andar (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCA FERNÁNDEZ HALL ZUÑIGA.

Haiti: SHIS Q1 1/3 Casa 09 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERALDO BOUCHETTE.

Honduras: Q1/6 Casa 10 (E); *Ambassador:* GUIDO BACCI DI CAPACI.

Hungary: Setor Embaixadas Sul, Lote 19 (L); *Minister:* JANUS BECK.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: SCDs Edifício Venâncio VI, 1º subsolo-Lote E/8 (E); *Ambassador:* PRITHI SINGH (also accred. to Bolívia and Venezuela).

Iran: Av. das Nações, Lote 31 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JALIL BAHAR.

Iraq: SCS Quadra 13, Lótes 13/17, Edifício Embaixador 5º andar; *Ambassador:* JIHAD KARAN.

Israel: SCS Edifício Gilberto Salomão, 2º andar (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK HARKAVI.

Italy: SQS 309 Bloco 1, 2º andar Apt. 23/24 (E); *Ambassador:* LODOVICO BARRATIERI DI SAN PIETRO.

Ivory Coast: SDS Edifício Venâncio VI, 2º andar; *Ambassador:* SEYDON DIARRA.

Japan: Av. das Nações 39 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU NAKAMURA.

Korean Republic: SCS Ed. Central, 4º andar, Salas 402/407 (E); *Ambassador:* SUK CHAN LO (also accred. to Colombia and Ecuador).

Lebanon: Setor de Diversões Sul, Ed. Acropol-Bloco N, Salas 401/407 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HADJI THOMAS.

Malta: Av. L2 Norte, Quadra 609, D CP-10-2442 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LOUIS DE FAUCIGNY LUCINGE ET COLIGNY.

Mexico: SQS 117, Bloco H-Aplo. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ TORRES LANDA.

Morocco: *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMED KACHTYLIO.

Netherlands: SQS 111, Bloco E-Apt. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer LEOPOLD QUARLES VAN UTTARD.

Nicaragua: SQS 111, Bloco E-Apt. 202 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ SANSOTEREN.

Nigeria: Ed. Gávea-SQS 113, Bloco F-Apt. 605 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. A. O. AKADIRI.

Norway: Ed. Gávea-SQS 113, Bloco F, Apt. 605 (E); *Ambassador:* THORLEIT LIMTRUP PAUS.

Pakistan: SQS 107, Bloco J, Apt. 502 (E); *Ambassador:* AFZAL IQBAL.

Panama: Ed. Goiás, Sala 516-SCS (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL WATSON.

Paraguay: SQS 307, Bloco H, Apt. 501 (E); *Ambassador:* Admiral J. WENCESLAO BENITES E.

Peru: SHIS-QL 1/4, Casa 8 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RUIZ-ELDRÉGE.

Philippines: Av. W3, Quadra 704, Bloco C, Casa 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LEOCÁDIO A. DIOS.

Poland: Avenida W3, Quadra 704, Casa 59 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ CIURUS.

Portugal: SQS 113, Bloco K, Edifício Tijuca Apt. 505/506 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL DE SÉ MACHADO.

Romania: SHI-Sul QL 2/2, Casa 6 (A); *Ambassador:* ION MORARU.

Senegal: Avenida W3, Quadra 705, Bloco G, Casa 11, HIG-SUL (E); *Ambassador:* ASSALE BASSIRON DIOUF.

South Africa: Ed. Gilberto Salomão, 12º andar, Sala 1204 (E); *Ambassador:* W. S. VAN HEERDEN.

Spain: SHI-SUL Q1 A/6, Casa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PÉREZ DEL ARCO Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Sweden: SQS 113, Bloco K Ed., Tijuca, Apt. 404 (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT ODEVALL.

Switzerland: SCS-Ed. das Pioneiras Sociais, 3º andar, Salas 311/313 (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL STADELHELFER.

Syrian Arab Republic: CLR/Norte Q. 703, Bloco F22 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD ABOUD NOUR TAYARA.

Thailand: Ed. Casa de São Paulo, Conjunto 201/202 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VIDHURA VATHANAPRIDA.

Trinidad: Av. W3, Quadra Q, Casa 47 HIG-SUL (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT GERARD MONTANO.

Turkey: SQS 114, Bloco F, Apt. 206 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AHMET GURKAN.

U.S.S.R.: SQS 113, Bloco K, Apt. 206 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI MIKHAILOV.

United Kingdom: Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DAVID HUNT.

U.S.A.: Av. das Nações, Lote 3 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM ROENTREE.

Uruguay: Ed. Venâncio V, 6º andar (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANINI RÍOS.

Vatican: Av. W5, Quadra 914, Bloco B (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. UMBERTO MOZZONI.

Venezuela: SQS 110, Bloco 1, Apt. 302 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO BALDO CASANOVA.

Viet-Nam, Republic: SHIG-SUL, Av. W3, Quadra 704-Bloco C, Casa 67 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN KHOA THIEU.

Yugoslavia: Av. das Nações, Lote 15 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOJIC.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Cyprus, Dahomey, Libya, Malaysia, Mali and Singapore.

STATE GOVERNORS

Acre: WANDERLEI DANTAS.
Alagoas: AFRÂNIO SALGADO LAGE.
Amazonas: JOÃO WALTER DE ANDRADE.
Bahia: ANTÔNIO CARLOS MAGALHÃES.
Ceará: CÉSAR CALS DE OLIVEIRA FILHO.
Espírito Santo: ARTHUR GERHARDT SANTOS.
Goiás: LEONINO DE RAMOS CAIADO.
Guanabara: ANTÔNIO DE PADUA CHAGAS FREITAS.
Maranhão: PEDRO NEIVA DE SANTANA.
Mato Grosso: JOSÉ FONTANILLAS FRAGELLI.
Minas Gerais: RONDON PACHECO.
Pará: FERNANDO JOSÉ DE LEÃO GUILHOM.
Paraíba: ERNANI SÁTIRO E SOUZA.
Paraná: PEDRO VIRIATO PARIGOT DE SOUSA.
Pernambuco: ERALDO GUEIROS LEITE.
Piauí: ALBERTO TAVARES DA SILVA.

Rio de Janeiro: RAIMUNDO DELMIRIANO PADILHA.
Rio Grande do Norte: JOSÉ CORTEZ PEREIRA.
Rio Grande do Sul: EUCLIDES TRICHES.
Santa Catarina: COLOMBO MACHADO SALLES.
São Paulo: LAUDO NATEL.
Sergipe: PAULO BARRETO DE MENEZES.

GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Gen. IVANHOE CONÇALVES MARTINS.
Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. RUPERTO CLODOALDO PINTO.
Roraima: Col. HÉLIO DA COSTA CAMPOS.
Rondônia: Col. JOÃO CARLOS MARGUS HENRIQUE NETO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Mayor of Brasília: WADJÔ DA COSTA GOMIDE.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: FILINTO MÜLLER.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: FLÁVIO MARCÍLIO.

(General Election, November 1970)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	59	223
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	7	87

POLITICAL PARTIES

The status of political parties came under revision in June 1965, and a new Statute was signed by President Castelo Branco on July 14. In October the President suspended all political parties which had so far been formed. However, in December new groups were formed in Congress and the following parties had been registered by March 1967 under the new system:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): Câmara dos Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, Brasília D.F.; f. 1966; Pro-Government party; Pres. Sen. FILINTO MÜLLER; Gen. Sec. Dep. ARNALDO PRIETO.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Câmara dos Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, Brasília D.F.; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro; Leader ALDO FAGUNDES.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

Sixteen ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, compose the Supreme Federal

Tribunal. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction be-

BRAZIL—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS)

tween justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges) register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

Praça dos 3 Podéres, Brasília D.F.

President: ALIOMAR DE ANDRADE BALEEIRO.

Vice-President: ELOY JOSÉ DA ROCHA.

Justices: LUIS GALLOTTI, OSVALDO TRIGUEIRO, DJACI FALCÃO, RAFAEL BARROS MONTEIRO, MOACYR AMARAL SANTOS, CARLOS THOMPSON FLÓRES, BILAC PINTO, ANTONIO NEDER E XAVIER DE ALBUQUERQUE.

The Supreme Court was founded in 1891; Publ. *Revista Trimestral de Jurisprudência* (decisions of the Court).

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil; Praça N. Sra. Aparecida 220, Aparecida, São Paulo S.P.

São Salvador da Bahia: Archbishop AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro: His Eminence Cardinal EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES.

Most Rev.:

Aracaju . . .	LUCIANO JOSÉ CABRAL DUARTE.
Belém do Pará . . .	ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.
Belo Horizonte . . .	JOÃO REZENDE COSTA
Botucatu . . .	VICENTE MARCHETTI ZIONI.
Brasília . . .	JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.
Campinas . . .	ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.
Cuiabá . . .	ORLANDO CHAVES.
Curitiba . . .	PEDRO ANTÔNIO FÉDALTO.
Diamantina . . .	GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.
Florianópolis . . .	ALFONSO NIEHUES.
Fortaleza . . .	JOSÉ DE MEDEIROS DELGADO.
Goiania . . .	BERNARDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.
Juiz de Fora . . .	GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Most Rev.:

Maceió . . .	ADELMO CAVALCANTE MACHADO.
Manáus . . .	JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.
Mariana . . .	OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.
Natal . . .	NIVALDO MONTE.
Niterói . . .	ANTÔNIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.
Olinda and Recife . . .	HELDER PESSÔA CÂMARA.
Parasiba . . .	JOSÉ M. PIRES.
Pôrto Alegre . . .	ALFREDO VINCENTE SCHERER.
Pouso Alegre . . .	JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.
Ribeirão Preto . . .	BERNARDO JOSÉ BUENO MIELE.
São Luís do Maranhão . . .	JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.
São Paulo . . .	PAULO EVARISTO ARNS.
Teresina . . .	JOSÉ FREIRE FALCÃO.
Vitória . . .	JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Episcopal do Brasil: C.P. 2684, Porto Alegre 90,000, R.S.; Primate of the Episcopal Church of Brazil Rt. Rev. A. R. KRATZ.

Igreja Evangélica do Confissão Luterana no Brasil: C.P. 2876, 90,000 Pôrto Alegre RS; f. 1949; 800,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor KARL GOTTSCHALD; publs. *Jornal Evangelio, Presença*.

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Board of Social Action, Rua Germania 175, Campinas, São Paulo; Exec. Sec. Rev. ALMS SAIR DONTOS.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

The first Brazilian newspaper, Hipólito da Costa's *Correiô Brasiliense*, was published in London in 1808 and appeared regularly until the end of 1822. During this time, the Brazilian government subsidized several papers to

combat da Costa's press, all of which were political. The emergence of the more serious, informative newspapers was very gradual, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that these appeared in the form of regular publications.

The Press of the modern Republic has greatly increased in numbers and circulation, but due to the difficulties of

distribution, it is not yet completely national. The Press in Brazil is today subject to two controls: the Censorship Law, passed in December 1968 under the Castelo Branco government, and the National Security Laws, which were extended in 1969 under Costa e Silva, allowing journalists to be tried for political crimes by Military Courts, thus bypassing the Press Law. National Security Laws are obviously subject to wide interpretation.

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; published daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 15,000.

Correio da Manhã: Rua das Andradas; f. 1901; conservative; Dirs. PAULO BITTENCOURT, JOSÉ VELASCO PORTINHO, ALINIO DE SALES; circ. 60,000.

O Dia: Rua do Riachuelo 359; popular labour; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 150,000 (Sundays 350,000).

Diário Carioca: Av. Rio Branco 9, Sala 146; circ. 60,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. JOÃO PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; daily circ. 70,000, Sundays 180,000.

O Jornal: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1919; leading paper of the Diários Associados; conservative; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, THEOPHILO DE ANDRADE; Editor-in-Chief M. GOMES MARANHÃO; circ. 98,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Brasil 500-G.B.; f. 1891; Catholic; conservative; Dirs. Countess MAURINA DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, J. SETTE CAMARA; circ. 120,000 daily 230,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1827; trade; Diários Associados group; Dir. CARLOS RIZZINI; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; independent; Chateaubriand group; Dir. JOAQUIM PINTO NAVAIO; circ. 85,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; circ. 180,000 daily, 250,000 Sundays.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1920; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 170,000 daily, 220,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Paulista 900; f. 1947; Editor C. J. NELLI; circ. 100,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EDITIONS

Brasília, D.F.

Correio Brasiliense: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dirs. EDILSON VARELA, ARI CUNHA.

Crítica de Brasília: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 1842.

Folha de Brasília: Avda W3 Q7, Casa 204.

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35; f. 1925; independent conservative; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 197,000.

A Notícia: Rua do Riachuelo 359, 4º; popular; Dir. CHAGAS FREITAS; circ. 100,000 (Mondays 200,000).

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. Propr. and Editor HELIO FERNANDES (deported July 1967); circ. 30,000.

Última Hora: Rua Sotero dos Reis 62; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. SAMUEL WEINER; circ. 130,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; independent Chateaubriand group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 170,000.

A Gazeta: Av. Paulista 900; f. 1906; independent; Dir. PEDRO MONTEONE; publ. by Fundação Caspar Lúbero; circ. 100,000.

Diário do Comércio e Indústria: Rua Silveira Martins 37; Dir. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Estado do Pará: f. 1910; morning; Dir. AFONSO JUSTO CHERMONT.

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 91; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO; circ. 25,000.

Folha Vespertina: evening; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO.

A Província do Pará: Rua Campos Sales 100/104; f. 1876; Dir. FREDERICO BARATA; circ. 24,000.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Av. Francisco Sales 536; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. and Dir. H. HARGREAVES; circ. 26,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, FREDERICO CHATEAUBRIAND; circ. 12,000.

Diário do Comércio: Rua Rio de Janeiro, 243; f. 1931; economic affairs; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA; circ. 21,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; mem. of Diários Associados group; Dirs. GERALDO TEIXEIRA DA COSTA, JOÃO CALMON; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 81,000 (Sundays).

Folha da Minas: Rua Curitiba 592; f. 1934; morning; pro-Government; Dir. EUGÊNIO K. DUTRA; circ. 20,000.

Minas Gerais: Avda. Augusto de Lima 270, C.P. 84; f. 1892; morning; official State organ; Dir. JOSÉ GUIMARÃES ALVES.

Informador Comercial: Rua Rio de Janeiro 243, 4º; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies; Pres. JOSÉ COSTA.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ADHERBAL G. STRESSER.

Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dirs. A. MERHY, J. D. FREITAS NETO; circ. 39,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; Dir. J. B. MORAES; circ. 24,000.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

Diário da Tarde: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 82; f. 1935; evening; Dir. Dr. TULIO CESAR GONDIN; Editor A. SEIXAS NETTO; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. J. C. ALENCAR BRASIL; circ. 12,000.

Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Crítica: Rua Lobo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; circ. 7,500.

O Jornal: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. AGUINOLDO ARCHER PINTO; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 18,000 (Sundays).

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Jornal do Comércio: Travessa Bom Jesus 148.

Tribuna do Norte: f. 1950; Dir. AGNELO ALVES.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Visconde de Itaboraí 184/186; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERT TORRES.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 65,000, 130,000 (Sundays).

Diário de Notícias: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. ERNESTO CORREIA; Editor NELSON DINIAS; circ. 40,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: f. 1936; evening; Dir. ARLINDO PASQUALINI.

A Hora: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1954; Editor NELSON DINIAS.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dirs. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO (Pres.); Dr. ANIBAL FERNANDES (Sec.), O. MATA, J. SANTOS; circ. 30,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. D. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Notícias: f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES.

O Estado da Bahia: Rua Carlos Gomes; f. 1933; morning; Dirs. ODORICO TAVARES, PAULO NACIFE.

A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RANULFO OLIVEIRA; circ. 8,000.

Santos, São Paulo

O Diário: Rua do Comercio 15; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

A Tribuna: Rua Cal Camara 90-94; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSEFEDO SANTINI; circ. 53,000.

Cidade de Santos: f. 1967; Pres. OCTAVIO FRAS DE OLIVEIRA.

São Luiz, Maranhão

O Globo: f. 1939; evening; Diários Associados group; Dir. FEDERICO BARATA; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Antenna: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia de Botafogo 186; monthly, also international edition.

O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.

Eletrônica Popular: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 19,000.

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1º andar; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua do Russell 804; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Av Graça Aranha 182-9º andar; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Almirante Gonçalves 23; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Revista do Esporte: Rua São Luiz Gonzaga 601; weekly; sports.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga, Av. Presidenta Vargas 62-70 andar; f. 1933; monthly (Brazilian edition of *Reader's Digest* in Portuguese).

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil*, *Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea*.

São Paulo, S.P.

Acropól: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Cracia Aranha 182, 6º; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Claudia: Av. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; women's magazine; monthly; circ. 486,000.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, caixa postal 8082; monthly.

Exame: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; business; monthly; circ. 75,000.

Iris: Avda. Prestes Maia, 220, 17º and Conj. 171, caixa postal 1704; f. 1947; review of photography, the cinema and tape recorder; monthly; Editor Dr. HANS KORANYI.

Máquinas & Metais: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly revue of the machine and metal industries; circ. 22,000.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Quatro Rodas: Avda. Otaviano Alves de Lima 800; motoring; monthly; circ. 95,000.

Realidade: Av. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly; illustrated; general interest; circ. 800,000.

Veja: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; news weekly; circ. 115,000; Dir. MINO CARTA.

Visão: Rua Sete de Abril 345; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANI TAVARES DE SÁ; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República; official; Dir. ARNAZDO LACOMBE.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

"ANB"—Brasilele, Agência Notícias Ltda.: Av. Alm. Barroso 72, G.B.; f. 1970; Dir. ARLINDO MOREIRA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Largo do Marchado 39, 2º, C.P. 95; Bureau Chief ENLIO MILLUL.

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 13º andar, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REMMONT.

UPI: Avda. Brazil, 6º andar, C.P. 719; Man. C. HIRREAU.

distribution, it is not yet completely national. The Press in Brazil is today subject to two controls: the Censorship Law, passed in December 1968 under the Castelo Branco government, and the National Security Laws, which were extended in 1969 under Costa e Silva, allowing journalists to be tried for political crimes by Military Courts, thus bypassing the Press Law. National Security Laws are obviously subject to wide interpretation.

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; published daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 15,000.

Correio da Manhã: Rua das Andradas; f. 1901; conservative; Dirs. PAULO BITTENCOURT, JOSÉ VELASCO PORTINHO, ALINIO DE SALES; circ. 60,000.

O Dia: Rua do Riachuelo 359; popular labour; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 150,000 (Sundays 350,000).

Diário Carioca: Av. Rio Branco 9, Sala 146; circ. 60,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. JOÃO PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; daily circ. 70,000, Sundays 180,000.

O Jornal: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1919; leading paper of the Diários Associados; conservative; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, THEOPHILO DE ANDRADE; Editor-in-Chief M. GOMES MARANHÃO; circ. 98,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Brasil 500-G.B.; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. Countess MAURINA DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, J. SETTE CAMARA; circ. 120,000 daily 230,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1827; trade; Diários Associados group; Dir. CARLOS RIZZINI; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; independent; Chateaubriand group; Dir. JOAQUIM PINTO NAVAIO; circ. 85,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; circ. 180,000 daily, 250,000 Sundays.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1920; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 170,000 daily, 220,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Paulista 900; f. 1947; Editor C. J. NELLI; circ. 100,000.

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Brasília, D.F.

Correio Brasiliense: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dirs. EDILSON VARELA, ARI CUNHA.

Crítica de Brasília: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 1842.

Folha de Brasília: Avda W3 Q7, Casa 204.

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35; f. 1925; independent conservative; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 197,000.

A Notícia: Rua do Riachuelo 359, 4°; popular; Dir. CHAGAS FREITAS; circ. 100,000 (Mondays 200,000).

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. Propr. and Editor HELIO FERNANDES (deported July 1967); circ. 30,000.

Ultima Hora: Rua Sotero dos Reis 62; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. SAMUEL WEINER; circ. 130,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; independent Chateaubriand group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 170,000.

A Gazeta: Av. Paulista 900; f. 1906; independent; Dir. PEDRO MONTEONE; publ. by Fundação Caspar Lfbero; circ. 100,000.

Diário do Comércio e Indústria: Rua Silveira Martins 37; Dir. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Estado do Pará: f. 1910; morning; Dir. AFONSO JUSTO CHERMONT.

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 91; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO; circ. 25,000.

Folha Vespertina: evening; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO.

A Provincia do Pará: Rua Campos Sales 100/104; f. 1876; Dir. FREDERICO BARATA; circ. 24,000.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Av. Francisco Sales 536; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. and Dir. H. HARGREAVES; circ. 26,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, FREDERICO CHATEAUBRIAND; circ. 12,000.

Diário do Comércio: Rua Rio de Janeiro, 243; f. 1931; economic affairs; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA; circ. 21,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; mem. of Diários Associados group; Dirs. GERALDO TEIXERA DA COSTA, JOÃO CALMON; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 81,000 (Sundays).

Folha da Minas: Rua Curitiba 592; f. 1934; morning; pro-Government; Dir. EUGÊNIO K. DUTRA; circ. 20,000.

Minas Gerais: Avda. Augusto de Lima 270, C.P. 84; f. 1892; morning; official State organ; Dir. JOSÉ GUIMARÃES ALVES.

Informador Comercial: Rua Rio de Janeiro 243, 4°; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies; Pres. JOSÉ COSTA.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ADHERBAL G. STRESSER.

Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dirs. A. MERHY, J. D. FREITAS NETO; circ. 39,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; Dir. J. B. MORAES; circ. 24,000.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

Diário da Tarde: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 82; f. 1935; evening; Dir. Dr. TULIO CESAR GONDIN; Editor A. SEIXAS NETTO; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. J. C. ALENCAR BRASIL; circ. 12,000.

Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Crítica: Rua Lobo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; circ. 7,500.

O Jornal: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. AGUINOLDO ARCHER PINTO; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 18,000 (Sundays).

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Jornal do Comércio: Travessa Bom Jesus 148.

Tribuna do Norte: f. 1950; Dir. AGNELO ALVES.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Visconde de Itaboraí 184/186; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERT TORRES.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 65,000, 130,000 (Sundays).

Diário de Notícias: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. ERNESTO CORREIA; Editor NELSON DINIAS; circ. 40,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: f. 1936; evening; Dir. ARLINDO PASQUALINI.

A Hora: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1954; Editor NELSON DINIAS.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dirs. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO (Pres.); Dr. ANIBAL FERNANDES (Sec.), O. MATA, J. SANTOS; circ. 30,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. D. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Notícias: f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES.

O Estado da Bahia: Rua Carlos Gomes; f. 1933; morning; Dirs. ODORICO TAVARES, PAULO NACIFE.

A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RANULFO OLIVEIRA; circ. 8,000.

Santos, São Paulo

O Diário: Rua do Comercio 15; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

A Tribuna: Rua Cal Camara 90-94; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSEFEDO SANTINI; circ. 53,000.

Cidade de Santos: f. 1967; Pres. OCTAVIO FRAS DE OLIVEIRA.

São Luiz, Maranhão

O Globo: f. 1939; evening; Diários Associados group; Dir. FEDERICO BARATA; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Antenna: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia de Botafogo 186; monthly, also international edition.

O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.

Eletrônica Popular: Av. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 19,000.

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1º andar; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua do Russell 504; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Av Graça Aranha 182-9º andar; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Almirante Gonçalves 23; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Revista do Esporte: Rua São Luiz Gonzaga 601; weekly; sports.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga, Av. Presidenta Vargas 62-70 andar; f. 1933; monthly (Brazilian edition of *Reader's Digest* in Portuguese).

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil*, *Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea*.

São Paulo, S.P.

Acropóle: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Crácia Aranha 182, 6º; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Claudia: Av. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; women's magazine; monthly; circ. 486,000.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, caixa postal 8082; monthly.

Exame: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; business; monthly; circ. 75,000.

Iris: Avda. Prestes Maia, 220, 17º and Conj. 171, caixa postal 1704; f. 1947; review of photography, the cinema and tape recorder; monthly; Editor Dr. HANS KORANYI.

Máquinas & Metais: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly revue of the machine and metal industries; circ. 22,000.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Quatro Rodas: Avda. Otaviano Alves de Lima 800; motoring; monthly; circ. 95,000.

Realidade: Av. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly; illustrated; general interest; circ. 800,000.

Veja: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; news weekly; circ. 115,000; Dir. MINO CARTA.

Visão: Rua Sete de Abril 345; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANI TAVARES DE SÁ; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República; official; Dir. ARNAZDO LACOMBE.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

"ANB"—Brasile, Agência Noticiosa Ltda.: Av. Alm. Barroso 72, G.B.; f. 1970; Dir. ARLINDO MOREIRA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Largo do Machado 39, 2º, C.P. 95; Bureau Chief EMILIO MILLUL.

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 13º andar, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REDMONT.

UPI: Avda. Brazil, 6º andar, C.P. 719; Man. C. HUBEAU.

BRAZIL—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters, Tass.

ANSA, AP and UPI are represented in Brasília.

ANSA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI are represented in São Paulo.

Reuters is represented in Santos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Porto Alegre 71, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1908.

PUBLISHERS

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Companhia José Aguilar Editôra: Av. Rui Barbosa, 170-Apt. 302; f. 1958; literature; fiction; Pres. José AGUILAR SAMPER; Dir. SILVIA FARRÉ.

Antenna-Empresa Jornalística S.A.: Av. Mar. Floriano 143 Sobrelaja; C.P. 1131-ZC-00; br. at Rua Vitória 379/383, São Paulo; f. 1926; technical books and magazines on electronics and radio.

Artes Gráficas Industrias Reunidas, S.A. AGIR: Rua dos Inválidos 198; education, history, philosophy, belles-lettres, fiction, brs. in São Paulo Belo Horizonte, Brasília.

Editôra Paulo de Azevedo Ltda.: Rua do Ouvidor 166, C.P. 658-ZC-00; f. 1854; text-books, general; Dir. Ivo VIANNA DE AZEVEDO.

Carioca Livraria e Editora Ltda: Av. Rio Branco 9, Sala 146; general books.

Casa Publicadora Batista: Rua Paulo Fernandes 24, 1º andar; f. 1901; Bibles; periodicals; Dir. EDGAR FRANCIS HALLOCK.

Centro Redentor: Rua Jorge Rudge 119; f. 1912; religious works; Pres. ANTÔNIO DO NASCIMENTO COTTAS.

Editôra Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua da Lapa 120, 12º andar; f. 1932; text-books, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Dirs. LOURIVAL MAZZINI NETTO, HÉLIO SILVA, MÁRIO DA SILVA BRITO.

Edições O Cruzeiro: Rua Licramento 203; education, history, children's books, science.

Editôra Delta: Avenida Almirante Barroso 63, 26º andar, salas 2601-9; education, children's books, encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Editorial Gonzalez Porto: (Head Office: Mexico City); Rua Senador Dantas 80, 3º andar, sala 303; f. 1921; medical, scientific, technical, etc.; Dir. ADOLFO LÓPEZ GUILLÉN; offices in São Paulo and Porto Alegre; others throughout South America.

Editôra Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 132; f. 1930; medical, business and management, children's; Pres. ABRAHÃO KOOGAN.

W. M. Jackson, Inc.: Rua Miguel Couto 35, 5º andar; f. 1923; encyclopaedias, literary, technical; Dir. ROBERTO CASTRO RIAÑO.

Editôra José Konfino: Avda. Erasmo Braga 227, 1º, C.P. 2746; f. 1937; law only; Dir. JOSÉ KONFINO.

Editorial Labor do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Buenos Aires 104, 1º andar; f. 1937; art, scientific and technical.

Ao Livro Técnico S.A.: Avenida Presidente Vargas 962, 7º andar, sala 708; technical books.

Livros de Portugal, S.A.: Rua Miguel Couto 40; f. 1941; philology, history, contemporary and classical Portuguese works; Dir. JOÃO FONSECA MARZANO.

Livraria José Olympio Editôra, S.A.: Rua Marquês de Olinda 12.

Irmãos Pongetti-Editores: Rua Sacadura Cabral 240; f. 1925 as Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., present name 1932; history, general literature; Dirs. RUGGERO and RODOLFO PONGETTI.

Tecnoprint Gráfica, S.A.: Rua Nova Jerusalém 345-Bonsucesso; f. 1947; education, fine arts, sciences, "Edições de Ouro" paperbacks.

Casa Editôra Vecchi, Ltda.: Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Man. AMÁLIA VECCHI.

Editôra Vozes, Ltda.: Rua Senador Dantas 118-A; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; Dir. Father Dr. LUDOVICO GOMES DE CASTRO; publs. *Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira*, *Vozes*, *Serviço de Documentação (SEDOC)*, *Grande Sinal*, *Renovação Cristã*, *Centro Informativo Católico (CIC)*.

São Paulo

Editôra Abril and Abril Cultural S.A.: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800, C.P. 2372; f. 1950; magazines, text-books, science, encyclopaedias, guides.

Livraria Freitas Bastos, S.A.: Rua 14 de Novembro 62; f. 1922; law books; Pres. LINDA ANTONGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS; Dir. JACQUES VISNEVSKI; publ. *Revista Direito* (every two months).

Boa Leitura Editôra, S.A.: Rua General Jardim 359/361, C.P. 738; geography, history, popular sciences.

Editôra do Brasil, S.A.: C.P. 4986; geography, education physics, literature.

Editôra Brasiliense: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93-12º andar; education, sociology, history, administration.

Editora Cultrix: Rua Conselheiro Furtado 648, 6º andar, sala 61; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction, school textbooks.

Difusão Européia do Livro Ltda.: Rua Bento Freitas 362, 6º, C.P. 30.340; f. 1950.

Herder Editôra Livraria Ltda.: Praça D. José Gaspar 106-3º sobrelaja No. 15; f. 1952; philosophy, religion, psychology, literature, reference books, etc.; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.

Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel: Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120, 05051; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Pres. MÁRIO TOLEDO DE MORAES.

Companhia Editôra Nacional: Rua dos Gusmões 639, C.P. 7032; brs. at Rua Benjamin Constant 30-32, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Porto Alegre, Belém; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. OCTALLES MARCONDES FERREIRA.

Editôra Pedagógica Brasileira Ltda: Av. Viera de Carvalho 141, s/loja; educational.

Belo Horizonte

Editôra Cardal Ltda.: Rua São Paulo 2173, 3º and.

BRAZIL—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Curitiba

Editora Guairá, Ltda.: Rua D. Julia da Costa 525, C.P. V; f. 1940; law, literature, science; Dir. Supt. Dr. DE PLACIDO E SILVA; Man. ANTÔNIO TEÓFILO DE ANDRADE; offices in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Porto Alegre

Editora Globo: Av. Getúlio Vargas 1271, C.P. 1520; f. 1883; reference, textbooks, literature, technical works; Dir.

HENRIQUE BERTASO; bns. in Bahia, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros: Av. Rio Branco 37, 15° andar, salas 1504-1506, 1510-1512; Rio de Janeiro, G.B.; 219 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL ATHOS PEREIRA; Sec. E. PEREIRA CARNEIRO SOBRINHO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Conselho Nacional de Telecomunicações (National Telecommunications Council): Rua Miguel Couto 105, Rio de Janeiro.

RADIO

There are 397 commercial broadcasting stations.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Globo, Rádio Maua, Rádio Nacional, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi; and in São Paulo: Rádio Cultura, Rádio Difusora de São Paulo, Rádio Gazeta, Rádio Record, Rádio Pan-Americana and Rádio Bandeirantes.

In 1971, there were 5,800,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

In 1971 fifty-four commercial television stations were

operating, one was projected, and about 6,500,000 sets were in use. PAL colour television has been chosen.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão, ABERT: Rua Mairink Velga, 6-12° pav., Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; mems.; 97 short-wave and 625 medium-wave radio station and 54 television stations; Pres. R. TAVERAS.

Diários e Emissoras Associados: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; mems.; 23 radio stations, 14 television stations and 33 newspapers; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMÓN; Gen. Dir. Dr. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAUJO.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; b.=billion; res.=reserves; cr.=cruzeiros, amounts in new cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as Banco Central da República do Brasil, name changed 1967; issues currency, carries out all gold and exchange transactions, has taken over monetary and credit supervision from SUMOC and functions of Rediscount Department; cap. 34m., res. 2,462m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ERNANE GALVÊAS; Dir. PAULO YOKOTA.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária: f. 1967; to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds 216m. new cruzeiros, half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE CONTROLLED BANK

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Brasília; f. 1808, reorg. 1905; cap. and res. 4,282.5m., dep. 25,463.8m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. NÉSTOR JOST.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Banco Bozano Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138, C.P. 5074-ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 by Bank of London and South America and Bozano, Simonsen Group; investment bank catering for

medium- and long-term capital requirements; cap. and res. 67.2m.; Pres. J. R. DE ARAGÃO BOZANO.

Banco Fina de Investimento S.A.: São Paulo; f. 1965; cap. and res. 74.8m., liabilities 294.2m. (Dec. 1971); finances industrial, commercial and agricultural development.

Banco Nacional do Crédito Cooperativo: Brasília, D.F.; public financial institution in association with the Ministry of Agriculture, guaranteed by the Federal government; cap. and res. 125.2m.; Pres. PAULO DE O. LEITÃO.

Banco Nacional de Habitação: Brasília, D.F.; f. 1964; cap. and res. 2,079m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. RUBEN VAZ DA COSTA.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Av. Rio Branco 53, ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952 to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government, particularly in the fields of railway transport, electric power, basic industries and agriculture and related sectors. Since 1964 more emphasis is being placed on the development of different regions; Pres. JAYME MAGRASSI DE SÁ; Dir. Superintendent ALBERTO DO AMARAL OSÓRIO.

Special funds:

FIPEME—Programa de Financiamento à Pequena e Média Empresas: f. March 1965; funds made available by IABD and German Kreditanstalt; investment 1965, 16.2 billion cruzeiros; financing loans to smaller industries, particularly in less developed regions of the country.

FUNTEC—Fundo de Desenvolvimento Técnico-Científico: f. 1964; funds available directly from BNDE, investment 1965; cap. 1 billion cruzeiros; financing technico-scientific research, secondary and higher level technical education and special research programmes in petroleum, siderurgical and paper and cellulose industries.

FINEP—Fundo de Financiamento de Estudos de Projetos e Programas: f. 1965 under auspices of Ministry of Planning; funds from BNDE, investment 1965: 100m. cruzeiros; financing private initiative in investment, also supporting future investments.

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil: Av. Rio Branco 147, 14º andar, Rio de Janeiro, G.B.; f. 1952; cap. and res. 611.4m.; dep. 1,200.2m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. HILBERTO MASCARENHAS ALVES DA SILVA.

Banco Paulista de Desenvolvimento Econômico: São Paulo; f. 1966; provides long-term financing for development and medium- and short-term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment; init. cap. 300,000m. cruzeiros.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; development bank for the provinces of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; f. 1961 in Paraná; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD; works on industrial and agricultural products.

Financeira Nacional: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as FINAME one of the special funds of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, present status 1967; financing production of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment.

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Banco Andrade Arnaut, S.A.: Rua Sete de Setembro 32; f. 1929; cap. and res. 35m., dep. 329m. (Nov. 1970); 76 brs.; Pres. RAUL PINTO DE CARVALHO.

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00; f. 1924; cap. and res. 78.2m., dep. 301.7m. (Oct. 1972); Pres. C. GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO.

Banco do Estado da Guanabara, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 4321-ZC-P; f. 1945; cap. 297m., dep. 1,298.6m. (Sept. 1972); Dir. Vice-Pres. J. G. GOMES PEREIRALI; 49 brs.

Banco Lar Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor, 98; C.P. 221-ZC-00 associated with Chase Manhattan Bank and Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank; cap. and res. 127.6m., dep. 533.7m. (Sept. 1972); Vice-Pres. WERTHER TEIXEIRA DE AZEVEDO.

São Paulo, S.P.

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Rua Senador Feijó 197-205, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. and res. 63.9m., dep. 513.9m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. APOLONIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES.

Banco Bandeirantes do Comércio, S.A.: Rua do Tesouro 39, C.P. 30024; f. 1944; cap. and res. 73.3m., dep. 535.2m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA; Dirs. JOSÉ APARECIDO DE OLIVEIRA, MOACYR DE ARAÚJO SIMÕES, P. CABRAL DE ARAÚJO.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Rua 15 Novembro 233e Rua Alvares Penteado 164-180; f. 1943; cap. and res. 518.4m., dep. 2,814.6m. (Sept. 1972); Dir.-Pres. AMADOR AGUIAR.

Banco Comercial Brasil, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 336; f. 1971 as a result of the merger between Banco Brasil de São Paulo S.A. and Banco Comercial do Estado de São Paulo.

Banco ITAU América, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista, 176; f. 1943; cap. and res. 279.6m.; dep. 1,980.4m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. HERBERT LEVY; Gen. Dir. OLAVO EGYDIO SETUBAL.

Banco de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 347; f. 1889; cap. and res. 103.9m., dep. 417.6m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. JOÃO ADHEMAR DE ALMEIDA PRADO.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. and res. 162.1m., dep. 1,111.1m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ROBERTO F. AMARAL.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6, C.P. 60-B; f. 1926; cap. and res. 681.4m., dep. 3,182.5m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. PEDRO DE MOULA MAIA.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 268; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; cap. and res. 102.5m., dep. 409.2m. (1972); Pres. J. P. GOUVÊA VIEIRA.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A. Sudameris: Rua Bela Vista 739, Alto da Boa Vista, Santo Amaro; f. 1949; cap. 41.1m., dep. 483.2m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. ROGERIO GIORGI; Dir.-Supt. MICHEL DONARD.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Head Office: Avda. Paulista, 1450; Foreign Exchange Dept.: Rua João Bricola 59; f. 1938; cap. and res. 247.2m., dep. 1,409.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. GASTÃO E. DE BUENO VIDIGAL; Vice-Pres. LUIZ DE PAULÁ FIGUEIRA.

Banco Nacional do Comércio de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 242; f. 1936; cap. and res. 30.3m., dep. 139m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Noreste do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Alvares Penteado 216; f. 1923; cap. and res. 131.8m., dep. 706.7m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. JORGE W. SIMONSEN.

Banco Novo Mundo: Rua João Bricola 37-39; f. 1935; cap. and res. 50.4m., dep. 327m.; Pres. A. FERNANDES DE MAGALHÃES CASTRO.

Banco Portugues do Brasil, S.A.: Av. Paulista 2421; f. 1918; cap. and res. 117.0m., dep. 772.5m.; Pres. J. A. DA SILVA.

Banco Real, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 254, 2º andar, C.P. 144; f. 1925; cap. and res. 224.6m., dep. 1,555.6m.; Pres. A. DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Belém

Banco Geral do Brasil, S.A.: f. 1968; merger of Banco Moreira Gomes and Banco Monteiro de Castro; cap. 4m., res. 863,621; Pres. DENIO CHAGAS NOGUEIRA.

Fortaleza

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Major Facundo 500; f. 1955; cap. and res. 611.4m., dep. 1,200.2m.; Pres. H. MASCARENHAS ALVES DA SILVA.

Belo Horizonte

Banco Comércio e Indústria de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Espírito Santo 593, C.P. 205; f. 1923; cap. and res. 152.8m., dep. 605.1m.; Pres. MARCOS MAGALHÃES GUIMARÃES.

Banco de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua da Bahia 504; f. 1930; cap. 50m., dep. 750m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. FLÁVIO PENTAGNA GUIMARÃES; Man. JOSÉ GERALDO FURTADO; Exchange Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO DE ASSIS CASTRO.

Banco Mercantil de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. and res. 73.3m., dep. 476.6m. (Sept. 1972); Chair. VICENTE DE ARAÚJO.

Juiz de Fora

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; Foreign Exchange Dept.: 116 Av. Rio Branco 6 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1889; cap. and res. 121.8m., dep. 710.8m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. BOLIVAR CARVALHO.

Pôrto Alegre

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 77, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. and res. 182.7m., dep. 612.4m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. GUSTAVO LANGSCH.

***Banco Nacional do Comércio, S.A.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1895; cap. and res. 85.8m., dep. 473.6m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. DANIEL MONTEIRO.

***Banco da Província do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 1171; f. 1858; cap. and res. 121.1m., dep. 289.7m. (Sept. 1972); Dir. VICTOR A. BASTAIN.

***Banco Industrial e Comercial do Sul, S.A.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 1080, C.P. 362; f. 1929 as Banco Pfeiffer, S.A., present name 1942; cap. and res. 98.1m., dep. 355.8m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. WALDEMAR GEHLEN.

* Merged to form Banco Sul Brasileiro S.A., Jan. 1973.

Recife

Banco do Estado de Pernambuco, S.A.: Edifício Bandepe, Cais do Apolo 222; f. 1935; cap. and res. 58.3m., dep. 177.9m.; Pres. ANTONIO PEREIRA PINTO.

Salvador

Banco da Bahia, S.A.: Rua Miguel Calmón 32, 6° andar, C.P. 118; f. 1858, incorporated Banco do Povo, S.A. 1968; cap. and res. 172.3m., dep. 1,163.5m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. Dr. CLEMENTE MARIANI BITTENCOURT.

Banco Econômico da Bahia: Praça da Inglaterra 2; f. 1834; cap. and res. 123.7m., dep. 474.2m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. Dr. EUGENIO T. LEAL.

FOREIGN BANKS

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated)

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Rua da Alfândega 19.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: H.O.: Montevideo, Uruguay; br. in Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963.

Banco Holands Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; Rua Buenos Aires 9-15; C.P. 1242-ZC-00; f. 1917; Man. Dir. F. H. VAN VEENENDAAL.

Banco Italo-Belga, S.A.: H.O.: 59 Rue de l'Association, Brussels 1; Rua Alvares Penteado 195, C.P. 877, São Paulo; f. 1911 as Banque Brésilienne Italo-Belge, present name 1914; 6 brs. in South America; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Banco Internacional S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor; associated with the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, and the Bank of America N.T. and S.A. San Francisco.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Rua 15 de Novembro 165, São Paulo; Chief Man. H. D. FLOOD; Man. São Paulo Branch F. GOULD; Rio Branch, Rua da Alfândega, 29/35; Man. D. P. PIRRIE; 12 other branches in Brazil.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Avda. Rio Branco 109; C.P. 1576-ZC-00; Rep. E. N. WEIDNER.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germânico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank, A.G.: Hamburg resp. Frankfurt/Main; joint representation 60 Rua da Candelária; f. 1906; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMINT.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston; Rua Libero Badaró 487, São Paulo; Vice-Pres. RICHARD HUBER; 3 other brs.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Ave., New York City, U.S.A.; Avda. Rio Branco 85; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Brazil ANTHONY MORO.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Sindicato dos Bancos do Estado da Guanabara: Av. Rio Branco 81.

São Paulo, S.P.

Sindicato dos Bancos no Estado de São Paulo: Rua Libero Badaró 293, 13° pav.; f. 1924; Pres. FLAVIO PINHO DE ALMEIDA; Exec. Sec. PEDRO FERRONATO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro: Praça XV de Novembro 20, 1° andar; c. 200 stocks quoted; Pres. V. CARVELLO FILHO.

São Paulo, S.P.

Bolsa de Valores do São Paulo: Rua Alvares Penteado 165, 7° andar; c. 400 stocks quoted.

There are commodity exchanges at Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

American Motorists Insurance Co.: Rua Debret, no. 79, 10-13° ands.; f. 1955; Gen. Rep. for Brazil H. A. BUFFALO.

Atlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua do Passeio 62; f. 1935; Dir. Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Colonial—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais: Rua do Rosário No. 90; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRA-GOITI, Jr.

Columbia—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Almirante Barroso 81, C.P. 334; f. 1943; Pres. CARLOS F. LIMA.

Companhia Boavista de Seguros: Rua do Passeio no. 62, C.P. 1779; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO C. DE A. BRAGA.

Cia. Excelsior de Seguros: Av. Rio Branco 131, 4°; Dr. RONALDO XAVIER DE LIMA.

Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres Lloyd Sul Americano: Rua Debret 79, 10°-13°, C.P. 580-ZC-00; f. 1919; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO.

Confiança—Cia. de Segs. Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua do Carmo 43, 8°; f. 1872; Pres. OCTAVIO FERREIRA NOVAL.

Continental—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Beneditinos 10, 2°-5°; f. 1924; cap. 2,632m.; res. 6m.; Pres. LUIZ ESTEVES.

Federal de Seguros S.A.: Rua Sta. Luzia 732, 9°; Dr. N. R. PEREIRA.

Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Av. Pres. Vargas, 409, 14° andar; f. 1935; Pres. FRANCISCO PINTO JR.

Garantia União de Seguros S.A.: Av. Graca Aranha 416 5°, C.P. 1259; f. 1866; Pres. ANTONIO FERNANDO DE BULHÕES CARVALHO.

Indenizadora—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Avda. Rio Branco 26A, C.P. 914; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. P. BERLAMAQUI DE MELLO.

Independência—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua México 168, 3°; Pres. V. P. GALLIEZ.

Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Senador Dantas 70/74, 9º; f. 1956; Pres. E. C. DOBBS.

Cia. Internacional de Segs.: Rua Assembleia 104, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; Chair. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA.

Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, A.S.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13º ands., C.P. 530-ZC-00; f. 1920; Dir.-Pres. H. A. BUFFALO.

Mercantil—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua Senador Dantas 14, C.P. 207; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. CLAUDIO DE ALMEIDA ROSSI.

Mercurio—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Av. Rio Branco 128, 4º; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ MIGLIORELLI.

A Nacional—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1946; Pres. J. JARDIN DE FREITAS.

Novo Mundo—Cia. Nac. de Seg. Gerais: Rua do Carmo 71; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. GUMERSINDO FERNANDES.

Previdente—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15, 9º; f. 1872; Pres. P. BRITO BEZERRA DE MELLO.

Riachuelo—Cia de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15, 9º f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. LYNCH BEZERRA DE MELLO, Jr.

Rio Branco—Cia de Segs.: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 3º, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; Pres. AGOSTINHO ERMELINO DE LEÃO FILHO.

Sol—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Ouvidor 108, 10º; f. 1956; Pres. P. TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Solidez—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Av. Pres. Vargas 409, 14º andar, C.P. 2472; f. 1955; Pres. Eng. N. OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Sul América (T.M.A.): Rua Rosário 90 e Rua Buenos Aires 29-37; f. 1895; Pres. ANTÔNIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOTI, Jr.

Sul América Terrestres Marítimos e Acidentes—Cia. de Segs.: Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1077; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOTI, Jr.

Ultramer—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Rua Passeio 62; Pres. R. R. DE OLIVEIRA REZENDE.

Uniao Brasileira—Cia de Seguros Gerais: Av. Paulo Frontin 628; Pres. NISSIM PAZUELLO.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB) (Reinsurance): Avda. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440; f. 1939; Pres. JOSÉ LOPES DE OLIVEIRA.

São Paulo, S.P.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13º-15º; f. 1943; Pres. DUPRAT FIGUEIREDO.

Brasil—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Conselheiro Crispiniano 58, C.P. 796; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. EMILIO SORTINO.

Cia. Central de Segs.: Rua Direita 32, 6º; f. 1944; Pres. EMILIO SORTINO.

Cia. de Seguros Cruzeiro do Sul: Av. S. João, 313, 1º e 18º; Pres. L. M. TEIXEIRA PINTO.

Companhia Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; Pres. P. KIEHL.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 236, C.P. 2581; f. 1945; Pres. D. WILTON PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Ipiranga—Cia. Nacional de Segs.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, 7º, C.P. 1141; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. J. A. DA S. GORDO.

Itaú Seguradora S.A.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 18; Pres. J. E. DE MORAES.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Xavier de Toledo 114, 9º e 10º, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, 1º-7º; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. NICOLAY MORAES BARROS FILHO.

Companhia Piratininga de Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino Andrado 215, 11º, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

São Paulo—Companhia Nacional de Seguros de Vida: Rua 15 de Novembro 324, C.P. 1868; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. D. FERRAZ NOVAES.

Porto Alegre

Madepinho Seguradora S.A.: Av. Julio de Castilhos 360; Dr. TELEMACO DESIDÉRIO CALEFFI.

Phenix de Porto Alegre—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Praça 15 de Novembro, no. 16-2º and 3º ands., C.P. 446; f. 1879; Pres. S. S. SARAIVA.

Porto Alegrense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1234 20º f. 1883; Pres. ARGEU ELIZALDE DIEHL.

Providência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1049, C.P. 76; f. 1906; Gen. Man. J. C. D'AZEVEDO.

Santa Cruz Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Trav. Fco. de Leonardo Truda 98, 6º; Pres. LAURO MIGUEL STURN.

Sul Brasil—de Seguros Terrestres e Marítimos: Edifício, Rua dos Andradas 1332, C.P. 294; f. 1909; Dir. L. F. KESSLER.

União—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, 1º andar, C.P. 400; f. 1891; Dr. R. BIER DA SILVA.

Principal Provincial Companies

Aliança da Bahia—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Cidade do Salvador; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. P. DE CARVALHO.

Aliança do Pará—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Sto. Antonio 316, 12º, Belém P.A.; f. 1899; Pres. ANTONIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Bamerindus Companhia de Seguros: Rua Ma. Deodoro 314-5º, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1938; cap. 12m.; Gen. Man. H. PIZZATO.

Companhia de Seguros da Bahia: Rua Miguel Calmon 57, 3-5º, Salvador, Bahia; f. 1929; Pres. F. M. DE GÓES.

Companhia de Seguros Minas Brasil: Rua dos Cactés, 745, Belo Horizonte M.G.; Pres. J. O. ARAUJO.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Julio de Castilhos 462, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo; f. 1950; Dir. W. R. KORNDÖRFER.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Rua Pedro Serreira 82-84, Itajai, Santa Catarina; f. 1945; A. C. DE A. BRAGA.

Seguradora do Estado do Espírito Santo: Rua Gen. Osório 83, 3/1302/5, Vitória, E.S.; Pres. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA.

Seguradora Indústria e Comércio, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1935; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1940; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966, replacing the *Departamento Nacional de Seguros Privados*; Superintendent DÉCIO VIEIRA VEIGA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following is a list of the Chambers of Commerce in the more important centres:

Rio de Janeiro, G.B.

Associação Comercial Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelaria 9, 11° e 12°; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pres. RUI GOMES DE ALMEIDA; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publs. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly).

Confederação Nacional da Agricultura: Av. General Justo 171.

Confederação Nacional do Comércio: Av. Augusto Severo 156.

São Paulo, S.P.

Associação Comercial de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 51; f. 1894; 11,000 mems.; Pres. DANIEL MACHADO DE CAMPOS; Sec. HERCULANO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA PIRES; publs. *Diário do Comércio*, *Digesto Econômico*, *Temas e Problemas*.

Belém

Associação Comercial do Pará: Av. Presidente Vargas, C.P. 337; f. 1864; 655 mems.; Pres. ANTÔNIO MARTINS JÚNIOR; Sec. JOSÉ OLAVO IAMARÃO.

Belo Horizonte

Associação Comercial de Minas Gerais: Avda. Afonso Pena 372, 3° C.P. 1305; f. 1901; Pres. Dr. A. NEVES MARTINS DA CARTA; 63 Dirs.; publs. *Mensagem Econômica* (monthly), *Revista Jornal do Dep. Jurídico Fiscal* (weekly).

Curitiba

Associação Comercial do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro 621-9° andar, C.P. 365; f. 1890; 1,141 mems.; Pres. OSCAR SCHRAPPE SOBRINHO; Sec.-Gen. EROS JOSÉ ALVES; comprises Depts.: Paraguayan Tea (Erva Matê), Coffee, Timber, Trade, Industry, Social, Touring and Publicity; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Florianópolis

Associação Comercial de Florianópolis: C.P. 377; f. 1915; 242 mems.; Chair. DIETRICH VON WANGENHEIM; publ. *Boletim Comercial e Industrial* (monthly).

João Pessoa

Associação Comercial: Rua Marechal Pinheiro; f. 1887; 204 mems.

Maceió

Associação Comercial de Maceió: Rua da Alfândega 476.

Manaus

Associação Comercial do Amazonas: Rua Guilherme Moreira 281; f. 1871; 400 mems.; publs. *Boletim* (monthly), *Arquivos* (quarterly), *Relatório* (yearly).

Natal

Associação Comercial do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Duque de Caxias 191; f. 1892; 370 mems.; Pres. E. DIAS FERNANDES.

Niterói

Associação Comercial do Niterói: Rua da Conceição 95.

Porto Alegre

Associação Comercial de Porto Alegre: Palácio do Comércio, 6°; f. 1858; 2,150 mems.; Pres. Econ. ENIO AVELINE DA ROCHA; Exec. Dir. JOÃO GOMES MALTEZ; publs. *Boletim Semanal*, *Boletim Estatístico Mensal*.

Recife

Associação Comercial de Pernambuco: Praça Rio Branco 18; Pres. OSCAR AMORIM.

Associação do Comerciantes Retalhistas de Pernambuco: Rua Duque de Caxias 275; f. 1933; 1,500 mems.

São Luís

Associação Comercial do Maranhão: Palácio do Comércio, Praça Benedito Leite.

Salvador

Associação Comercial da Bahia: Praça Conde dos Arcos 6, C.P. 193; f. 1811; 1,479 mems.; publ. *Casta Informativa*.

Sergipe

Associação Comercial do Sergipe: Rua José do Prado Franco 557, C.P. 239.

Vitória

Associação Comercial de Vitória: Rua Misael Pena 216; f. 1909; 120 mems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.): C.P. 56-ZC-00.

Câmara do Comércio Americana (American): Avda. Rio Branco 123, 21st floor; Pres. L. J. BOURGEOIS; Publs. *Brazilian Business* (monthly), *Brazilian Newsbriefs* (weekly).

Câmara do Comércio Franco-Brasileira (Franco-Brazilian): Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 58.

Câmara di Commercio Italiana di Rio de Janeiro (Italian): Av. Pres. A. Carlos 40, 6°; f. 1950; 1,000 mems.

Câmara Teuto Brasileira de Comércio e Indústria no Rio de Janeiro (German-Brazilian): Av. Rio Branco 123-Gr. 708-11, C.P. 1790 ZC-00; f. 1916.

Câmara do Comercio Uruguay del Brasil (Uruguayan): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 18th floor; f. 1934; Exec. Sec. TOBIAS JUCÁ DE CASTRO.

São Paulo

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275-7° andar, C.P. 1621.

Câmara do Comércio Holando-Brasileira em São Paulo (Dutch-Brazilian): Rua do Riachuelo 201, 8° and., São Paulo.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (Foreign Trade Council): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities.

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo: Avda. Treze de Maio 13, 26° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; consultative body to the Ministry of Mines and Energy; directs national policy on petroleum; Pres. Gen. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO S. FERREIRA COELHO.

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral—DNPM: Avda. Pasteur 404, Praia Vermelha, Guanabara ZC-82; f. 1964; responsible for the development of mineral resources; Dir. DR. YVAN BARRETO DE CARVALHO; Publ. *Publicação Especial do D.N.P.M.*

Electrobrás: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; Governmental holding company responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electric energy programme; cap. 3,200m.; expansion programmes to cost 3m. per yr.; Brazil's yearly electric programme costs U.S. \$700m.; new generation per year 1,500,000 kW., mostly hydro-electric, including a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kW. due for completion by 1975/6; Pres. MÁRIO BEHRING.

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica (EMBRAER): São José dos Campos, São Paulo; f. 1969, to promote development of the Brazilian aeronautics industry; Pres. ALDO B. FRANCO.

Grupo Executivo da Indústria Química—GEIQUIM: Praça Mauá 7, Sala 1606, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964 to establish an overall policy for the chemical field and to promote the chemical industry; Exec. Sec. GERALDO GUENNES TAVARES DE LIMA.

Grupo Executivo para o Desenvolvimento Agrícola—Geida: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1968; to supervise the implementation of the National Irrigation Plan, which includes 56 regional projects for which U.S.\$120m. has been budgeted till 1974.

Grupo Executivo para a Racionalização da Cafeicultura (GERCA): Instituto Brasileiro do Café, Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; to promote coffee production in Brazil; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ JORGE SEBASTIÃO.

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária—IBRA: Rio de Janeiro; Govt. body to encourage agrarian reform in specially designated priority areas.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Av. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952; controls and promotes the production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers; government agency; Pres. C. A. DE ANDRADE PINTO; Sec.-Gen. G. GOMES DA ROSA.

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário—INDA: Largo de São Francisco 34-3º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964; agricultural development institute under Ministry of Agriculture; encourages all aspects of development to benefit rural communities; Depts. of Colonization, Co-operation and Rural Extension, Rural Development; 21 State offices, 29 regional centres; Pres. Prof. Eudes de Souza Leão Pinto; Sec. GENI ARLINDO.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia—INT: Avda. Venezuela 82, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1921; co-operates in national industrial development; Dir. DR. P. M. GUIMARÃES.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool: Praça 15 de Novembro 42, Rio de Janeiro; C.P. 420 ZC-00, Formiga 21, São Paulo; Government agency for the promotion and development of the Brazilian sugar economy; sole exporter of Brazilian raw sugar; Pres. FRANCISCO OTICICA.

Petrobrás: Praça Pio X, 119, Rio de Janeiro; responsible for development and production of petroleum products; Pres. Gen. ARTUR CANDAL DA FONSECA.

Petrobrás Química—Petroquisa: subsidiary mixed capital company; f. 1968.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Belém; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; investment totals U.S. \$156m. and 60 new industries are being established in the area; scheme 1966-71 envisages a 10 per cent per annum rise in G.N.P. with investment of 1,450m.; Pres. Gen. MÁRIO DE BARROS CAVALCANTI; Superintendent Col. MILTON CAMARA SENNA.

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste—SUDECO: Goiânia; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Fortaleza, Ceará; f. 1959; assists development of North Eastern parts of the country; Superintendent Gen. EULER BENTES RIBEIRO.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAN: São Paulo; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Sul—SUDESUL: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, replacing former Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Fronteira Sudoeste.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comissão do Desenvolvimento Industrial (Industrial Development Commission): Ministry of Finance, Rio de Janeiro; an advisory body set up in 1951 under the Ministry of Finance, composed of representatives of various ministries and other government bodies, and two representatives of industry. Its object is to define the lines of industrial expansion to be followed by the government. Sub-committees have been established to consider matters connected with specific industries.

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (National Confederation of Industry): Av. Nilo Peçanha 50, 34º, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers; Pres. THOMÁS POMPEU DE SOUZA, BRASIL NETTO.

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6º, São Paulo; f. 1937; 102 member firms; is affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial product; of São Paulo State; Pres. THEOBALDO DE NIGRIS publ. *Boletim Informativo* (monthly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (National Confederation of Industrial Workers): Rio de Janeiro; 4 million (est.) mems.; including 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 57 state or regional federations; there are also 7 regional councils; Pres. OLAVO PREVATTI; Gen. Sec. ARGEU EGYDIO DOS SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—

CNTC (*National Confederation of Commercial Workers*): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21-9º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1947; 2,500,000 (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTONIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes

Terrestres—CNTTT (*National Confederation of Land Transport Workers*): Av. Rio Branco, 20-17 Andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car

Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MARIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; Sec. FRANCISCO MURCIA COMPAN; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEC (*National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions*): Avda. Graça Aranha, 19-Gr. 904, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.) mems.; 10 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 160 Unions and 20 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec.-Gen. LAÉCIO DE FIGUEIREDO PEREIRA.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (*National Federation of Maritime Workers*): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: Edifício do Ministério dos Transportes, 3 andar, Praça XV de Novembro, Rio de Janeiro G.B.; f. 1961; to study, co-ordinate and execute Governmental transport policy and re-organize railway, road and ports and waterways councils; Pres. Col. MARIO DAVID ANDREAZZA.

Grupo Executivo para a Integração de Política de Transporte-Geipot: Ministério dos Transportes, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília D.F.; f. 1965; agency for the promotion of an integrated modern transport system and advises the Minister of Transport on transport policy; Dir. Eng. CLORALDINO SOARES SEVERO.

RAILWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Ferro (D.N.E.F.) (*National Railways Department*): Rua do Mercado 34, Rio de Janeiro; central authority over all railways open for public service in Brazil; Dir.-Gen. Eng. HORÁCIO MADUREIRA; Gen. Man. Eng. JOÃO CARLOS GURGEL BARBOSA.

Rêde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (R.F.F.S.A.) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Praça Duque de Caxias, 86, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1957, as a Holding Company for 13 railways owned by the Union; Pres. Gen. ANTÔNIO ANDRADE DE ARAÚJO.

The network is divided as follows:

North-East Region:

First Division—Maranhão-Piauí.

Second Division—Cearense: Recife, Pernambuco.

Third Division—Nordeste: Av. Marquês de Olinda 262, Recife, Pernambuco.

Fourth Division—Leste: Salvador, Bahia.

Central Region:

Fifth Division—Centro Oeste: Rua Sapucaí 383, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Sixth Division—Central: Praça Cristiano Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

Seventh Division—Leopoldina: Estação Barão de Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

Eighth Division—Suburbio: Rio de Janeiro Commuter service.

Central South Region:

Ninth Division—Santos a Jundiaí: Estação da Luz, São Paulo.

Tenth Division—Noroeste: Bauru, São Paulo.

South Region:

Eleventh Division—Paraná-Santa Catarina: Rua João Negró, Curitiba, Paraná.

Twelfth Division—Teresa Cristina: Tubarão, Santa Catarina.

Thirteenth Division—Rio Grande do Sul: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

There are also railways owned by State Governments, the most important being:

Cia. Mogiana de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Visconde do Rio Branco 468, Campinas; 1,477 km. open; transferred to Ferrovia Paulista S.A.

FEPASA—Ferrovia Paulista S.A.: Rua Lúcio Badaró, São Paulo; 3,597 km. metre gauge (704 km. electrified), 1,656 km. 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; Pres. JAUL PIRES DE CASTRO.

Estrada de Ferro Sorocabana: São Paulo; 2,202 km. open (613 km. electrified).

There are also five privately owned railways and four owned by autonomous Federal Agencies.

E. F. Vitória a Minas (Vitória a Minas Railway): Vitória Espírito Santo; 548 km.; 30m. tons iron-ore carried in 1971.

E. F. do Ampá R.R.: Porto Santana, Ampá; 194 km.; 1.2m. tons manganese ore carrier in 1970.

Work began in 1968 on the construction of an underground railway system for São Paulo; there will eventually be four lines with a total length of 60 km. Plans have been approved for the first line of the Rio de Janeiro underground system.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (National Roads Department); Dir. ELISEU RESENDE.

In 1972 there were 1,300,000 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 61,000 km. are Federal, 55,000 being paved.

The Highways section of the National Transport Plan, introduced in 1972, includes the construction or completion of a system of seven radial highways linking the Federal Capital, Brasília, with the state capitals and international border areas. The Plan also provides for the construction of 188 support roads. In all 100,000 km. of new or existing roads are involved in the Plan.

The Plan will be revised every five years by the **Conselho Nacional de Transportes**.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Portos e Vias Navegáveis (*National Ports and Waterways Department*).

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 2º andar, Belém, Pará; port authority established in 1967 to replace the former **Serviço de Navegação e de Administração do Porto do Pará (SNAPP)** in the administration of the port of Belém.

Empresa de Navegação da Amazônia: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 1º andar, Belém, Pará; private navigation company established in 1967 to replace **SNAPP** in the operation of cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Porto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Vitória. Santos, the largest port in South America, is principally used for export of coffee. In 1966 a new port was opened at Tubarão (Vitória) 280 miles north of Rio, specially equipped to process and handle iron ore shipments, also with ample storage facilities for bulk imports. A 600m. scheme to improve Brazil's iron exports, announced in 1967, includes the building of a new rail terminal and harbour at Sepetiba, just south of Rio de Janeiro. Port improvements are in progress at Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Angra dos Reis, Mucuripe and Santos. Brazil's merchant shipping fleet is the largest in Latin America.

BRAZIL—(TRANSPORT)

Companhia Comércio e Navegação: Head Office: 103-5° Avda. Rio Branco, C.P. 482, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1905; maritime port services, dry docks, shipbuilders and repairers. Owners of the greatest salterns in Brazil; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Companhia de Navegação do Rio São Francisco: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963; incorporation of four private companies operating on the São Francisco River; 51 per cent Government-owned.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima NETUMAR: Manaus, AM; Rio de Janeiro office: Avda. Pres. Vargas 482, 22nd floor; f. 1959; 17 vessels, 139,000 tons deadweight; coastal traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to Argentina, U.S.A. and Canada.

Empresa de Reparos Navis "Costeira" S.A.: Praça Pio X, 15, 10 andar ZC-00, 20,000 Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; repairs for ships up to 25,000 tons dead weight; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. HÉLIO LAPA MARANHÃO.

Figueiredo Navegação S.A., L.: Rua General Câmara 170, Santos; cargo services along the east coast of South America; 5 vessels of 14,956 total gross tonnage; Chair. JOÃO BAPTISTA L. FIGUEIREDO.

Lloyd Brasileiro: Rua do Rosario 1, Rio de Janeiro; partly Government-owned; possesses 39 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 355,009; has 14 liners under construction, of a total tonnage of 168,000; operates 24 chartered vessels; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul; operates between Brazil, North America, Northern Europe, Scandinavia, Mediterranean, West Africa, Near East and Far East and around South American coast; Pres. JONAS CORREA DA COSTA SOBRINHO.

Navegação Mercantil S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 103-3° & 4° andares, Rio de Janeiro; Brazilian coastal services, Buenos Aires, U.S. Gulf, Mexico, Caribbean; world-wide bulk carrier service; 10 ships totalling 50,940 tons gross; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): 36 Praça Vinte e Dois de Abril, Rio de Janeiro; transports bulk petroleum products; tanker fleet of 635,581 tons deadweight; Man. Capt. PAULO BRUNO BRITO DE ARAUJO FILHO.

CIVIL AVIATION

A co-ordinating commission under the leadership of Lt.-Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO has been set up by five Brazilian aviation authorities to plan a new international airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling new supersonic aircraft.

Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, serves the internal lines. It is serviced by VARIG, Cruzeiro do Sul, VASP and Paraense.

DOMESTIC LINES

BELEM

Paraense Transportes Aéreos, S.A.: Rua 13 de Maio 228; domestic services; fleet includes Fairchild-Hiller FH-227s.

Rio de Janeiro

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 128, C.P. 190, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; network routes: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay; fleet: 3 Boeing 727, 7 Caravelle VI-R, 8 YS-11A, 10 DC-3; cap. 50,900; Pres. Eng. LEOPOLDINO C. AMORIM FILHO; Vice-Pres. Eng. MURILLO S. PACHECO.

S.A. Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense (VARIG): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; international services via São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Manaus and Belém to New York, Asunción, Mexico, Honolulu, Tokyo, Caracas, Miami, Lima, Bogotá, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zürich, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome and Milan; domestic services to major cities of the country; took over the services of Real-Aerovias Brasil and Nacional Transportes Aéreos S.A. 1962 and Panair do Brasil S.A. 1965; fleet: 5 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 707-341C, 2 Boeing 707-441, 2 Convair 990A, 1 DC-8 (leased), 8 Electra II, 10 H.S. 748, 4 L-1049H, 11 Convair 240, 29 DC-3, 22 C-46; on order: Boeing 727s; Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo

Transbrasil S.A. Linhas Aéreas: Aeroporto de Congonhas; f. 1955; scheduled domestic flights; Pres. OMAR FONTANA.

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): Edifício VASP, Aeroporto de Congonhas; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; cargo services to Argentina; fleet: 2 BAC 1-11, 4 YS-11-A (Sumurai), 4 DC-6C (cargo), 4 Viscount 827, 8 DC-3, 5 Boeing 737-200; 1 Advanced Boeing 737-200; On order 3 Advanced Boeing 737-200; Pres. Dr. LUIZ RODOVIL ROSSI; Vice-Pres. C. W. ARINELLI ESPÓLA; Exec. Dirs. MÁRIO JORGE JORGE GERMANOS, CEL. NATALINO DA S. BRITO FILHO.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British Caledonian, Iberia, KLM, LAP, LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, TAP.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Conselho Nacional de Turismo (CNTUR) (*National Tourism Office*): Praça Mauá 7, 12 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; Exec. Sec. FEDERICO MARAGLIANO CARDOSO.

Divisão de Exposições e Feiras: Departamento Nacional do Registro do Comércio, Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Praça Mauá 7, 14 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; organizes fairs and exhibitions; Directress WANDA AVELLAR GUIMRAES; publ. *Calendário de Exposições e Feiras*.

Empresa Brasileira de Turismo—Embratur: Av. Pres. Vargas, 435-13 e 14 andares, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; studies tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period are estimated at 744m. cruzeiros; Pres. PAULO MANOEL PROTÁSIO.

Associação Brasileira de Agências de Viagens: Pres. NÉSTOR CUÑAT, Rua Alvaro Alvim 48-9º andar, Sala 915, Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The cultural heritage of Brazil is rooted in three distinct groups which have fused to make the present population: the European, mainly Portuguese, the African Negro, slaves brought in by the European, and the indigenous Indians. All these elements can be seen in present day cultural manifestations, such as Carnaval, where Indian and African influences show clearly in a Christian-based festival. Local legends play an important part in the cultural life, and each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the Brazilian Theatre Congress in July, also Folklore Day; there is an inter-

national Music Festival in August/September, also the Brazilian Authors' Festival, Brazilian Popular Music Festival and a biannual Piano Competition. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation, being second only to Venice in importance.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, D.F.; Minister TARSO DUTRA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Comissão Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Commission*).

Conselho Federal de Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Conselho Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Council*).

Instituto Nacional do Cinema (*National Cinema Institute*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in Brazil, subsidising national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado da Guanabara; it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano, 90-Botafoga ZC-80, 20,000 Rio de Janeiro; f. 1956; Pres. HERVÁSIO GUIMARÃES DE CARVALHO; Dir. Training and Scientific Exchange Prof. WILSON BANDEIRA DE MELLO.

Brazil's first nuclear power station is being built at Angra dos Reis, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Its initial capacity will be 500 MW. and it is scheduled to come into operation in 1976. Present plans envisage that Brazil will have an installed capacity of 6,000 MW. by 1985.

The 1971 budget of the Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear amounted to Cr. 116,373,000 (U.S. \$21,540,000).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

IPR-RI Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais: capacity 250 kW.

IEA-RI São Paulo: capacity 10 MW.

IEN-RI Rio de Janeiro.

URANIE Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

RESUCO Recife, Pernambuco.

RESUCO São José dos Campos, São Paulo.

COBRA Rio de Janeiro (planned).

Co-operation: Brazil has close co-operation agreements with the nuclear energy authorities of the following countries: Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, U.S.A.

Universidade do Brasil: Av. Pasteur 250, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; atomic research in medicine, chemistry, engineering and biophysics.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 8191, São Paulo; atomic research in medicine, physics, agriculture and engineering.

Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. João Pessoa, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; atomic research in medicine.

Universidade da Bahia: rua Professor Augusto Viana, S/N, São Salvador, Bahia; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade do Recife: rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; atomic research in engineering.

Universidade do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marechal Deodoro, S/N Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics, radio-biology.

Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marques de S. Vicente 263, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics; Dir. Dr. ALCEV G. PINHO FILHO.

Escola Naval: Ilha de Villegagnon, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; reactor control courses; Dir. Rear Adm. JOSÉ RODRIGUES DE MATTOS.

Instituto de Energia Atômica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo; divisions of nuclear physics, reactor physics, reactor operations and maintenance, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. ROMULO R. PIERONI.

Instituto de Pesquisas Radioativas: Cidade Universitária, Caixa Postal 1941, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. MILTON CAMPOS; Vice-Dir. CARLOS MARCIO MASCARENHAS DALE; publs. technical and scientific reports, bulletin.

Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica: São José dos Campos, São Paulo; f. 1950; Prof. FRANCISCO ANTONIO LACAZ NETTO; Publ. *ITA Engenharia*.

Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas: Caixa Postal 7141, Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", São Paulo; Dir. Eng. ALBERTO PEREIRA DE CASTRO.

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas: Avda. Wenceslau Braz 71, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. HERVÁSIO G. DE CARVALHO; staff of 57 full-time technicians.

Instituto de Biofísica da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Avda. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro, GB, ZC-82; f. 1945; medical and biological research using biophysical techniques; Dir. Prof. CARLOS CHAGAS.

Instituto de Pesquisas da Marinha: Ministerio da Marinha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. A. C. AZEVEDO OSORIO.

Instituto de Física: Universidade Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1959; Dir. Prof. WERNER ARTHUR MUNDT; Vice-Dir. Prof. GERHARD JACOB; publs. research papers in Nuclear Physics, Solid State Physics, Quantum Electrodynamics, Elementary Particle Physics.

Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas Científicas (NEPEC): Rua Almirante Alexandrino 1885, Santa Teresa ZC 45-G.B; f. 1956; research in physics and mathematics; teaching and learning systems in physical sciences; Pres. Prof. ARMANDO DIAS TAVARES; Vice-Pres. Prof. CONSTANTINO MENEZES DE BARROS; Gen. Sec. ADEL DA SILVEIRA; Exec. Dir. Prof. HENRIQUE ALFREDO GALVÃO DE MORAES.

Centro de Medicina Nuclear: Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 22022, São Paulo; 1949; biological and medical uses of radioisotopes; Dir. Dr. TEDE ESTON DE ESTON.

Instituto do Cancer: Praça Vermelha 23, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. ANTONIO PINTO VIEIRA.

Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada: Rua Luiz de Camões 68, Rio de Janeiro, G.B., ZC 58; f. 1952; Dir. LINDOLFO DE CARVALHO DIAS; publ. *Monografia*.

Instituto Militar de Engenharia: Praça General Tibúrcio, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Gen. PAULO L. DE REZENDE.

Electrobras: Rio de Janeiro; building an atomic power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw. due for completion by 1975.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Av. Orlando Araújo 1914, Maceió, Alagoas; 308 teachers, 2,390 students.

Universidade do Amazonas: Manaus, Amazonas; 350 teachers, 3,000 students.

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana, S/N-Canela, Salvador, Bahia; 1,155 teachers, 5,538 students.

Universidade Católica da Bahia: Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade de Brasília: Agencia Postal 15, Brasília, D.F.; 594 teachers, 3,431 students.

Universidade de Campinas: C.P. 1170, Campinas, São Paulo.

Universidade de Caxias do Sul: Rua Os 18 do Forte, 1771, Caxias do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Campinas: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, Campinas, São Paulo; 506 teachers, 10,300 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (formerly Universidade do Brasil): Av. Pasteur, 250, Rio de Janeiro; 2,718 teachers, 20,107 students.

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda. da Universidade 2853, Fortaleza, Ceará; 568 teachers, 8,493 students.

Universidade do Espírito Santo: Rua Coutinho Mascarenhas 22, Vitória, Espírito Santo; 320 teachers, 2,267 students.

Universidade Federal Fluminense: Rua Miguel de Frias 9, Icaraí, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro; 988 teachers, 6,108 students.

Universidade Católica de Goiás: C.P. 86, Goiânia, Goiás; 250 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universidade Federal de Goiás: Avda. Universitaria, C.P. 131, Goiânia, Goiás; 736 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidade do Estado da Guanabara: Travessa Euricles de Mattos 17, Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro; 601 teachers, 6,760 students.

Instituto Mackenzie: Rua Maria Antônia 403, São Paulo; 206 teachers, 5,901 students.

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio, 500, São Luis, Maranhão.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Dom José Gaspar Av. 500, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 2,194 teachers, 14,892 students.

Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais: Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 478 teachers, 5,730 students.

Universidade Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais: Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 196 teachers, 1,213 students.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Avda. Governador José Malcher, 1192, Belem-Pará; 608 teachers, 3,953 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Av. Getúlio Vargas S/N, João Pessoa, Paraíba; 345 teachers, 2,723 students.

Universidade Federal do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro S/N, Caixa Postal 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 905 teachers, 7,261 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Rua do Rosário 65, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; 495 teachers, 2,427 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Avda. Brasil 743, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Felix da Cunha 412, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 350 teachers, 2,951 students.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Recife; 202 teachers, 1,944 students.

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco: Avda. Moraes Rego S/N, Cidade Universitária, Recife; 1,495 teachers, 11,930 students.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco: Rua D. Manuel de Medeiros, C.P. 2071, Dois Irmãos, Recife; 140 teachers, 932 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Avda. Barão do Amazonas 124, Petrópolis; 244 teachers, 2,076 students.

Universidade do Recife: Rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; 524 teachers, 3,175 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 646 teachers, 4,800 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Hermes da Fonseca 780, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 230 teachers, 3,606 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Paulo Gama S/N, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1,258 teachers, 7,265 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Ipiranga 6681, C.P. 1429, Porto Alegre; 915 teachers, 10,135 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Cidade Universitaria Ilha do Fundão, Rio de Janeiro G.B.; 2,850 teachers, 21,815 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro: km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro; 280 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidade Católica do Salvador: Rua Monsenhor Flaviano 2, Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina: Rua Bocaiuva 60, Florianópolis-Santa Catarina; 660 teachers, 5,648 students.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria: Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria (RGS); 505 teachers, 3,425 students.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", Caixa Postal 8191, São Paulo; 3,264 teachers, 28,081 students.

Universidade Federal de São Paulo: Rua Botucatu 720, São Paulo.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo: Rua Monte Alegre 984, São Paulo; 852 teachers, 9,046 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio Grande do Sul: C.P. "E", Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 103 teachers, 397 students.

Universidade Federal de Sergipe: Aracaju, Sergipe.

Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos: Praça Tiradentes 35, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul; 210 teachers, 4,195 students.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES

BERMUDA

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS

DEPENDENCIES

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

HONG KONG

MONTSERRAT

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

ST. HELENA

ASCENSION

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

SEYCHELLES

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTION

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. The climate is mild thanks to the warming effects of the Gulf Stream. The capital is Hamilton.

Bermuda has been a British colony since the seventeenth century, and is now self-governing.

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 425 men.

The chief source of revenue is customs duties, but the tourist business is the most important feature of the economy. Its expansion and its demand for building land reduces the amount of arable acreage available and endangers growth in agriculture. There is no income tax or estate duty, and considerable U.K. capital is invested in Bermudian enterprises. On the night of March 10th, 1973, the Governor, Sir Richard Sharples was found murdered. His assassins have not been captured.

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

A wide range of welfare work is undertaken by the Department of Health and the Department of Social Services, as well as by a number of voluntary organizations. There are compulsory pension and health insurance schemes (contributory) for Government employees. There is free compulsory education between the ages of five and

sixteen, and a number of scholarships are awarded for higher education and teacher training. The Bermuda College was founded in 1972 and is affiliated to the British Open University.

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Visas are not required by visitors from non-Communist countries.

Public Holidays

1973: June 2 (Queen's Official Birthday), August 2, 3 (Cup Match), November 12 (Remembrance Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), May 24 (Empire Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = B\$2.50;

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

STATISTICS

Area: 20.65 square miles. **Population** (1970 est.): 53,000; Hamilton (capital) 3,000.

Employment (1970 census): Production and related workers 6,900; Service workers 6,500; Clerical and related workers 4,700; Professional and technical 3,600; Sales workers 2,500; Labourers 1,100; Administrative and managerial 1,000; Farmers and agricultural workers 600.

The total number of non-Bermudians authorized to accept employment in 1971 was 2,868 (1,808 were British, 218 American, 158 Portuguese and 684 others, mostly Europeans).

Agriculture (1971): Principal crops ('000 lb.): Irish Potatoes 2,025, Carrots 400, Bananas 1,245, Tomatoes 216, Sweet Potatoes 150, Other Vegetables 983, Citrus Fruit 96,000 dozen.

Livestock (1971): Pigs 653, Cattle 785, Horses 529, Goats 188.

Fishing (1971): Annual fish landings 1,500,000 lb.; Spiny lobsters 440,000 lb.

Finance: 100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = B\$2.50; U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00. *Note:* U.S. and Canadian currencies are also accepted.

Budget (1970/71): Revenue B\$28,383,885; Expenditure B\$37,441,213.

External Trade (1971): *Imports* \$108,478,219; *Domestic Exports* \$743,215 (principally consist of concentrated essences, essential oils, beauty preparations, etc.); *Re-exports* \$81,061,523.

Transport (1971): *Roads:* Motor and Auxiliary Cycles 24,066, Cars 10,842, Trucks 1,888, Public Service Vehicles 672; miscellaneous 891; *Shipping:* 6,624,300 gross tons handled and 893 vessels entered and cleared; *Civil Aviation:* scheduled aircraft arrivals 4,635, passengers 920,304, air cargo 10,810 kg., air mail 669,944 kg.

Tourism (1971): Number of visitors 412,947, of which 319,310 were arrivals by air, 93,637 cruise passengers. The estimated value of the tourist industry to Bermuda in 1970 was BD \$72,800,000. This is an increase of 12 per cent on 1969.

Education (1971): There are six aided schools and 35 maintained schools; also 2 denominational and two non-denominational private schools. Total enrolment through secondary school in 1971 was 13,242, of which 6,587 were boys and 6,655 girls. Higher education is available at the Bermuda College, consisting of the Departments of Hotel Technology, Academic Studies and Commerce and Technology. Extra-mural courses are available through Queen's University, Canada, and Maryland University, U.S.A.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative government was introduced in the Colony in 1620. Under a Constitution introduced on June 8th, 1968, there are provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the powers and duties of the Governor; the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature; the Executive Council; the Judiciary; the Public Service and Finance.

Her Majesty the Queen appoints the Governor, who retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the Police. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The Legislature consists of Her Majesty, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Five members of the Legislative Council are appointed at the Governor's discretion, four on the advice of the Government leader and two on the advice of the Opposition leader. The Council elects a President and Vice-President. The House of Assembly, consisting of forty members elected under universal adult franchise from twenty constituencies, elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, and sits for a five-year term.

The Executive Council consists of the Government leader and at least six other members of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House of Assembly as Government leader, who in turn nominates the other members of the Council. They are assigned responsibilities for government departments and other business and, in some cases, are assisted by Parliamentary Secretaries. Meetings of the Executive Council are normally presided over by the Governor. The Secretary to the Executive Council is Head of the Civil Service.

Voters must be British subjects of 21 years or over, and if not possessing Bermudan status, must have been normally resident in the Colony for three years immediately prior to registration. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and in addition must possess Bermudan status.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: IAN KINNEAR (Acting).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Government Leader: The Hon. Sir EDWARD RICHARDS, C.B.E.

Deputy Leader and Member for Finance: The Hon. JOHN H. SHARPE, C.B.E.

Member for Education: The Hon. Mrs. GLORIA McPHER.

Member for Works and Agriculture: The Hon. J. M. S. PATTON, G.C.

Member for Marine and Air Services: The Hon. F. J. BARRITT.

Member for Organization: The Hon. JOHN R. FLOWMAN, C.B.E.

Member for Labour and Immigration: The Hon. C. V. WOOLRIDGE.

Member for Tourism: The Hon. DE F. W. TRIMMINGHAM.

Member for Health and Welfare: The Hon. Q. L. EDNESS.

Member for Planning: The Hon. E. W. P. VISEY.

Member for Transport: The Hon. R. O. MARSHALL.

Member without Portfolio: The Hon. L. I. SWAN.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Hon. G. O. RATTERAY, C.B.E.

Nominated Members: 11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. D. SPURLING, C.B.E., J.P.

Members: 40 (U.B.P. 30, P.L.P. 10).

Government Information Office: GAVIN SHORTO (Director of Public Relations).

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 1972

PARTY	SEATS
United Bermuda Party .	30
Progressive Labour Party .	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (U.B.P.): Central Office, Room 404, Bermudiana Arcade, Queen St., Hamilton; f. 1964; majority party; policy of bi-racial partnership supporting system of free enterprise; won 30 seats in 1968 and 1972 elections; Government Leader Sir EDWARD RICHARDS, C.B.E., M.P.; Chair. Dr. McNEIL WARNER.

Progressive Labour Party (P.L.P.): P.O.B. 1367, Hamilton; f. 1963; stands for rapid progress towards independence inside or outside the Commonwealth; won 10 seats in the 1968 and 1972 elections; Leader L. EUGENE COX, M.P.; Chair. WALTER N. H. ROBINSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: The Hon. J. C. SUMMERFIELD, C.B.E., Q.C.

Puisne Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. E. SEATON.

Senior Magistrate: R. H. LOWNIE, J.P.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: J. L. BARRINGTON-JONES, J.P.

There are in Bermuda the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and three Magistrates Courts. The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates Courts. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

The Race Relations Act, 1970, was passed, calling for a Race Relations Council to be appointed by the Governor. Besides advising the Government on race relations, the Council is empowered to investigate complaints of discrimination and, where the settlement of a complaint is sought, to set up a conciliation committee. Where no settlement can be achieved court proceedings under the Race Relations Act, 1969, can be brought by the Council.

Chairman: Rev. GEORGE BUCHANAN, O.B.E.

RELIGION

Most faiths are represented in Bermuda, the major ones being Anglican, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist Presbyterian, Seven Day Adventist, Baptist, Pentacostal.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. ERIC JOSEPH TRAPP, D.D., Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 769, Hamilton.

There are about 25,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hamilton in Bermuda: Rt. Rev. BERNARD JAMES MURPHY, P.O.B. 1191, Hamilton.

THE PRESS

The Royal Gazette: P.O.B. 1025, Hamilton; f. 1784; morning; circ. 12,000; Editor W. S. ZUILL; Gen. Man. R. OATWAY; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Mid-Ocean News, The: The Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1911; Saturday mornings; circ. 10,500; Editor GORDON ROBINSON; London Reprs. Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Recorder, The: Court St., Hamilton; f. 1938; Independent; Saturday mornings; Editor ALFRED AUGUSTUS.

Bermuda Sun, The: P.O.B. 902, Hamilton; f. 1964; Saturday mornings with *T.V. Guide*; Editor ROBERT TAYLOR; circ. 6,500.

Bermudian, The: Bermudiana Arcade, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 6,500; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

PUBLISHER

Bermuda Press Ltd.: Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1828, inc. 1921; Man. CHRISTOPHER WHITTLE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

ZBM: operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; f. 1961; operates on two wavelengths including one FM stereo station; Gen. Man. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of radio receivers (1972 est.): 38,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB-TV: owned by Capital Broadcasting Company Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton, affiliated with American Broadcasting Company and Thomson Television International; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965; Man. Dir. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of television sets (1972 est.): 17,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890; cap. \$3,600,000; dep. \$312m.; Chief Gen. Man. WILLIAM T. WILSON; brs. at Hamilton, St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; f. 1858; cap. \$2.4m.; dep. \$229.1m.; Chief Exec. D. L. BAILEY; brs. at St. George's and Somerset.

Bermuda Provident Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1748, Hamilton; associated with Barclays Bank International Ltd.; opened Nov. 1969; cap. \$720,000; Man. Dir. P. J. MALLETT; subsidiary trust company (formed in association with Barclays Bank International Ltd., Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd., Hambros Bank Ltd., and The Royal Trust Company, Montreal) **International Trust Company of Bermuda Ltd.**, P.O.B. 1255, Hamilton; Gen. Man. W. D. W. SLOAN.

Bermuda National Bank Ltd.: affiliated with the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; opened 1969; Head Office Church St., Hamilton; cap. \$1,800,000, p.u. \$1,560,000, res. \$1,092,000; Man. Dir. ALEXANDER MCPHEDRAN; brs. in St. George's and Southampton Princess Hotel; wholly owned subsidiary trust company, **Bermuda National Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.**; Man. R. C. McLEOD.

In 1960 a State health insurance scheme for government employees was inaugurated. In 1965 the Government Employees' (Health Insurance) Act provided for medical and hospital benefits for all government employees and teachers. The 1967 Contributory Pensions Act enlarged the number of those eligible for pensions, and the 1970 Hospital Insurance Act made hospital insurance available for all. It also provided for free hospital care for children and subsidised rates for the elderly. General insurance is carried on by local companies and British and Canadian companies are represented as well.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; 485 mems.; Pres. A. E. WILKIE; Exec. Dir. Mrs. AUDREY BRACKSTONE.

Bermuda Hotel Association: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; 59 mems.; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; Pres. PETER ROSOREA; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. LYNDON D. CLAY.

Bermuda Tourist Board: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; Chair. and Minister for Tourism Hon. DE FOREST WHEELER TRIMMINGHAM, M.P.; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bermuda Employers' Council: 303 International Centre, Hamilton; f. 1960; 157 mems.; Pres. R. V. BARRITT; Exec. Dir. KEITH R. JENSEN.

Construction Association of Bermuda: P.O.B. 238, Hamilton; f. 1968; 18 mems.; Pres. T. D. HUNT; Hon. Sec. N. LISHMAN.

Hotel Employers of Bermuda: c/o Bermuda Hotel Association, Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; f. 1968; 28 mems.; Pres. HARRY SHARPE; Sec. H. LYNDON D. CLAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 726, Hamilton; f. 1963; 247 mems.; Pres. WINTON WILLIAMS.

Bermuda Cable and Wireless Staff Association: P.O.B. 151, Hamilton; reg. 1970; 75 mems.; Pres. NEVILLE TYRRELL; Sec. MAXWELL ADAMS.

Bermuda Federation of Musicians and Variety Artists: P.O.B. 6, Hamilton; 318 mems.; Sec.-Gen. H. MAXWELL SMITH.

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald St., Hamilton; f. 1946; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. R. JOHNSTON; Sec.-Gen. B. B. BALL.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

Bermuda Public Service Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton; re-formed 1961; 912 mems.; Pres. Mrs. VERBENA DANIELS; Sec. EDWIN MORTIMER.

Union of Government Industrial Employees: P.W.D. Quarry, Hamilton Parish; f. 1967; 120 mems.; Pres. C. C. SNAITH; Sec. CHARLES EDMOND.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are about 132 miles of well-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton with a secondary port at St. George's. Both are used by freight and cruise ships. An administrative Board, the Ports Authority, co-ordinates the capital development of all ports in Bermuda and regulates the berthing, anchoring and mooring of all ships and boats within the ports.

There is a Freeport which is administered by the Public Works Department of the Bermuda Government, but the management of the Freeport commercial docks is conducted on its behalf by the Marine and Ports Services Department. The docks in Hamilton and St. George's are operated by the municipal authorities.

Island Shipping Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN; cargo shipping.

Red Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, K.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN; investment holdings.

Salient Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Vallis Building, Hamilton; 6 vessels; Dirs. J. A. MARWICK, C. T. COLLIS, Sir H. J. TUCKER, K.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: Shell House, Ferry Reach, St. George's; 34 tankers.

Trader Line Ltd.: c/o Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; 1 ship; Dir. GRAY ROBINSON.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda: All America, Atlantic Lines, Bermuda Express Service, Cunard, Flagships Inc., Independent Gulf, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Department of Civil Aviation: responsible to the Member of Executive Council for Marine and Air Services for carrying out civil aviation policy. The Director of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Governor on matters concerning the Colonial Air Navigation Order.

The only airfield is at the U.S.A.F. base which was completed in 1943 for military purposes. In 1948 this base, known as Kindley Field, was opened to civil aircraft. In 1970 the operation of the base was taken over by the United States Navy, and is now known as the U.S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda. All civil aircraft, after landing, are handled within an area known as the Bermuda Air Terminal, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Civil Aviation.

The following airlines operate services to Bermuda; Air Canada, BOAC, Delta Eastern Airlines, Northeast, Pan American and Qantas.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is government sponsored; in 1970 388,914 tourists and in 1971 412,947 tourists, including 93,637 cruise ship passengers visited Bermuda; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Dir. D. COLIN SELLEY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory, which became a Colony in March 1962, consists of all land and islands south of latitude 60° S., and between 20°–80° W. longitude, and includes the British sector of Antarctica, the Graham Land peninsula, the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands.

Area (square miles): South Shetland Islands 130, South Orkney Islands 240; Graham Land peninsula and mainland of Antarctica are only partly surveyed.

Population: There is no permanent population.

High Commissioner: E. G. LEWIS, O.B.E. (Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Director of the British Antarctic Survey: Sir VIVIAN FUCHS (London).

London Office: The British Antarctic Survey, 30 Gillingham St., London, S.W.1.

MAJOR BASES

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Deception Island . . .	62° 59' S	60° 34' W
Stonington Island . . .	68° 11' S	67° 00' W
Argentine Islands . . .	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 36' W
Adelaide Island	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 38' W

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

INTRODUCTION

British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America with Mexico to the north-west and Guatemala to the south-west. The climate is sub-tropical, tempered by trade winds. Belize City ceased to be the capital in August 1970 when the Government moved to the newly constructed city of Belmopan, about fifty miles inland.

A new constitution giving British Honduras full internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet of Ministers, while the Legislature consists of an eight-man appointed Senate and a house of 18 elected representatives. The Governor retains special powers concerning Defence, External Affairs and Internal Security. Guatemalan claims to sovereignty of British Honduras date back to the mid-eighteenth century and were written into Guatemala's constitution in 1945. British Honduras has unsuccessfully tried to obtain a defence guarantee to ensure protection against foreign interference, which it wants before independence from Britain. From June 1st 1973 it is to be called Belize.

The economy was traditionally based on timber exports but the cultivation of sugar and citrus fruit is now more important. Livestock and fishing are seen as priority areas for development.

There are 850 miles of good roads, and 18 airstrips as

well as the Belize international airport at Stanley Field. Belize City is the main port; there is a second port at Stann Creek to the south of Belize.

Primary education is principally carried on through subsidized denominational schools under government control. There are also 20 secondary schools, 3 technical colleges, 4 vocational schools and a teacher-training college.

Public Holidays

1973: September 10 (National Day), November 14 (Prince Charles's Birthday), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 9 (Baron Bliss Day), April 12-15 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used, but petrol and paraffin are sold by the American gallon (231 cu. in.).

Currency

100 cents = 1 British Honduras dollar (B.H. \$).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = B.H. \$4.00;

U.S. \$1 = B.H. \$1.60.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 8,866; Population (April 1970 census) 120,000; Belize City 43,000, Belmopan c. 3,000.

Employment (1967): Agriculture and Forestry 4,225, Transport 589, Manufacturing 2,743, Commerce 1,502.

Forestry (1969 exports): Mahogany Lumber \$1,151,000, Cedar Lumber \$226,000, Pine Lumber 182,917 board ft. \$49,433 (1967).

Agriculture (1969 exports): Grapefruit and Juice \$2,895,000, Oranges and Juice \$2,712,000, Sugar 52,138 tons. About 1,605,760 acres are available for cultivation, of which 72,173 are under orchards and pasture, 10,000 under maize, 11,549 under rice, 4,383 under sugar, 5,000 under beans, 1,200 under cucumbers and 170 under tomatoes.

Livestock: Cattle 42,165, Pigs 20,000, Horses, Mules and Donkeys 4,987.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 British Honduras dollar (B.H. \$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = B.H. \$4.00; U.S. \$1 = B.H. \$1.60.

B.H. \$100 = £25.00 = U.S. \$62.50.

BUDGET (B.H. \$)

	1969	1970
Recurrent Revenue	13,785,568	15,460,427
National Revenue*	13,635,838	15,427,653
Aid and C.D. & W.	49,730	32,772
Recurrent Expenditure	13,250,840	15,169,658
Expenditure	13,101,110	15,136,886
Aid and C.D. & W. and Surplus	684,458	32,772
Capital Budget:		
National Revenue, C.D. & W. Schemes	12,870,835	10,058,092
Hurricane Rehabilitation	595,000	1,264,700
Loan Receipt		
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL	27,925,754	27,600,843

* Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

Expenditure (1973 est.): B.H. \$33.2 million.

Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70: Investment B.H. \$48.5 million, of which \$30 million from foreign grants.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BRITISH HONDURAS

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1970)*

Imports: B.H.\$56.7m., mainly Food, Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Exports (incl. Re-exports): B.H.\$30.9m., mainly Sugar and Raw Materials.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Number of Schools	182	20	3	1
Number of Pupils	30,591	3,597	267	130

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 167 students, of which 36 are at University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution providing for internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. It provides for a Governor, a Cabinet of Ministers and a bi-cameral Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are complete only in respect of defence, external affairs and internal security, and for the first two of these there are consultative bodies designed to familiarize Ministers with matters for which they will ultimately have responsibility. There are also advisory

commissions for the public service and the subordinate judiciary.

The Legislature consists of (1) A Senate of eight members, five appointed on the advice of the Premier, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and one after consultation with such persons as the Governor considers appropriate; (2) A House of Representatives consisting of eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year period.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: RICHARD NEIL POSNETT, O.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1973)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: GEORGE C. PRICE.

Minister of Trade and Industry: ALEXANDER A. HUNTER.

Minister of Home Affairs and Health: CARL L. B. ROGERS.

Attorney-General: V. H. COURTENAY.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Co-operatives, with Responsibility for Works: SANTIAGO PERDOMO.

Minister of Education, Housing and Labour: LOUIS S. SYLVESTRE.

Minister of Power and Communications: FREDERICK HUNTER.

Minister of Local Government, Community and Social Development: A. E. ARTHURS.

Minister without Portfolio: JOSEPH GRAY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SENATE

Eight members appointed by the Governor; 5 on the advice of the Premier; 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; 1 after consulting such persons as the Governor considers appropriate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage.

(Election, December 5th, 1969)

People's United Party won 17 of the 18 seats.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BRITISH HONDURAS

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (P.U.P.): Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; holds 17 seats (1970); Leader **GEORGE PRICE**.

National Independence Party: Belize; f. 1958 on a merger of the National Party and the Honduran Independent Party, based on the combined membership of both parties; holds 1 seat (1970); Leader **P. W. GOLDSON**.

People's Democratic Movement: Belize; f. 1969; breakaway group from the N.I.P.; Leader **D. LINDO**.

United Black Association for Development (U.B.A.D.): f. 1970; Leader **EVAN HYDE**.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Summary Jurisdiction Courts and District Courts (civil jurisdiction), presided over by magistrates, are established in each of the six judicial districts. Summary Jurisdiction Courts have a wide jurisdiction in indictable and other offences; but in District Courts, which exercise jurisdiction only in civil causes, this jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding B.H. \$500. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court, which has jurisdiction corresponding to the English High Court of Justice; from the Supreme Court further appeals lie to a Court of Appeal, established in 1968, thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

Chief Justice: (vacant).

Puisne Judge: **A. L. STAINE**.

Magistrates: **S. N. NWEKE**, **G. B. SINGH**, **L. WRIGHT**, **G. N. BROWN**.

RELIGION

About 65,000 of the population are Roman Catholic, and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also a number of Hindus, Muslims and Ba'hais, and a community of 3,500 Mennonites.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Honduras: Rt. Rev. **B. N. Y. VAUGHAN**.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. **ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.D.**, Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

METHODIST CHURCH

District Chairman and General Superintendent, Caribbean and the Americas: Rev. **T. BATES**, Wesley Manse, 88 Albert St., Belize City.

THE PRESS

Belize Billboard: P.O.B. 361, Belize; f. 1946; independent paper; daily, Tues to Sun. inclusive; circ. 3,000; Editor **LINDBERG GOLDSON**; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Belize Times, The: P.O.B. 506, Belize; f. 1956; party political paper of People's United Party; morning daily, Tues. to Sun. inclusive; Editor **FULGENCIO JOSÉ CASTILLO**; circ. 4,000.

The Reporter: P.O.B. 707, c/o Industrial Press, 63 Cemetery Rd., Belize City; f. 1968; weekly; independent; circ. 6,000; Editor **PAUL RODRIGUEZ**.

The Beacon: twice-weekly; circ. 5,800; Editor **J. L. R. YOUNG**.

Government Gazette: Church St., Belize City; official; weekly.

Weekly Newsletter: Government Information Services, Belmopan; official; weekly; Chief Information Officer **R. I. CASTILLO**.

The New Belize: Government Information Services, Belmopan; official; quarterly; available on request.

RADIO

Radio Belize: P.O.B. 89, Belize; f. 1952; government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for 17 hours daily; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Chief Broadcasting Officer **E. G. WRIGHT**.

In 1972 there were 59,931 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Belize City Office: Albert St.; Man. **N. H. HUNTER**; sub-brs. at Barrack Rd., Belize City, Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Office in Belize, Man. **U. I. L. FARIA**; sub-brs. at San Ignacio, Orange Walk Town, Stann Creek Town and Belmopan.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Offices in Belize City and Corozal Town; Man. **H. F. M. BUCKERIDGE**.

Atlantic Bank: Albert St., Belize City; Man. **R. B. KAWAS**. There is also a Government Savings Bank.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BELIZE

British American Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Nationals Ltd. (British Honduras), Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Belize International Insurance Co.

National Economic Development Council: Belize City; advisory body to government; Financial Sec. **R. A. FONSECA, C.M.G.**

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 400 mems.; Pres. **JERRY NISBET**; Exec. Sec. **ANNA M. CASTILLO**.

British Honduras Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. **GEORGE C. PRICE**, Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development; in charge of building new capital; Man. **M. HALCROW**.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; citrus crop farmers' association; Chair. **H. T. A. BOWMAN, O.B.E.**

Development Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 279, Belize City; issued cap. B.H.\$371,430,000; Chair. **HORACE W. YOUNG**; Deputy Man. **HART TILLET**; publs. *Investment Feasibility Studies on Animal Feed Pellets, Concrete Tubes and Paints* and annual reports.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

Sugar Cane Growers' Association: farmers' association.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

British Honduras Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 21 mems.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BRITISH HONDURAS

TRADE UNIONS

British Honduras General Workers' Development Union: 24 Craig St., Belize; amalgamation of the former General Workers' Development Union and British Honduras Development Union; affiliated to ICFTU; 1,366 mems.; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ADOLFO ROSALES.

There are three branch unions affiliated to the central body.

British Honduras Public Officers' Union: 6 Regent St., Belize; f. 1922; established public workers; 800 mems.; Pres. CURL O. THOMPSON; Sec. ISMAEL G. FORD.

Christian Workers' Union: Regent St., Belize; f. 1962; general; 11,891 mems.; Pres. M. ROSADO.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 41 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 10 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 26 junior and 3 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled \$3,000,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 850 miles of all-weather main and feeder roads, and 180 miles of government-maintained cart roads

and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Fruit, Buccaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean and "K" lines call at Belize City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Chief Civil Aviation Officer: P.O.B. 367, Belize; L. C. BALDERAMOS, A.R.A.E.S.

Maya Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, Belize City; f. 1961; operates the internal services of the territory; Chair. Hon. W. H. COURTENAY; Dir. GORDON A. ROE.

The following airlines serve Belize: S.A.H.S.A. (Honduras), T.A.C.A. (El Salvador), T.A.N. (Honduras).

Chemicals Ltd.: Air Taxi Service, 15 Princess Margaret Drive, Belize City; f. 1962; runs internal and external charter service; Man. Dir. KURT J. BINDER; Dir. GUSTI H. BINDER.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Belize Tourist Board: 12 Regent St., Belize City; Chair. A. McNAB; Sec. L. CUELLAR.

Festival of Arts Committee: c/o Bliss Institute, Belize City; Chair. Lt.-Col. D. N. A. FAIRWEATHER.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The British Virgin Islands consist of more than 40 islands, of which some 16 are inhabited, lying at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, 60 miles to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the United States Virgin Islands. The capital, Road Town, stands on the island of Tortola.

The bulk of the islands' export trade is in livestock and to a lesser extent fish, fruit and vegetables; agriculture is geared to grass cultivation for the production of livestock. After a late start, the tourist trade is fast becoming a major industry.

Two large-scale development projects are now in progress: a land reclamation scheme involving 70 acres at Wickhams Cay, Road Town, and the complete transformation of the island of Anegada, where the Anegada Development Corporation has already completed a 3,500 ft. airstrip and a deep-water harbour pier and is constructing 30 miles of roads.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 59 square miles. Population (1970) 10,500; Road Town (capital) 2,180.

Finance: United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=U.S. \$2.50; U.S. \$1=40 pence.

Budget (1972 estimates): Revenue \$3,580,000; Expenditure \$4,497,000.

External Trade (1970): Imports U.S. \$10,223,720. Exports U.S. \$42,608, mainly livestock, vegetables, fish, fruit, rum and charcoal.

Tourism: Total number of visitors (1967) 17,544; (1968) 22,793; (1969) 22,010; (1970) 33,167; (1971) 38,000.

Education: 21 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 2,961 pupils in all. Higher education is available at the University of the West Indies at its three campuses in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, but many people go to universities in Canada and the United States.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967. Under its terms, the Governor is responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and finance, and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Governor as Chairman, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Governor) and two other ministers, appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister; and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice, and seven elected members to be returned from seven one-member electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: DEREK GEORGE CUDMORE, C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Chief Minister: Hon. WILLARD WHEATLEY, M.B.E.

Financial Secretary: Hon. C. B. ROMNEY.

Attorney-General: Hon. PAULA F. BEAUBRUN.

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health: Hon. CONRAD MADURO.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. OLIVER CILLS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Hon. H. R. PENN, M.B.E.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. I. DAWSON.

Members: The three ministers; Hon. AUSTIN HENLEY, Hon. H. L. STOUTT (Leader of the Opposition), Hon. Q. W. OSBORNE; Hon. REEIAL GEORGE, Hon. I. DAWSON (nominated), the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary.

Clerk: Mrs. M. BORDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the West Indies Associated States, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Chief Justice and President, The Court of Appeal: The Hon. P. C. LEWIS (Acting).

Justices of Appeal: Hon. E. L. ST. BERNARD; Hon. ALLAN LOUISY (Acting).

Puisne Judge: Hon. E. F. GLASGOW.

THE PRESS

Island Sun, The: P.O.B. 21, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING.

RADIO

Station Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial; 10,000 watts; a television station will soon be operating; Mans. LEOPOLD MILLS, R. RICARDO.

In 1972 there were 5,200 radio receivers.

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: Road Town; f. 1967; Man. DONALD W. PRESCOTT.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O.B. 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. M. DAVIES.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. B. LAZELL.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1968; Man. W. KLOPFER.

Two trust companies, the Provident Trust Company (Tortola) and the trust subsidiary of the Bank of Nova Scotia are in operation. Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, are also available.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air and sea communications exist to all parts of the world.

There is an automatic telephone system in Tortola and some of the out-islands with direct dialling to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

An 80-channel co-axial cable from Tortola to Bermuda provides the main link for the East Caribbean to North America and Europe.

Work was completed in 1969 on the extension of the runway of Beef Island Airport, which enables prop-jet services to call at the British Virgin Islands.

The following airlines serve the British Virgin Islands: Antilles Air Boats (U.S. Virgin Islands), Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT), St. Thomas Tax-air (Puerto Rico) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

There are over 50 miles of motorable roads and about 2,000 motor vehicles.

There are direct shipping services with the U.S.A. (Atlantic Lines) and with the U.K. and Europe (Booker Line and K.N.S.M.). A monthly freight service to the U.K. is provided by Fyffes Lines.

British Virgin Islands Department of Tourism: Road Town, Tortola; Admin. Officer A. U. ANTHONY.

British Virgin Islands Tourist Board: Exec. Sec. RICHARD BATHAM.

There are some 24 hotels on the Islands which in 1972 provided a total of about 600 tourist guest nights. Plans are underway for the construction of several new hotels. Improved sailing and fishing facilities are planned as a major tourist attraction. In 1971 the number of tourists totalled 46,110.

British Virgin Islands Hotel and Tourist Association:
P.O.B. 376, Road Town, Tortola; Pres. D. F. WALSH;
publ. *Welcome*.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

About 180 miles north-west of Jamaica. Consist of three main islands: Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 100 square miles. Population (1970) 10,652; Grand Cayman 9,309, Cayman Brac 1,334, Little Cayman 9; George Town (capital) 4,106, West Bay 2,786, Bodden Town 1,025, North Side 579, East End 813.

Finance: 100 cents=1 Cayman Islands dollar (C.I. \$). Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 25 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=C.I. \$2.00; U.S. \$1=80 C.I. cents; C.I. \$100=£50.00=U.S. \$125.00.

Budget (1972 est.): Revenue: Recurrent C.I. \$3,702,333; Capital C.I. \$2,676,226. Expenditure: Recurrent C.I. \$3,266,251; Capital C.I. \$3,435,166.

Development Plan (1971-75): Proposed capital expenditure C.I. \$3,435,166 in 1972; projects include comprehensive school, airport, deep water harbour, public water supply system, roads, etc.

External Trade (1971): Imports C.I. \$9,054,739 (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); Exports C.I. \$475,229 (turtle shell and dried meat).

Tourism: (1971) 24,354 visitors; (1972) 30,000 (est.).

Education (1971): State primary schools 9; 1,184 pupils; private primary and secondary schools 7; 977 pupils; comprehensive school 739 pupils.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

A new Constitution was introduced in July 1959 under which the islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica. The last constitutional ties with that country were severed on August 6th, 1962, and the Islands are now a separate colony of the United Kingdom. Constitutional changes took place in 1972. In the new Executive Council the majority of members are elected and the Legislative Assembly is fully elected. The Governor has reserve powers and Britain retains full control over foreign affairs. There are no political parties in the Caymans and the elections in 1972 were not contested on a party political basis.

Governor: K. R. CROOK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Grand Court of the Islands, a Quarterly Petty Court and a Petty Sessions Court. The Grand Court, which sits six times a year, has jurisdiction in civil matters, bankruptcy, equity, probate and administration, and in felonies and indictable misdemeanours. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Jamaica. The Quarterly Petty Court, presided over by the stipendiary magistrate, deals with civil matters and appeals lie to the Grand Court. The Petty Sessions Court conducts preliminary examinations in indictable offences.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court: Hon. GEOFFREY G. HORSFALL, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: Hon. G. E. WADDINGTON, Q.C.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman the *United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman* and on Cayman Brac the *Baptist Church*. The chief other Churches are the *Church of God*, *Church of God (Full Gospel)*, *Church of Christ*, *Seventh Day Adventist*, *Roman Catholic* and *Pilgrim Holiness*.

THE PRESS

The Cayman Compass: P.O.B. 173, Grand Cayman; weekly; circ. 2,700; Editor W. D. BODDEN.

The Caymanian: Grand Cayman; weekly; circ. 4,200; Editor R. A. GENTRY.

The Gospel of the Kingdom: P.O.B. 829, Grand Cayman; f. 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly; Editor WILL T. BODDEN; circ. 1,500.

The Northwestern Magazine: P.O.B. 243, Grand Cayman; circ. 5,500; monthly; Editor D. SEALES.

FINANCE

Banking facilities are provided by eight commercial banks, and in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac by the Government Savings Bank. A number of investment and private banks not doing business in the islands maintain their registered offices in Grand Cayman.

Bank of Montreal: George Town.

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 689, Grand Cayman.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 68, Grand Cayman; agencies at West Bay and Bodden Town; sub-br. at Stake Bay, Cayman Brac (P.O.B. 48); agencies at Creek and Spot Bay.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 695, Grand Cayman.

Mercantile Bank and Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 609, George Town.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 70, Grand Cayman.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 245, Grand Cayman.

Sterling Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 692, Grand Cayman.

The International Bank: Interbank House, George Town.

Arawak Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 513, Huntlaw Building, Grand Cayman; f. 1968; Chair. Sir FREDERIC BENNETT, M.P.; Man. Dir. R. H. PRINGLE.

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: Barclays Bank Bldg., George Town, Grand Cayman; Pres. NORBERG THOMPSON; Sec. P. HARRIS.

In 1973 it is estimated that there are more than 4,400 companies and 600 trusts on the islands. In 1969 there were only 11 financial institutions.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—CAYMAN ISLANDS

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 80 miles of motorable road in the Islands, of which 35 are tarmac. The Islands possess approximately 2,600 motor vehicles. In February 1972 an undersea cable with Jamaica was completed.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at George Town was enlarged to take jet aircraft in 1966.

Cayman Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 11, Grand Cayman; operates services between Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac, Miami (Florida) and Kingston (Jamaica) using DC-3 and BAC 1-11 aircraft.

Services are also provided by LACSA (Costa Rica).

TOURISM

Tourism is a rapidly expanding industry in the Cayman Islands; in 1972 there were an estimated 30,000 visitors and the total is expected to reach 87,000 by 1975.

The Cayman Islands Tourist Board: P.O.B. 67, Caribbean Bank Bldg., George Town, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; Chair. ERIC BERGSTROM, M.B.E.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and about 200 smaller ones, all governed as a single British Colony. The islands are claimed by Argentina.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 4,700 (approx.), East Falklands 2,610, West Falklands 2,090.

Population (Dec. 1971): 2,020, Port Stanley (capital) 1,100 (est.).

Livestock: Sheep 628,690, Cattle 10,726, Horses 3,446.

Finance: 100 new pence (pennies)=1 Falkland Islands pound (F.I.£). Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5 and 10 pence. Notes: 50 pence; 1 and 5 pounds. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=F.I.£1.00; U.S. \$1=40 pence; F.I.£100=£100.00 sterling=\$250.00.

Budget (1972-73 est.): Revenue £432,988, Expenditure £479,365.

Development Plan (1970-71): £159,949.

External Trade (1971): Imports £606,973, Exports £731,036 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the British Commonwealth.

Shipping (1970): Tonnage entered 45,399, total 40 ships; and cleared 45,431, total 40 ships.

Education: Education is compulsory. In 1970 there were 2 government schools in Stanley with 202 pupils. Eight travelling and other teachers with 170 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts. There is also a boarding school at Darwin, E. Falkland.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex-officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature and 2 appointed members; and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex-officio*, 4 elected and 2 nominated official members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1973)

Governor: E. G. LEWIS, O.B.E., C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary: T. H. LAYNG.

Executive Council: 6 members.

Legislative Council: The GOVERNOR, 2 *ex-officio*, 2 nominated and 4 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, with an Acting Judge, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which are in Stanley. The Colony retains the part-time services in England of a retired Colonial Judge as Legal Secretary. English law applies up to 1900 and subsequently by special application. Some farm managers are Justices of the Peace and also certain residents in Stanley.

Judge: T. H. LAYNG (acting).

Registrar: H. BENNETT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

The Court of Appeal sits in London.

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Deputy Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: Rt. Rev. C. J. TUCKER.

Senior Chaplain: Rev. P. HELYER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor JAMES IRELAND; St. Mary's Presbytery, Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: Rev. R. FORRESTER, Ross Rd., Stanley.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than two small monthly publications. The Government publishes *The Gazette*.

RADIO

There is a government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1972 was 705. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (387 subscribers in 1970) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. A modern telecommunications link with the United Kingdom was established in 1967.

Falkland Island Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting studios, Stanley; broadcasts in English; Dir. Tec. E. FUHNENDORFF; Sec. Mrs. M. J. KERR.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; dep. £1,183,257 (June 1971).

Lloyds Bank Ltd., and **Hambros Bank** have agencies in Stanley.

INSURANCE

The British Commercial Union, Royal and Sun Insurance companies maintain agencies in Port Stanley.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—FALKLAND ISLANDS

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falklands Islands Co.: Stanley; f. 1851; is the largest landowner and trading company; Acting Man, A. SLOGGIE.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Rd., Stanley; general union; 500 paid-up mems.; Gen. Sec. RICHARD V. GOSS, O.B.E., E.D.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Stanley Co-operative Society: P.O.B. 239, Stanley; f. 1952; open to all members of the public; Man. P. R. SHORT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 13 miles of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the Settlements which are passable by Land Rover or motor cycle in all but the worst weather.

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

In 1971 an agreement was reached between the British and Argentinian governments whereby Britain would provide a sea-link between Stanley and Buenos Aires. Argentina would provide an air service and postal and telegraphic communications would be restored between the Falkland Islands and Argentina. An air-strip has been built at Stanley.

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the Settlements and Stanley.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies cover the island groups of South Georgia and South Sandwich.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): South Georgia 1,450, South Sandwich 130.

Population (1971): 13 males on South Georgia.

Budget (1970-71): Revenue £15,388; Expenditure £9,988.

External Trade (1968): *Imports* £132,891; *Exports* Nil.

Shipping (South Georgia—1969): Tonnage entered and cleared 26,203; Total 6 ships.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The Letters Patent of 1948 empower the Governor of the Falkland Islands to legislate for the Dependencies.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are in four main groups stretching over a vast area of the Central Pacific Ocean.

Area: Sea 2m. nautical square miles. Land (square miles): Gilbert Islands 192, Ellice Islands 9, Christmas Island 135, other islands about 30. There are 39 islands in all.

Population (Dec. 1968): 55,185, Tarawa (capital) 12,642.

Employment (1970): Phosphate Mining (Ocean Island and the Republic of Nauru) 1,325, Government Service 2,162.

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=\$A1.765; U.S. \$1=70.59 Australian cents; \$A100=£56.67=U.S. \$141.67.

Budget (1970): Revenue \$A5,196,915; Expenditure \$A5,441,447; Development Programme (1968-70) \$A2,393,500.

External Trade (1970): Imports \$A3,916,747; Exports \$A7,459,926 (including 500,800 tons of phosphate, 5,738 tons of copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, Fiji, the United Kingdom, Japan and New Zealand.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 400 miles suitable for motor vehicles. *Shipping:* The Colony Government maintains a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business and the Wholesale Society owns one vessel. During 1972 26 overseas vessels called at the Colony.

ADMINISTRATION

Since January 1st, 1972, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been directly responsible for the administration of the Colony. The main changes brought about by the transfer of the responsibility involve the replacement of the House of Representatives and the Governing Council by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council.

The Legislative Council comprises 33 members, of whom 28 are locally elected by secret ballot and 5 are officially nominated. The Governor has certain reserve powers affecting external affairs, defence and public order. If these powers are invoked the Governor must inform the Secretary of State. The Executive Council comprises 5 elected and 5 officially nominated members.

OFFICIAL

Attorney-General: J. A. HOBBS.

Financial Secretary: D. M. FREEGARD.

Chief Secretary: A. J. HUNTER.

Agricultural Officer: M. E. H. VICKERS.

Director of Education: H. URQUHART.

ELECTED

Local Government, Labour and Leader of Government Business: REUBEN UATIOA.

Social Services: BWEBWETAKE ARIETA.

Communications, Works and Utilities: NABOUA RATIETA.

Natural Resources: ISA KALA PAENIU.

Internal Affairs: OTIUEA TANENTOA.

Local Government is by Island Councils elected by universal adult suffrage with a staff of permanent Local Government Officers responsible for education, health,

sanitation, local police, bye-laws and local taxation, etc. The Councils are financially assisted by Central Government in specific fields.

Governor: Sir JOHN FIELD, K.B.E., C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court of the Western Pacific, Senior Magistrates Court, Magistrates Courts and Island Courts: all administer English and Colony law with varying extents of jurisdiction.

Lands Courts: have exclusive jurisdiction in matters connected with land, the administration of estates and certain other powers.

Senior Magistrate: J. J. FORDHAM.

Attorney-General: J. R. HOBBS.

Registrar and Clerk in Senior Magistrates Court: KAROTU KAEKA.

RELIGION

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God Missions.

RADIO

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Office, Tarawa; f. 1954; one transmitter; government run; approx. 8,000 receivers in use in 1972; programmes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English; Broadcasting Officer KABURORO TANELU; Broadcasting Information Officer D. G. BRADDOCK.

In 1972 there were 8,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of New South Wales: Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1970 (incorporating the *Government Savings Bank*).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commission: holds a concession on Ocean Island for phosphate mining.

Copra Board: Betio Tarawa; f. 1955; the sole exporter of copra; 10 mems., appointed by His Excellency the Governor Chair. D. M. FREEGARD; Deputy Chair. M. E. H. VICKERS; Sec. D. BRECHTERFIELD.

Wholesale Society: statutory body; importers, wholesalers, retailers, travel agents, ship repairers, stevedores, shipowners, shipping agents, water supply, power generation, building construction, hoteliers, civil engineering and vehicle and plant repairs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1969 there were 46 co-operative societies; 39 consumer-marketing societies, 4 secondary societies and 2 others. Total membership 18,049.

TRADE UNION

There are three registered trade unions.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit.

SHIPPING

Vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commission visit Ocean Island about six times a month. Australian cargo vessels call at Tarawa every six weeks and United Kingdom cargo ships every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months and at Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands twice a year. Vessels of the Columbus Line en route from U.S.A. and Australia call at Tarawa at approximately six weekly intervals. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji by the Colony Government's vessel. The Wholesale Society's ship provides a two-monthly service to Fiji and to the Marshall Islands. Ships owned

by the Daiwa Line operate a ten to twelve-weekly service from Japan, and tankers bring fuel from Fiji.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pacific Island Airways maintain a weekly service from Nadi to Funafuti/Tarawa/Nauru and return. It also operates a twice weekly service between Tarawa and three other islands in the Gilberts. Air Nauru and Fiji Airways also provide services. There are seven aerodromes in the colony.

EDUCATION

(1971)

Schools are run by the Government and the Churches; Primary Schools 144; total enrolment 15,106; Secondary Schools 5; total enrolment 689; Teacher Training College 2; Theological Colleges 2; total number of teachers 506 in all establishments.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

The five islands of this Group are all now uninhabited: Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTION

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain under the terms of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The Kowloon Peninsula was acquired in 1860. The New Territories were leased by China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism and Taoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria on Hong Kong island.

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex-officio* members and eight members (of whom four are Chinese) and the Legislative Council consisting of four of the *ex-officio* Executive Council members, ten other official members and fifteen unofficial members (of whom eleven are Chinese). Defence forces in the Colony number 10,100; 9,000 in the army, 600 in the navy and 500 in the air force.

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, now make up three-quarters of total exports. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. In December 1964 legislation was enacted to limit the activities of unincorporated banks.

Transport facilities include buses, trams, and ferries

and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese border.

Social welfare and education are rendered difficult by the heavy influx of refugees from the mainland, estimated at more than a million since the war. Resettlement is undertaken by the Government and many private bodies (Kaifongs). There are about four hospital beds per thousand of population. Since 1965 with the doubling of free places in primary schools and the introduction of a system of subsidized places in primary schools, every child is ensured a primary education. The two universities have a combined enrolment of over five thousand students.

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East.

Visas are not required to visit Hong Kong by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1973: June 5 (Tuen Ng Festival), August 23 (Liberation Day), September 12 (for Chinese mid-Autumn Festival on September 11), October 4 (for Chung Yeung Festival on October 5), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), January 23–25 (Lunar New Year), April 5 (Ching Ming Festival), April 12–15 (Easter), April 25 (The Queen's Birthday).

Currency and Exchange Rates:

100 cents = 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = HK \$12.71;

U.S. \$1 = HK \$5.085.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)				POPULATION (Mid-1972—est.)	
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories (leased)	Total	Chinese (approx.)
403.7	29.2	4.1	370.4	4,077,400*	98 per cent.

* Revised estimate based on 1971 census results.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (Provisional census figures—March 9th, 1971)

HONG KONG ISLAND	KOWLOON	NEW KOWLOON	MARINE	NEW TERRITORIES
996,183	716,272	1,478,581	79,894	665,700

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1971)

BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
79,780	19.7*	20,260	5.0†

* 1972: 14.5 † 1972: 5.95

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

EMPLOYMENT (Estimated figures for 1971)

MANUFACTURING	SERVICES	COMMERCE	CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	COMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC UTILITIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	OTHERS	TOTAL
604,200*	369,670	255,710	94,530	80,050†	104,960	14,980	4,600	5,870	1,534,570

* 1972 (Sept.): 616,724.

† 1972: 64,730.

Unemployed: 1972 (Nov. est.) 48,061.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USAGE (1970)

	AREA (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE	REMARKS
Built-up (urban areas)	40.3	10.1	Includes roads and railways.
Woodlands	53.8	13.5	Natural and established woodlands.
Grass and Scrub Lands	233.2	58.5	Natural grass and scrub.
Badlands	14.1	3.5	Stripped of cover; granite country; capable of regeneration.
Swamp and Mangrove Lands	5.0	1.3	Capable of reclamation.
Fish Ponds	3.5	0.9	Fresh and brackish water fish farming.
Arable	48.6	12.2	Includes orchards and market gardens.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION* (HK \$'000)

	1969/70	1970/71
Crops:		
Flowers	15,650	16,434
Fruit	5,030	6,460
Vegetables	115,786	159,106
Rice (Paddy)	16,280	13,831
Rice Straw	2,840	2,680
Field Crops	6,230	6,500
Livestock:		
Pigs	49,568	55,584
Cattle	2,321	3,975
Milk, Fresh	17,235	19,289
Chickens	107,406	119,486
Hon Eggs	25,930	32,234
Ducks	31,120	35,534
Pigeons	5,733	6,078

* Financial year ending March 31st.

FISHERIES (HK \$'000 1970)

Marine Fish (total landings)	136,770
Pond Fish	13,700
Oysters (edible)	1,400

LIVESTOCK (Estimated population 1970-71)

Cattle	15,547
Water Buffaloes	1,350
Pigs	521,620
Chickens	5,909,590
Ducks	502,850
Geese	5,380
Quail	195,930
Pigeons	168,200

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

MINING

	1970		1971	
	LONG TONS	VALUE HK \$	LONG TONS	VALUE HK \$
Iron Ore*	167,566.7	6,702,666	160,168.7	6,510,857.66
Kaolin	3,724.5	543,830	2,486.1	358,589.18
Quartz	5,265.3	97,250	5,059.6	96,588.53
Feldspar	1,595.1	59,897	1,127.0	45,078.40

* 50 per cent iron.

INDUSTRY

(1971)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER EMPLOYED*
Food Manufacture	689	11,117
Textile Manufacture	2,924	126,502
Footwear and Clothing	3,181	136,254
Printing and Publishing	1,138	19,112
Rubber Products	346	10,908
Fabricated Metal Products	2,934	45,850
Manufacture of Machinery	775	8,406
Electrical Apparatus	511	52,538
Transport Equipment	74	15,723
Transport, Storage and Communications	84	21,585
TOTAL (all industries)	19,402	605,367

* 1972 (June): 608,721.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dollars.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = HK \$12.71; U.S. \$1 = HK \$5.085.

HK \$100 = £7.866 = U.S. \$19.666.

BUDGET*

(HK \$ million—Estimates)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72	EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72
Duties	392.7	439.6	Education	383.5	471.3
Rates	327.0	352.0	Medical and Health	170.5	197.3
Internal Revenue	893.5	1,080.4	Police	181.1	197.4
Licences and Franchises	114.5	108.8	Public Works Department	136.7	153.0
Fees of Court or Office	166.5	220.0	Urban Services and Council	92.0	122.6
Water Revenue	93.4	123.4	Public Works (recurrent)	108.0	143.3
Post Office	146.4	188.1	Defence	105.1	37.1
Land Revenue, Rents, etc.	246.2	319.5	Post Office	84.5	93.7
Land Sales	101.9	149.4	Pensions	63.8	71.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,584.2	3,254.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,393.1	4,236.8

* Financial year ending March 31st.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(HK \$ million)

1969	2,130.5
1970	2,577.7
1971	2,932.1
1972 (September)	3,184.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

(HK \$ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Imports	14,893	17,607	20,256	22,850
Exports	10,518	12,347	13,750	15,524
Re-exports	2,679	2,892	3,414	3,990

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972*
<i>Food</i>	3,051	3,474	2,712
Live Animals	495	639	538
Meat	339	363	275
Dairy Products	250	290	225
Fish	336	406	349
Cereals	556	546	411
Fruit and Vegetables	671	760	603
<i>Beverage and Tobacco</i>	329	443	350
<i>Crude Materials</i>	1,328	1,458	1,079
Textile Fibres and Waste	796	829	648
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	249	322	245
<i>Mineral Fuels, etc.</i>	515	653	478
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	498	626	458
<i>Chemicals</i>	1,423	1,517	1,195
Chemical Elements and Compounds	234	244	206
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	316	319	237
Plastic Materials	421	454	341
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	5,825	6,628	5,321
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	3,012	3,450	2,672
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	1,235	1,437	1,201
Iron and Steel	464	442	349
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	439	498	393
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	2,897	3,467	2,815
Non-Electric Machinery	969	1,225	902
Electric Machinery	1,508	1,744	1,534
Transport Equipment	419	498	379
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	2,111	2,450	1,897
Clothing	278	305	335
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	875	984	799

* Jan.-Sept.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972*
<i>Food</i>	194	239	175
Fish	89	121	93
Cereals	21	22	16
Fruits and Vegetables	24	24	18
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	17	22	10
Miscellaneous Food Preparations	37	41	34
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	49	49	43
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	45	45	39
<i>Crude Materials</i>	233	162	139
Textile Fibres and Waste	12	14	10
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	151	84	76
<i>Chemicals</i>	104	123	92
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	26	29	23
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	33	37	25
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	1,846	1,955	1,574
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	1,277	1,398	1,114
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	96	115	89
Iron and Steel	53	18	11
Manufactures of Metals (others)	345	345	302
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	1,455	1,684	1,504
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	1,293	1,541	1,393
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	8,433	9,490	7,639
Clothing	4,337	5,464	4,622
Footwear	302	351	234
Sanitary, Heating, Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	175	187	147

* Jan.-Sept.

RE-EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972*
<i>Food</i>	306	335	239
Fruits and Vegetables	99	123	91
Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.	121	114	68
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	12	21	14
Cereals	22	19	15
<i>Crude Materials</i>	170	209	208
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	16	12	13
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	121	154	133
<i>Chemicals</i>	493	571	412
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	67	93	90
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	253	299	175
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	1,196	1,330	1,260
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	387	441	412
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	705	757	745
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	277	379	313
Machinery other than Electric	138	146	121
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	106	191	157
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	358	481	440
Clothing	53	72	81
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	190	271	237
Other Manufactured Articles	101	118	102

* Jan.-Sept.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1970	1971	1972*		1970	1971	1972*
China	2,830	3,330	2,720	U.S.A.	5,190	5,708	4,527
Japan	4,188	4,926	3,675	United Kingdom	1,481	1,946	1,586
U.S.A.	2,317	2,535	1,922	German Federal Republic	985	1,128	1,161
United Kingdom	1,517	1,593	1,063	Canada	389	484	389
France	205	288	240	Australia	359	402	326
Thailand	324	359	351	Japan	492	484	335
German Federal Republic	657	732	560	Singapore	280	332	239
Australia	430	611	414	Indonesia	77	78	66
Taiwan	820	991	975	Sweden	242	195	201
Switzerland	513	541	460	Netherlands	216	250	221
Singapore	358	538	472	Thailand	87	77	70
Pakistan	223	366	422	New Zealand	106	126	88
Belgium and Luxembourg	256	276	208	South Africa	142	155	72

* Jan.-Sept.

* Jan.-Sept.

RE-EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972*
Indonesia	202	312	208
Japan	584	644	584
Singapore	337	397	303
U.S.A.	244	303	269
Taiwan	154	200	244
South Viet-Nam	48	73	60
Belgium and Luxembourg	91	95	81
Philippines	65	74	62
Nigeria	77	62	26
Macao	84	123	94

* Jan.-Sept.

TRANSPORT

(1971)

RAIL TRAFFIC

(Kowloon-Canton railway, British section)

Passengers	10,897,754
Freight (metric tons)	1,007,046

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
In	Out	In	Out
1,092,137	1,095,191	23,833	51,631

ROAD TRAFFIC

Private Cars	116,586*
Goods Vehicles	25,790
Motor Cycles (including scooters)	16,592
Taxis	3,406
Crown Vehicles (excl. H.M. Forces)	3,277
Buses	3,075
Public Light Buses	3,813
Private Light Buses	1,567
Public Cars	884

TOTAL (incl. others)

164,378

* 1972

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

MARINE TRAFFIC (1971)

		OCEAN- GOING	RIVER STEAMERS	JUNKS
Vessels entered	number	7,714	12,410	7,493
Tonnage entered	'000 n.r.t.	24,261	2,704	1,204
Passengers landed	number	26,097	1,600,678	—
Passengers embarked	"	26,124	1,601,028	—
Cargo tons landed	d.w.t.	10,210,310	7,586	712,038
Cargo tons loaded	"	2,969,058	7,112	177,042

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972*
Number of Visitors	927,256	907,295	1,066,613
Number of Hotel Rooms	8,670	9,047	11,266

* Estimated.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1971)

Telephones	565,453
Radio sets	725,000
Television sets	270,000
Periodicals and newspapers	262*
Daily Newspapers	64*
Newspaper circulation	2,000,000†

* As at October 31st, 1972. † 1972.

EDUCATION (1972)

SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	140,960*
Primary	757,151
Secondary	290,578
Post-Secondary	
Adult Education	55,830*
Universities and Higher Institutes	12,726

* 1971

Source: Hong Kong Government, *Official Statistics*.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex-officio* members, there are eight unofficial members (of whom four are Chinese), and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of four of the *ex-officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, ten other official members and fifteen unofficial members (these include eleven Chinese). It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively; select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir CRAWFORD MURRAY MACLEHOSE, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 1973)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES (Sir RICHARD WARD, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.), The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Sir HUGH NORMAN-WALKER, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P.), The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (D. T. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E., Q.C., J.P.), The SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS (D. C. C. LUDDINGTON, J.P.), The FINANCIAL SECRETARY (C. P. HADDON-CAVE, J.P.).

Nominated Official Member: G. T. ROWE, J.P.

Unofficial Members: Sir ALBERT RODRIGUES, C.B.E., E.D., J.P., Sir CHO-YIU KWAN, C.B.E., J.P., Sir DOUGLAS CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C., Q.P.M., T.D., J.P., Sir SIDNEY GORDON, C.B.E., J.P., Sir YUET-TEUNG KAN, C.B.E., J.P., WOO PAK-CHUEN, SZETO-WAI, O.B.E., J.P., Dr. CHUNG SZE-YUEN, O.B.E., J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: D. R. W. ALEXANDER, C.B.E., J.P., J. J. ROBSON, C.B.E., J.P., J. CANNING, J.P., Dr. G. H. CHOA, C.B.E., J.P., J. CARTER, M.B.E., J.P., D. C. BRAY, J.P., PAUL TSUI KA-CHEUNG, O.B.E., J.P., I. M. LIGHTBODY, J.P.

Unofficial Members: WILFRED S. B. WONG, O.B.E., J.P., ELLEN LI SHU-PUI, O.B.E., J.P., WILSON T. S. WANG, O.B.E., J.P., H. J. C. BROWNE, J.P., LEE QUO-WEI, O.B.E., J.P., OSWALD CHEUNG, Q.C., J.P., ANN TSE-KAI, O.B.E., J.P., Mrs. C. J. SYMONS, P. G. WILLIAMS, JAMES WU MAN-HON, ROGER LOBO, O.B.E., J.P., Mrs. MARY WONG WINGCHEUNG, WOO PAK-CHUEN, SZETO-WAI, O.B.E., J.P., Dr. CHUNG SZE-YUEN, O.B.E., J.P.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Self-Government Party: f. 1963; English and Chinese membership; left wing.

Labour Party of Hong Kong: f. 1964 as a breakaway group of the D.S.G.P.

Socialist Democratic Party: f. 1964.

The Reform Club and Civic Association, which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Full Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and consisting of two or three Supreme Court judges. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a Supreme Court judge.

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir Ivo RIGBY, Kt.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. BLAIR-KERR.

Puisne Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice P. F. X. LEONARD, Hon. Mr. Justice G. G. BRIGGS, Hon. Mr. Justice SIMON F. S. LEE, Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. HUGGINS, Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. McMULLIN, Hon. Mr. Justice W. F. PICKERING.

District Courts: There are eight District Judges with courts in Victoria, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Magistrates' Courts: There are thirty-two Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Taoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 250,000 Chinese Christians and a number of Muslims and Jews.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. J. GILBERT H. BAKER, Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Rd.

ROMAN-CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hong Kong: Most Rev. FRANCIS XAVIER CHEN PING HSU, Catholic Centre, Grand Bldg., 15/18 Connaught Rd., Central.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

China Mail: P.O.B. 47; f. 1845; evening; tabloid; Editor PETER G. B. ROWLAND; circ. 26,000.

Hongkong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor RALPH MODDER; circ. (weekday) 21,000, (Sunday) 22,000.

South China Morning Post: P.O.B. 47; Editor R. G. HUTCHEON; circ. 34,000.

The Star: 19-21 Pinnington St., Causeway Bay; evening; Editor G. SOMERS.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; f. 1948; morning; commercial news.

Chinese Language

Chi Yin Yat Pao (Chi Yin Daily News): 20 Lee Yuen St. East; morning.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Ching Po: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor CHAN HA TZE; circ. 90,000.

Ohlu Yin Po.

Chun Pao (*Truth Daily*): evening.

Chung Ying Daily News.

Fai Po (*Express*): 635 King's Rd., North Point; morning.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (*Hong Kong Commercial Daily*): 28-30 Wing Lok St.; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief K. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (*Hong Kong Times*): 64-66 Gloucester Rd.; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan (Formosa).

Hsin Shong Wan Pao (*New Life Evening Post*): 171-173 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1945; independent; Editor and Gen. Man. K. C. CHAN; circ. 30,000.

Hsin Wan Pao (*New Evening Post*): 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1951; left-wing; Editor LO FU.

Hung Look Yat Po: 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; Prop. YAM WOO FAR; circ. 40,000.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (*Industrial and Commercial Daily Press*): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor POON YANG-CHEONG; circ. 62,819.

Kung Sheung Man Po: 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1930; evening; Editor CHU PO-LUN; circ. 56,477.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Rd.; morning; circ. 300,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor SEE CHO-YEE; circ. 35,000.

Sing Tao Wan Po: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; morning; Editor SEE CHO-YEE; circ. 35,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1951; morning; left-wing; Editor FEI YEE-MING; circ. 30,000.

Tin Tin Yat Pao: 16 Tong Shui Rd.; f. 1960; Editor C. K. TONG.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; Independent; Editor SHUM CHOI-SANG; circ. 49,561.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (*Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.*): 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; Independent; Chief Editor HO KIN CHEUNG; circ. 66,089.

Wen Wei Po: 30 Hollywood Rd.; morning; left-wing; Editor-in-Chief LI TSE-CHUNG.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Asian Weekend: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yung Pin Rd.; f. 1966; Editor P. FINN.

Hong Kong Sunday Post-Herald: P.O.B. 47; Editor ROBIN HUTCHESON; circ. 34,000.

Sunday Examiner: f. 1946; religious (R. Catholic).

Sunday Star: 19-21 Pinnington St., Causeway Bay; f. 1966; Editor G. SOMERS.

Chinese Language

Asia Weekly: 407 Asian House, 1 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1964; Editor WARREN LEE.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Apparel: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. Mar. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of garments; bi-annual; circ. 15,000; Editor ROSS HAIG.

Asian Building and Construction: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building; f. 1938, name changed 1965; monthly; Editor PETER LEUNG.

Asian Business and Industry: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Publisher R. V. PANDIT; Editor T. K. SESHADRI.

Asian Journal of Medicine: 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor Dr. W. J. ORAM, M.D.; Man. Editor Mrs. R. DOUGHERTY; monthly; circ. 19,500.

Asia Magazine: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1961; general interest Sunday supplement distributed to English-language newspapers; Editor GEORGE LIU.

Asian Manufacturing: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Editor Y. L. V. SHARMA.

Asia Pictorial: 82 Yee Wo St., 2nd Floor; f. 1954; independent monthly; general; Editor CHANG KUO-SIN; circ. 20,000.

Eastern Horizon: 3rd Floor, 472 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1960; independent monthly, devoted to art and culture; Editor LEE TSUNG-YING; circ. 20,000.

Far East Builder Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1935; annual.

Far Eastern Economic Review: 401-8 Marina House, P.O.B. 160; f. 1946; weekly; Editor DEREK DAVIES; Gen. Man. F. C. H. WADSWORTH; circ. 17,500 (throughout the world).

Gregg's Medical Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; annual.

Hong Kong Enterprise: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. Oct. 1967; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing; monthly; Editor ELBERT SIEN; circ. 45,000.

Hong Kong Government Gazette: Java Rd., North Point; weekly.

Hong Kong Telegraph: 1-3 Wyndham St.; Editor M. HODGES; weekly.

Modern Asia: P.O.B. 770; f. 1967; business and industry; 9 issues yearly; Editor DAVID J. ROADS; circ. 20,000.

The Reader's Digest (*Asian Edn.*): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., Hang Chong Bldg.; f. 1963; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Mrs. ELIZABETH G. COOPER; circ. 310,000.

Textile Asia: c/o Business Press Ltd., 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KAYSER SUNG; circ. 15,000.

Toys: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. Dec. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of toys; annual; circ. 15,000; Editor ROSS HAIG.

Toys: 163 Tai Shan Gallery, Deck 1, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon; f. Dec. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of toys; annual; circ. 15,000; Editor SHEILA GIBBS.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1965; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POR; circ. 50,500.

World Today: 26 Garden Rd.; semi-monthly; circ. 158,000.

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (*Pictorial Happiness*): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (*New Home*): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (*Home Life Journal*): 326 Jaffe Rd.; f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUNG; circ. 30,000.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Kung Kao Pao: Catholic Press Bureau, Grand Buildings; weekly; f. 1928; religious (R. Catholic).

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., 22 Westlands Rd., Quarry Bay; f. 1965; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Miss LYN TAI-YI; circ. 230,000.

Sin Chung Hwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (Newsdom Weekly): Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 60,550.

Tien Wen Tai: (Observatory Review) 60 Leighton Rd., 6th Floor; f. 1936; alternate days; Editor Gen. CHEN HSIAO-WEI; circ. 20,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1966; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

Tse Yau Chun Hsin (Freedom Front): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (Literary Youth): monthly.

Tung Fung (East Pictorial): 141 King's Rd.; weekly.

Tung Sai (East and West): fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance: Printing House, 6 Duddell St. (P.O.B. 836); f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief BRUCE LEE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following agencies have offices in Hong Kong: AFP, Antara, AP, Central News Agency of China, DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Manager CHEN LIU-TO.

Business Press Ltd.: 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; textiles periodicals and economics papers. Man. Dir. KAYSER SUNG.

Chung Chi Publications: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories; f. 1961; history, philosophy, Asian studies, history of science; Sec. LEE TSU-WEI.

Far East American Publishing Co.: 25A Robinson Rd.; geography, travel, politics, fiction.

Far East Trade Press Ltd.: 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; trade magazines and directories; Publisher and Gen. Man. R. V. PANDIT.

Hong Kong University Press: 94 Bonham Rd., University of Hong Kong; f. 1955; scholarly and general; Dir. G. W. BONSALL, M.A., M.L.S.; Editor D. M. JOYCE, M.A.

Longman Group (Far East) Ltd.: Taikoo Sugar Refinery Compound, Quarry Bay; arts, geography, history, education, literature, school books.

Pacific Communications Ltd.: 633 News Bldg., 2/F North Point; f. 1969; art, culture, geography, travel, politics, economics, fashion; Man. Dir. S. DUMLAO, Jr.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48-50 Johnston Rd.; f. 1939; 310 mems.; Pres. LEE YAT NGOK; Chair. HO WAI CHUEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1928; public service broadcasting department of the Government; services of 19 hours in English and 18 hours in Chinese daily; television division (RHKTU); producing public affairs programmes in English and Chinese, to be carried by local commercial stations.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3,000, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese; Man. Dir. G. Ho.

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial wired television and radio service; two television services (English and Chinese); 110,000 subscribers; two audio channels (numerous Chinese dialects); 40,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Gen. Man. (Broadcasting) D. P. GALE.

British Forces Broadcasting Service: BFPO 1, Hong Kong; Controller J. M. CAMPBELL.

In 1971 there were 725,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1957; commercial wired television service; English and Chinese programmes on separate channels; 110,000 subscribers in 1970; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Gen. Man. (Broadcasting) D. P. GALE.

Television Broadcasts Ltd.: P.O.B. 100; f. 1967; 2 wireless networks; Man. Dir. K. W. EU.

In 1971 there were 270,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

Of the Colony's 73 authorized banks, 13 are Communist banks, including the bank of People's Republic of China. Fifty-one of the banks are authorized to deal on the official foreign exchange market. The remainder are non-authorized and deal on the free market.

BANKING

Banking Commission: 1704 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commissioner J. C. PATERSON; Chief Banking Inspector C. D. W. MARTIN; Senior Banking Officer C. S. LEUNG; publs. monthly banking statistics and other information connected with the banking system.

ISSUING BANKS

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Principal Hong Kong Office: 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central; brs. (Island): Aberdeen, Causeway Bay, Kennedy Town, North Point, Sai Ying Pun, Shaokwan, Shek Tong Tsui, Wah Fu Estate, Wan Chai, Wellington St.; (Mainland): Choi Hung Estate, Ferry St., Fung Wong Village, Hung Hom, Kilung St., Kowloon City, Kwun Tong, Lo Fu Ngam, Ma Tau Kok, Mei Foo Sun Chuen, Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Kung, San Po Kong, Shamshuipo, Shek Lei Estate, Shek Yam Estate, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tsuen Wan, Wo Lok Estate, Yaumati.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd. Central Hong Kong; cap. p.u. £2.94 m.; Reserve Fund £3m.; Chair. F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, P.O.B. 64; f. 1865; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. HK\$42m.; dep. (1971) HK\$11.948m.; Chair. The Hon. G. M. SAYER.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

HONG KONG BANKS

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; Western Branch, 10 Bonham Strand West; Kowloon Branch, 790 Nathan Road, Kowloon; North Point Branch, 382 King's Road; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK \$7.7m.; total resources (1970) HK \$336m.; Chief Man. HUO PAO TSAI.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 10 Des Voeux Rd. Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK \$36m.; dep. (1971) HK \$717m.; Chair. Hon. Sir Y. K. KAN, C.B.E.

Chokiang First Bank Ltd.: 3 Statue Square; Chair. and Man. TE-CHUAN LI.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 22-26 Bonham Strand East; Man. HUANG CHEN-YING.

Chi Yu Banking Corporation Ltd.: 80 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1947.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.: 7-19 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong; Chair. TUNG HOK NIN; Man. Dir. TANG PANG YUEN.

Hang Seng Bank Ltd.: 77 Des Voeux Rd., Central; cap. p.u. HK \$45m.; dep. HK \$2,053m. (1970); Chair. S. H. HO, M.B.E.

Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd., The: The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Bldg., 61-65 Des Voeux Rd., Central; f. 1955; auth. and p.u. cap. HK \$15m.; 6 hrs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. The Hon. Sir SIK-NIN CHAU, Kt., C.B.E., J.P., L.D.; Man. TE-MING TSENG.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 10 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1954.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 40-42 Des Voeux Rd. Central, P.O.B. 14612.

Hong Kong and Swatow Commercial Bank Ltd.: 48A Bonham Strand, West.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137-141 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; Chair. and Gen. Man. LEUNG KWAI-YEE; 6 hrs.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 1A Des Voeux Rd. Central; Chair. and Gen. Man. CHUANG SHIH PING; cap. p.u. HK \$10m.; dep. HK \$367.7m. (Dec. 1971).

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: 5E Ice House St.; Man. Dir. TSAO YAO.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1951; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. and res. HK \$50m.; dep. (1971) HK \$522m.; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. K. K. CHEN.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Voeux Rd., Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1931; cap. p.u. HK \$10.1m.; dep. (Dec. 1972) HK \$473,458,949; Chair. LAMBERT KWOK; Dir. WONG HOO CHUEN; Chief Man. LAMSON KWOK; 8 hrs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.: Holland House, 9 Ice St.; br. in Kowloon; Man. L. J. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR.

American Express International Banking Corp.: Union House, 8 Connaught Rd. Central (Head Office: New York); Resident Vice-Pres. T. M. DE'ATH; Man. J. H. GIOWANI.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Hong Kong br.: 26-30 Des Voeux Rd., West; Man. THONGCHAI PHADOENCHIT, Vice-President; sub-brs.: Shell House, Queens Rd., Central; 556 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 28 Causeway Rd., Causeway Bay, Kowloon.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Head Office: 1 Djalan Lada, Djakarta; f. 1946; Hong Kong br.: 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: San Francisco; Hong Kong G.P.O. Box 472.

Bank of China: Peking; 2A Des Voeux Road C.; Man. LI CHUO-CHIH.

Bank of Communications: Peking; 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of India: Bombay; Dina House, 3-5 Duddell St., P.O.B. 13763; Man. J. N. KARANI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Sutherland House, Chater Rd., Hong Kong; 691-697 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger S.A.: Edinburgh House; 8 hrs.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Central Bldg., 2nd Floor, Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1966.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: New York; 15 Queen's Rd., Central, P.O.B. 104; 720 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. LINKER.

China State Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; 11B Queen's Rd. Central.

Chung Chiaw Bank Ltd.: 15-18 Connaught Rd. Central.

Thomas Cook and Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd.: 404 Alexandra House, Hong Kong and 223 Tung Ying Bldg., 100 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: Hamburg; Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd., Central; hrs.: Djakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Equitable Banking Corporation: Manila; Hong Kong Br.: 4 Duddell St.

First National City Bank: New York City 10022; 28 Des Voeux Rd., Central; 12 Pedder St.; 1 Hennessy Rd.; 72 Nathan Rd.; Lee Gardens, 37 Hysan Ave.; Hankow Rd. No. 2; 827 South Bay Rd.; 26-28 Yue Man Square; 421 Castle Peak Rd.; 64-66 Bonham Strand West; 237A To Kwa Wan Rd.; 8c Nassau St.; Mailing address, Hong Kong P.O.B. 14; Vice-Pres. T. R. McWHEENEY.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 36 Bonham Strand West.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 7-9 Duddell St.; Man. T. M. V. MENON.

Korea Exchange Bank: Head Office: Seoul, Korea; Hong Kong br.: 1st Floor, 50-52 Queen's Rd., Central; overseas hrs. in Tokyo, Saigon, New York, Toronto, Panama, London, Djakarta, Frankfurt, Singapore, Amsterdam, São Paulo.

Malayan Banking Berhad: Hong Kong Office: 1st Floor, Pacific House, 20 Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 227 Nathan Rd.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Hong Kong br.: 129 Central Bldg., Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 7 Chatham Rd.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; Hong Kong Br.: 16-16A Queen's Rd. Central.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Hong Kong Office: Edinburgh House, 13B Queen's Rd. Central; Kowloon Office: Alhambra Bldg., 383 Nathan Rd.

Overseas Union Bank: Singapore; 14-16 Pedder St.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Fushimimachi 4-chome, Osaka; Hong Kong br.: 20 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd.: Peking; Marina House, 17 Queen's Road Central, f. 1914; Man. SU TSAN SING.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Osaka; 5 Queen's Rd. Central.

United Commercial Bank: Hong Kong; Prince's Bldg., 5 Statue Square.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Incorp. in Singapore; Hong Kong br.: 5 Queen's Rd., Central; Man. H. T. PENG.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

BANK ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Exchange Banks' Association: c/o The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp'n., 1, Queen's Rd. C.; f. 1897; Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG; Chief Man. D. L. MILLAR, F.I.B.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Far East Exchange Ltd.: Room 201, China Building, Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1969; 179 mems.; Chair. RONALD FOOK SHIU LI.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 801 Edinburgh House, Ice House St.; Chair. F. R. ZIMMERN; Vice-Chair. B. K. L. LUI; Sec. R. A. WITTS.

Kam Ngan Exchange: Hong Kong.

Kowloon Stock Exchange: f. Jan. 1972; 171 mems.; Chair. PETER P. F. CHAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: Union House, 9th Floor, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 2,100 mems.; Chair. P. F. WILLIAMS.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1900; 6,000 mems.; Chair. WONG KWAN CHENG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber: 24 Ice House St., 4th Floor; f. 1950; 230 mems.; Pres. CHILIP KWAN; Sec.-Gen. K. M. LAU; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: Liberty Ave., Kowloon; Pres. CHEA PAK-CHEONG.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Dina House, 5A Duddell St., P.O.B. 2742; Chair. SHIVAN HEMANDAS; Sec. S. ARUNADRI RAM.

EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Trade Development Council: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. 1966; a statutory body to promote, assist and develop Hong Kong's overseas trade, with particular reference to exports; and to make such recommendations to the Government as it sees fit in relation to any measures which it considers would achieve an increase in Hong Kong's trade; Exec. Dir. T. D. SORBY; publs. *Hong Kong Enterprise* (monthly), *Apparel* (bi-annual), *Toys* (annual).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Suite 2311, Level 23, Australia Square Tower, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Austria: Rotenturmstrasse 1-3/7/23 Vienna A-1010.

Belgium: Britannia House, 30 Rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Canada: 347 Bay St., 2/F, Toronto.

Federal Republic of Germany: D-600 Frankfurt-am-Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53.

Italy: 2 Piazzetta Pattari 2, 20122 Milan.

Japan: Fuji Bldg., 2-3 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Netherlands: 4th Floor, Continental Bank Bldg., Fredriksplein 1, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Brahegatan 30, 11437, Stockholm.

United Kingdom: 55/58 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1., 4 St. James's Sq., Manchester.

U.S.A.: 548 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; 606 South Hill St., Suite 401/402, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; Suite 1511, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: P.O.B. K1864; Office: 626 Star House, Kowloon; f. 1955; 130 mems. consisting of the leading merchants and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. A. J. MOODY; Vice-Chair. P. PECARIC, A. M. BLACKSTOCK; Sec. BRIDGET CROSSLEY.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Productivity Council, The: Rooms 512-516, Gloucester Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1967 to promote increased productivity of industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources; established by statute and supported by Hong Kong Government, of which the executive body is the *Hong Kong Productivity Centre*; mems.: not more than 21, appointed by the Governor, of which 4 represent management, 4 represent labour, 2 represent academic or professional interests and no more than 10 are public officers; Chair. of Council Dr. the Hon. Sir SIK NIN CHAU, C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Dr. Hon. S. Y. CHUNG, O.B.E., J.P.; Exec. Dir. W. H. NEWTON; publs. *Hong Kong Productivity News* (monthly, bilingual), industry and survey reports, study mission reports, training brochures, etc.

Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The: Eldex Industrial Bldg., 12th Floor, Unit A, 21 Ma Tau Wei Rd., Hung Hom, Kowloon; f. 1960; about 625 individual mems., divided into 19 industrial groups; affiliated mems.: Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, Hong Kong and Kowloon Plastic Products Merchants United Association Ltd., Hong Kong and Kowloon Hide and Leather Traders' Association, Hong Kong Chinese Textile Mills Association, Hong Kong Cotton Made-Up Goods Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Roskopt Watch Assemblers Association Ltd., American Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Enamelware Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Exporters' Association, Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Ship-breaking and Steel Rolling Industries Association, Hong Kong Spinners Association, Hong Kong Woollen Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Wool and Synthetic Spinners Association Ltd., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Management Association; Chair. the Hon. T. K. ANN; Dirs. A. ISMAIL, C. S. O. CHAN; Dir. of Planning and Development Mrs. S. YUEN, J.P.

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The: 64-65 Connaught Rd. C.; f. 1934; over 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. C. W. CHUANG, LL.D., LL.H.D.; Sec.-Gen. J. P. LEE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: Room 1041, Union House Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; 39 mems.

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, The: 1038 Union House; f. 1955; 31 mems.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: Hang Lung House, 16th Floor, 184-192 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1965; Pres. R. Y. C. LEE.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: P.O.B. 2067; f. 1947; 129 mems.; Chair. J. G. OLIVER; Vice-Chair. N. A. RIGG; Sec. and Treas. H. E. AIERS.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1972 there were 385 trade unions in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (T.U.C.): Labour Building, 11 Chang Sha St., Kowloon; f. 1949;

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

85,000 mems. from 104 affiliated unions, mostly covering the catering, building, textiles and craft trades; 35 unions participating in its activities; supports the Chinese Nationalist Govt. in Taiwan; affil. to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. WONG YIU KAM.

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.): 142 Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 66 affiliated unions, mostly concentrated in the shipyards, seafaring, textile mills and public utilities, and 16 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the F.T.U.; left-wing supporting the Chinese People's Government. There are a number of independent unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon; as at March 31st, 1972 there were 423 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,828 and paid-up capital of HK \$1,780,904.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(socs. = societies; mems. = membership; cap. = paid-up share capital in HK \$; feds. = federations)

Agricultural Credit: socs. 12, mems. 353, cap. \$36,980.
Apartment Owners': socs. 2, mems. 156, cap. \$10,786.
Better Living: socs. 23, mems. 1,779, cap. \$30,320.
Consumers: socs. 11, mems. 2,555, cap. \$18,105.
Farmers' Irrigation: socs. 1, mems. 68, cap. \$340.
Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member-socs. 56, cap. \$5,400.
Federation of Pig Raising Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 36, cap. \$925.
Federation of Vegetable Marketing Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 29, cap. \$5,900.
Fish Pond: soc. 1, mems. 118, cap. \$590.
Fishermen's Credit: socs. 62, mems. 1,556, cap. \$31,577.
Fishermen's Credit and Housing: socs. 2, mems. 117, cap. \$670.
Housing: socs. 234, mems. 4,971, cap. \$1,383,700.
Pig Raising: socs. 35, mems. 1,594, cap. \$114,415.
Salaried Workers Thrift and Loan: socs. 7, mems. 811, cap. \$9,549.
Vegetable Marketing: socs. 31, mems. 8,661, cap. \$115,076.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organization: f. 1945; statutory organization to control wholesale fish marketing; in 1971 landings marketed through wholesale fish markets totalled 75,463 metric tons valued at HK \$141.78m.
Vegetable Marketing Organization: f. 1946; Government agency to collect vegetables and handle wholesale marketing; loan fund to farmers; during 1971 83,222 metric tons of vegetables, valued at HK \$65.1m. were sold through the organization.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 1, Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon; Commissioner D. LIAO POON HUAI.
Hong Kong Housing Society: P.O.B. 845; f. 1948 as an offshoot of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service; incorporated by ordinance in 1951; voluntary organization managing 19,994 flats and shops accommodating 124,787 people; Chair. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS CLAGUE, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.
Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association: f. 1951; assists farmers in capital construction by technical direction and by donations of livestock, trees, plants, seeds, fertilizers, cement, road and building materials, farming equipment, etc.

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association Loan Fund: f. 1954; in conjunction with the Hong Kong Government, provides interest-free loans to assist farmers in the development of projects.

J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to 1958 loans amounted to HK \$4,465,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Transport Commissioner: B. D. WILSON.

RAILWAYS

Kowloon-Canton Railway: the line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in mail and goods traffic, however. Gen. Man. LAM PO-HON, I.S.O., M.Sc., D.I.C., C.ENG., F.I.C.E., M.B.I.M.

Work is to start early in 1974 on an underground railway system which will eventually cost HK \$6,650 million (£457 million). It is expected to be completed in late 1979.

ROADS

There are 618 miles of officially maintained roads, 200 on Hong Kong Island, 188 in Kowloon, and 230 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced. A mile-long cross-harbour tunnel, joining Hong Kong Island to Kowloon, was opened in August 1972.

FERRIES

Four steamers and 11 hydrofoils operate between Hong Kong and Macao.

Star Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; Gen. Man. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. D. T. NOLAN.

Hong Kong and Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; eleven passenger and two car ferry services within harbour limits and services to outlying districts.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by 20 shipping lines to Europe and 20 lines to North America. Other lines serve Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Asian ports.

SHIPPING LINES

Alfred Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: Li Po Chun Chambers, 13th Floor, Des Voeux Rd. Central; agents for American Export Isbrandtsen Lines; Pres. ALFRED HSIEH.
American President Lines Ltd.: St. George's Building.
Australia-West Pacific Line: c/o Everett Steamship Corp'n. S/A, Union House, Hong Kong.
Barretto Shipping (H.K.) Ltd.: 1202-24 Wing on Life Bldg.
Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg.
British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Calcutta/Japan Service): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: 109 Union House, P.O.B. 17; Traffic Representative C. H. CHAN.
China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central.
China Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Butterfield and Swire, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Chinese Maritime Trust (1941) Ltd.: Room 802, Chartered Bank Bldg.; Man. D. T. YUI.

Glan Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Columbia International: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis (H.K. Branch): 1717 Central Bldg., P.O.B. 13364.

Dominion Far East Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Dominion Navigation (Bahamas) Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 1030-1036 Union House.

Eastern Lloyd Ltd.: 206 Shell House.

Everett Steamship Corporation, S/A: Room 230, Union House, 8-10 Connaught Rd., Central; Gen. Man. T. C. LAMB; Asst. Gen. Man. J. STOREY, F.C.I.T., M.I.N.

Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 55.

Glen Line Ltd. (Glen & Shire Line): c/o Butterfield & Swire (Hong Kong) Ltd., P.O.B. 1.

Gold Star Line Ltd.: Head Office: Kobe, Japan; Hong Kong Office: 903-6 Takshing House.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: c/o Jebson & Co. Ltd., Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.

Hesco (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Kuwait Shipping Co. (S.A.K.): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

W. R. Loxley & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 84.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Union House, 11 Connaught Rd.; P.O.B. 53.

Moller Group: 12th Floor, Union House.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: c/o Getz Bros., Edinburgh House, Queen's Rd. Central.

Norwegian Asia Line: c/o Thoresen & Co., Union House, P.O.B. 6; Man. Dir. T. VINDE.

Pacloyd Shipping Co. Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.

Pacmarine Agencies Ltd.: 719 Central Building.

Paramount Shipping Agency Inc.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

P & O S.N. Co.: c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., P. & O. Building.

R.I.L. (Hong Kong) Ltd.: 219-232 Prince's Bldg., Ice House St., P.O.B. 45; agents for various Dutch shipping lines and all airline bookings.

Royal Mail Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

C. F. Sharp & Co., S/A: 30-36 Caxton House, 1 Duddell St.

South African Marine Corp. Ltd. (Safmarine): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

States Steamship Co.: Agents: Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Sun Hing Shipping Co. Ltd.: 903-6 Takshing House; Man. Partner SIMON LEE.

Swedish American Line: Agents: Gilman & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 56; cruise vessels.

Union-Castle Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

United States Lines Inc.: 616 Union House.

Wallem & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 40, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.; Chair. N. E. WALLEM; Man. Dir. A. J. HARDY.

World-Wide (Shipping) Ltd.: 21st Floor, Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: T. R. THOMSON, J.P.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd.; f. 1946; Parent Company John Swire & Sons Ltd., London; amalgamated with Hong Kong Airways 1959; services to 14 major cities in the Far East and to Perth, Western Australia using a fleet of Convair 880Ms and Boeing 707-320Bs; on order 3 Boeing 707-320B; unduplicated route miles 19,499; Chair H. J. C. BROWNE; Man. Dir. D. R. Y. BLUCK.

In addition, twenty-three foreign airlines serve Hong Kong.

Note: The airport runway is being expanded and completion is expected by late 1973 when Kai Tak airport will be able to accommodate supersonic aircraft. The helicopter service between the airport and Hong Kong island which was inaugurated in 1970 has expanded rapidly and now runs 36 flights daily.

TOURISM

Hong Kong Tourist Association: Realty Bldg., 26th Floor, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; co-ordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has Government support and financial assistance; 11 mems. of the Board representing Government and the tourist industry; Chair. Hon. H. J. C. BROWNE, J.P.; Exec. Dir. J. PAINE; Sec. J. R. LAING, A.A.S.A.; Marketing Dir. D. B. DONALDSON; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin*.

In 1972, more than one million tourists visited Hong Kong.

CULTURAL LIFE

LEADING ORCHESTRA AND OPERA COMPANIES

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra: P.O.B. 13858; Chair. Dr. S. M. BARD.

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

Chun Chau Chap Chinese Operatic Research Society 14 Hart Ave., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Man. K. Z. LEE.

Oriental Dramatic School: 157 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Sec. CHUI CHI FA.

There are also eight choirs active in Hong Kong.

Photography is a most popular pastime and encouragement is given to various cultural activities by the *British Council* (Room 132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong, Rep. G. A. BRIDGES) and the *City Hall Museum and Art Gallery* (City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Hong Kong; Curator J. M. WARNER).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Hong Kong: Hong Kong; 390 teachers, 3,188 students.

Chinese University: Shatin, New Territories; 371 teachers, 2,239 students.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands which stretch in an arc south-east from Puerto Rico. It elected not to become part of the West Indies Associated States in January 1967.

Area (square miles): 39.5.

Population: 12,300 (April 7th, 1970); Plymouth (capital) c. 4,000.

Births and Deaths (1970): 302 live births (birth rate 20.1 per 1,000); 121 deaths (death rate 8.1 per 1,000).

Agriculture: About one-quarter of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being sea-island cotton, limes, mangoes, avocados, coconuts and vegetables. A further one-half of the island's 25,000 acres is potential agricultural land. The Government is actively pursuing a resettlement programme for small-scale farmers.

Forestry: An area of 5,000 acres is covered by forests and some cedar lumber is exported to neighbouring islands.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = EC \$4.80;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$1.92.

EC \$100 = £20.83 = U.S. \$52.08.

BUDGET
(1970—EC\$)

Revenue:	
Recurrent Revenue	4,097,280
Capital	2,024,512
TOTAL	6,121,792
Expenditure:	
Recurrent Expenditure	3,917,335
Capital	791,418
TOTAL	4,708,753

1972/73 Budget: Estimated Revenue EC \$3,728,950.
Estimated Expenditure EC \$5,120,787.

External Trade (EC \$'000—1967): Imports 6,923, Exports 107.

Education (1970): Primary schools 12, pupils 2,242;
Secondary school 1, pupils 220.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by a Governor and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President and two official members and four unofficial members, with two Ministers apart from the Chief Minister. The Legislative Council consists of a President (who is the Governor), seven elected, two official and one nominated member.

Early in 1967, when the other East Caribbean Islands adopted Associated Status *vis-à-vis* the United Kingdom, Montserrat decided to remain a colony until separate arrangements could be worked out, more suitable to her requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: W. H. THOMPSON, O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1973)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: B. E. DIAS, O.B.E. (Attorney-General), A. COLLINGS (Financial Secretary).

The Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: The Hon. P. A. BRAMBLE.

Minister of Social Services, Education and Health: The Hon. MARY TUITT.

Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing: The Hon. W. H. RYAN.

Minister of Communications and Works: E. A. DYER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 1.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

At the general election held in December 1970 the Progressive Democratic Party won all seven seats in the Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Montserrat Labour Party: Leader W. H. BRAMBLE.

Montserrat Workers' Progressive Party: Leader J. N. EDWARDS.

Progressive Democratic Party: Leader P. A. BRAMBLE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the West Indies Associated States' Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice ALLAN LOUISY.

Registrar and Magistrate: J. S. WEEKES.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh-Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

Mirror, The: P.O.B. 202, Plymouth; weekly.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—MONTSERRAT, PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station, Station Mgn. R. W. WHITE.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish; Chair. G. COMMENGES.

Television services can be received from Antigua (*Leeward Island Television Service*) by way of a booster station near Plymouth.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Church Rd., Plymouth; Man. I. C. LAYNE.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Plymouth.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; branch in Plymouth; Man. T. W. J. ROBINSON.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; depositors (1970) 2,800.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 353, Plymouth; refounded 1971; Pres. H. MERCER; Sec. M. L. KING.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department of Agriculture, Plymouth; Chair. J. E. STURGE; Sec. R. A. FREDERICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Trades and Labour Union: George St., Plymouth; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; about 255 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. ELLEN PETERS.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union: Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1966; 133 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL DYER.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1950; 52 mems.; Pres. R. A. LEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 90 miles of good surfaced main roads and 47 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads and 33 miles of rough tracks. There were 1,391 registered vehicles (1971).

SHIPPING

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line, the Atlantic and Blue Ribbon Lines and the Royal Netherlands Shipping Service. Inter-island services are provided by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Blackburne. Leeward Island Air Transport (Antigua) maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

The Montserrat Tourist Board: P.O.B. 7, Plymouth; f. 1961; Chair. ERIC L. KELSICK.

In 1971 there were 7,270 visitors to Montserrat.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn Island Group comprises four small and widely scattered islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only Pitcairn Island (situated 20° 04'S and 130° 06'W and about half way between Panama and New Zealand) is inhabited. The island has an area of about 1½ square miles, and the population at the end of 1971 was 92. The group is administered by the Governor in consultation with an Island Council consisting of four elected, five nominated and one ex-officio members.

Governor: DAVID A. SCOTT (British High Commissioner in New Zealand).

Commissioner: R. J. HICKS.

ISLAND COUNCIL

Island Magistrate: PERVIS YOUNG.

Island Secretary: BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: CAIRN CHRISTIAN, IVAN CHRISTIAN, GIFFORD CHRISTIAN, OSCAR CLARK, SAM YOUNG, TOM CHRISTIAN, Pastor L. A. J. WEBSTER, G. D. HARRAWAY.

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from southern Angola in Africa and 1,800 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

STATISTICS

Area: 47.3 square miles.

Population (1971): 5,056; Jamestown (capital) 1,601; Births 120; Deaths 60.

Livestock (1970): Cattle 982, Sheep 1,260, Goats 1,200, Horses 19, Donkeys 686, Pigs 370, Poultry 10,856.

Forestry (1969): 3 sq. miles.

Currency: 100 pence = £1 (United Kingdom currency).

Budget (1972/73): *Revenue* £202,164; *Expenditure* £697,512.

External Trade: *Imports* (1970) £472,540 (motor vehicles 36,885, meat 31,967, fuel oils and motor spirit 27,499, liquor 22,785, clothing 18,319, machinery and parts 16,358, timber 14,710, flour 15,400); *Exports* (1968): £14,710. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

There were no exports in 1969 or 1970.

Transport (1969): *Roads:* 672 vehicles; *Shipping:* Tonnage entered and cleared 171,901; ships 102.

Education (1969): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 753; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 350. There are 60 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

An Order in Council and Royal Instructions of November 1966, which came into force on January 1st, 1967, provided for a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, 2 *ex officio* members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and 12 elected members; and an Executive Council, consisting of the Government Secretary and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council Committees (all of whom must be members of the Legislative Council). The Governor presides at meetings of the Executive Council.

Council Committees, a majority of whose members are members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Governor and charged with executive powers and general oversight of departments of government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir THOMAS OATES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Members: THE CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Elected Members: 12.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: Sir PETER WATKIN WILLIAMS.

Magistrate: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

RELIGION

The majority of the population belongs to the Anglican Communion of the Christian Church.

ANGLICAN

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend EDMUND CAPPER, O.B.E.; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Church of the Province of South Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Priest-in-Charge: The Reverend J. KELLY, O.F.M.CAP.; Sacred Heart Church, Jamestown; total members 30.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; Government-sponsored weekly; Editor E. M. GEORGE.

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Station: Information Office, The Castle, Jamestown; 16 hours weekly; Information Officer E. M. GEORGE.

There were 750 radio receivers in 1972.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total estimated deposits December 31st, 1970, £363,336.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents: Solomon & Co. (St. Helena) Ltd., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 1,050 mems. (1970); Sec. Gen. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVE

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing; 43 mems.; total sales 1969 £4,320.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 46.6 miles of all-weather motorable roads in the island, 37.5 bitumen sealed, and a further 18 miles of earth roads, which can only be used by motor vehicles in dry weather. All roads have steep gradients and sharp curves. There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

Union Castle and Clan Lines: to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; the only service.

ASCENSION

(WIDEAWAKE ISLAND)

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables connecting Europe and West Africa with South America and, via St. Helena, South Africa. In addition the United States built an air base—Wideawake Airfield—on the island in 1952; this has recently been re-occupied and is now used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension is otherwise dependent on substantial budgetary aid from the British Government.

Area (square miles): 34.

Population (1970): 1,232 (St. Helenians 750); Births 19, Deaths 2 (1969).

Agriculture (1969): Vegetables 46,341 lb., Milk 18,494 gals.; Sheep 2,000, Pigs 144.

Budget (1968 est.): Revenue £16,000, Expenditure £90,000.

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

Administrator: Brig. H. W. D. McDONALD, D.S.O.

Transport: Roads (1968): 745 vehicles; Shipping (1968): tonnage entered and cleared 435,183, ships 82; calls are made by Union Castle or Clan Line ships from St. Helena. Calls are also made by H.M. ships and occasional private yachts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The Island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. In 1961 the island was evacuated after volcanic eruptions, but has since been re-settled.

Area (square miles): Tristan da Cunha 38, Inaccessible Island 4, Nightingale Island $\frac{1}{2}$, Gough Island 35.

Population (1970): 280 on Tristan; there is a small weather station on Gough manned by a team of South Africans.

Constitution: The Administrator, representing the British Government, is aided by a Council of 8 elected and

3 nominated members which has advisory powers in legislative and executive functions. The Council's advisory functions in executive matters are performed through small committees of the Council dealing with the separate branches of administration.

Government: The Administrator: Maj. J. I. H. FLEMING.

Legal System: The Administrator is Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: All the islanders are Christian. Their padre is Rev. C. J. JEWELL.

SEYCHELLES

A British Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean, consisting of 89 islands and cays. The largest, Mahé, is four degrees south of the Equator, 990 miles east of Mombasa, Kenya, and 934 miles north of the island of Mauritius. The United States has a base on Mahé for satellite tracking and telemetry facilities.

STATISTICS

Area: 107 square miles (Mahé 57, Praslin 16, Silhouette 6, La Digue 4).
Population (1971): 52,650; Port Victoria (capital) 13,736; Births 1,832; Deaths 462; *Employment:* Agriculture and Fishing 4,680, Domestic Service 1,740, Building 4,130, Manufacturing 940, Trade and Transport 1,680, Education 740, Public Administration 590.
Agriculture (1972): Copra (excluding copra from British Indian Ocean Territory) 3,477 tons, Cinnamon Bark 1,956 tons, Cinnamon Oil 12 tons.
Livestock (1971): Cattle 1,720, Pigs 7,409, Poultry 65,334.
Fishing (1971 exports): 544 kg. Salted Fish.
Finance: 100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee. Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 rupees. Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 rupees. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = 13.33 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 5.33 rupees; 100 Seychelles rupees = £7.50 = \$18.75.
Budget (1973): Est. Revenue Rs. 74,761,725; Est. Expenditure Rs. 77,485,380.
External Trade: Imports (1971) Rs. 84,003,649; Exports (1971) Rs. 7,915,770; Copra Rs. 3,574,021, Cinnamon Bark Rs. 3,322,405, Cinnamon Oil Rs. 288,586, Guano Rs. 331,532.
Transport (1971): Roads: 2,978 vehicles. Shipping: Cargo landed 83,789 tons; Cargo shipped 14,510 tons; total net registered tonnage of all vessels (excluding warships) entered and cleared with cargo 932,390 tons; number of calls by vessels 311.
Education (1972): Primary: 35 schools, 10,074 pupils; Junior Secondary: 11 schools, 1,859 pupils; 2 Secondary Grammar schools, 655 pupils; 1 Teacher Training College; 1 Vocational School.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution introduced during 1970 there is a Council of Ministers, consisting of a Chief Minister, up to 4 other Ministers and 3 *ex-officio* members, and presided over by the Governor or his Deputy. All the Ministers are elected members of the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 15 elected members and 3 *ex-officio* members. Elections are held every five years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: COLIN ALLAN.

Deputy Governor: The Hon. J. R. TODD, M.L.C.

Chief Minister: The Hon. JAMES R. M. MANCHAM, F.R.S.A., M.L.C. (elected).

In the 1970 elections the Seychelles Democratic Party won ten seats and the Seychelles People's United Party won five seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Seychelles Democratic Party: Victoria; f. 1963; advocating a policy of integration with the United Kingdom, or as close an association as possible; ten seats in Legislative Assembly; Leader J. R. M. MANCHAM, M.L.C.; publ. *Seychelles Weekly*.

Seychelles People's United Party: Victoria; left-wing party urging independence for Seychelles; five seats in Legislative Assembly; Pres. Hon. F. A. RENE; Vice-Pres. Hon. G. SINON, M.L.C.; publ. *The People* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Seychelles Court of Appeal in London and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of civil matters go to the Supreme Court of Mauritius and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir GEORGE SOUYAVE.

Attorney-General: The Hon. J. A. O'BRIEN QUINN, M.L.A.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent of them Roman Catholics and about 8 per cent Anglicans.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend GÉRAIS AEBY, O.F.M., C.A.P.; P.O.B. 43, Port Victoria.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend GEORGE C. BRIGGS; P.O.B. 44, Victoria.

THE PRESS

Le Seychellois: P.O.B. 32, Victoria; daily except Sunday; f. 1898 under title of *Reveil*; publ. in English and French; Conservative; Editor SADEC RASSOOL; Man. GUSTAVE DE COMAROND, M.B.E.; publishers: Le Seychellois Press Ltd., Harrison St., Victoria, Mahé; circ. 600.

L'Echo des Iles: P.O. Box 12, Victoria; fortnightly; Roman Catholic mission; circ. 2,000.

Le Nouveau Seychellois: Victoria; organ of Le Parti Seychellois; Editor VICTOR WESTERGREEN; circ. 500.

The People: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles People's United Party; weekly; Editor R. JUMEAU; circ. 1,200.

Seychelles Bulletin: Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, Victoria; daily; Editor ANTONIO BEAUDOIN; circ. 2,000.

Seychelles Weekly: P.O.B. 131, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles Democratic Party; Editor F. A. GRAND-COURT; circ. 900.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: P.O.B. 92, Victoria, Mahé; power 10 kW. on 1331 kHz.; transmissions 8 hours daily; Man. and Chief Engineer Group Captain E. C. PASSMORE, C.B.E.; approx. 12,000 receivers and 40,000 listeners; programmes in English, French and Creole.

Far East Broadcasting Association: P.O.B. 234, Mahé; programmes in Sinhala, Hindi, Urdu, Telegu, English, Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati, Persian, Amharic, Arabic; Field Dir. L. J. WHEATLEY; Dir. Programmes G. COOK.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—SEYCHELLES, BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Port Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin; for deposit accounts.

The Seychelles Agricultural Loans Board: P.O.B. 54, Victoria; f. 1937, reconstituted 1968; agricultural loans; Chair. The Financial Secretary; Man. The Director of Agriculture.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 167, Victoria, Mahé.

The Standard Bank: P.O.B. 241, Victoria, Mahé.

Post Office Savings Bank: Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin.

INSURANCE

There are 7 insurance companies with agencies on the Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

There are 14 trade unions: Teachers' Union; Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union; Christian Workers' Union; Stevedores', Winchmen and Dock Workers' Union; Transport and General Workers' Union; Civil Servants' Union; Seychelles Building, Construction and Civil Engineering Workers' Union; Artisans', Engineers', Constructors' and Builders' Union. Government Workers' Union; Postal Workers' Union; Praslin Workers' Union; Seamen's Union; Agricultural Domestic and Shop-workers' Union; Hotels and Allied Employers' Union.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O.B. 32, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Pres. SULEMAN ADAM; Vice-Pres. SADEC RASSOOL; Sec. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 73 miles of tarmac road and 25 miles of motorable earth roads on Mahé. Praslin has 5 miles of tarmac road and 15 miles of earth roads. La Digue has 8 miles of earth road.

SHIPPING

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: two-monthly service; agents Jivan Jetha and Co., P.O.B. 16, Mahé.

The Union Lighterage Shipping Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 38, Mahé; f. 1926; agents for P. and O., Royal InterOcean, Union Castle, Shaw Savill and Farrell Lines, which run occasional services.

A ferry four times a week between Victoria and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue is operated by the Port and Marine Dept.; capacity 100 persons.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Mahé, financed by the British Government, was completed in 1971. The 9,800 ft. airstrip was constructed on reclaimed land on Mahé's east coast. BOAC began flights in mid-1971 and now run four flights a week from London, two from Tokyo, Hong Kong and Colombo, and one from Johannesburg. Air Malawi has a weekly service from Blantyre. British Caledonian Airways run weekly services from London (Gatwick), and Air Mahé run flights to Praslin from Mahé, which is also served by East African Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting: Kingsgate House, Victoria; Government P.O.B. 92, Victoria; Government department; Dir. A. N. LASCELLES.

Tourists (1971): 3,175; estimated expenditure £500,000; (1972): 14,000; estimated expenditure £1.3m.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

The Colony consists of the Chagos Archipelago, about 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the western Indian Ocean. It was set up in 1965 to provide defence facilities for the British and United States Governments. The Chagos Archipelago, which includes the coral atoll Diego Garcia, was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius. The other three groups were administered by that of the Seychelles.

It is possible that Diego Garcia could play a key role in Western defence strategy in the Indian Ocean, especially as the alternative policy for Britain, at least, involves closer military co-operation with South Africa. According

to the British Ministry of Defence all the islands of the Territory are available for both British and U.S. bases, and the question of their use for these purposes is under review.

Area: 175 sq. miles approx.

Population (June 1968): 1,019 (Chagos Archipelago 803, Farquhar 50, Desroches 120, Aldabra 42).

Commissioner: THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES.

Administrator: J. R. TODD, Queen's Bldg., Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

More than 30 islands forming the south-eastern part of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Six islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales.

Area: 166 square miles.

Population (1970): 5,675; Cockburn Town (Grand Turk) 2,330, Cockburn Harbour (South Caicos) 1,032. In 1970 birth registrations totalled 176 (birth rate 29.3 per 1,000) and death registrations numbered 47 (death rate 7.8 per 1,000).

Finance: Jamaican currency: 100 cents=1 Jamaican dollar (J\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 25 cents. Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=J\$2.27; U.S. \$1=90.91 Jamaican cents; J\$100=£44.00=U.S. \$110.00.

Budget (1969): Revenue J\$1,363,186; Expenditure J\$1,367,463.

External Trade (1969): Imports J\$993,386 (food, drink and manufactured articles); Exports J\$215,996, of which Crayfish 207,174, Salt 8,150 and Dried Conch 672.

Education (1970): Government Primary Schools 14, pupils 1,615; Private Primary Schools 3, Government Secondary Schools 1, Private Secondary Schools 1.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Islands are at present a colony within the Commonwealth and responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Islands lies with the Administrator who is President of the State Council. This council was inaugurated on June 18th, 1969, under a new Constitution which did away with the former Executive Council and Legislative Assembly and vested both executive and legislative power in the State Council which has a majority of elected members. On November 5th, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas was also made Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, but there are no other political links between the two territories other than the sharing of a Common Bench for the Court of Appeal.

Administrator: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Resident Magistrate who is also Acting Judge of the Turks and Caicos Islands: H. J. CRIDLAND.

RELIGION ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Rt. Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. 107, Nassau, Bahamas.

RADIO

Station VS 18: Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., Mercury House, Grand Turk; Man. D. R. MATROCKS.

In 1972 there were 2,800 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd: Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Man. D. BANKS.

Government Savings Bank: Number of depositors (1969) 1,660.

Caribbean Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Grand Turk Credit Union Ltd.: Grand Turk; f. 1947; 48 mems.; cap. p.u. J\$2,000.

General Trading Company Turks and Caicos Ltd.: P.M.B.I., Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Shipping agents, importers, air freight handlers.

TRADE UNION

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 250 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BASDEN.

TRANSPORT ROADS

There are 65 miles of road in the Islands, of which 12 miles are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular services from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Miami, Florida.

K.N.S.M. and Lloyds lines: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; Dir. A. BEEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main airfields are located on Grand Turk and South Caicos, and there are landing strips on Middle Caicos, Providenciales, North Caicos and Salt Cay.

Air Caicos Ltd.: Thrice weekly service to Nassau; twice daily inter-island service.

Caicos Airways Ltd.: South Caicos; maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

Hotel accommodation is available in Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales. Guest house accommodation is available in Salt Cay. A recent British Government report concluded that the best hope for improving the islands' economy lay in tourism. In 1971 there were 2,742 visitors.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Headquarters: Honiata, British Solomon Islands.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS,
K.C.M.G.

The High Commissioner is also responsible for United Kingdom obligations in respect of the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

Chief Secretary: T. RUSSELL, C.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of the Western Pacific exercises jurisdiction in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. It is constituted by the Western Pacific (Courts) Order in Council, 1961, and consists of a Chief Justice, who is ordinarily resident at Honiara in the Protectorate and a Puisne Judge who is ordinarily resident at Vila in the Condominium. There is resident in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony a qualified Senior Magistrate who exercises an enhanced jurisdiction, supplemented by periodic visits by the Chief Justice or the Puisne Judge.

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and possesses all of the jurisdiction which is vested in a British High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom. The procedure of the Court is regulated by the High Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1964.

The law administered by the High Court consists of local Ordinances, customary native law and certain Imperial Statutes and Orders in Council. Subject to this and in

NEW HEBRIDES

addition, the jurisdiction of the Court is exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the statutes of general application in force in England on January 1st, 1961; and the substance of English common law and doctrines of equity.

In addition each territory is provided with Magistrates Courts staffed by lay magistrates exercising limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters. In addition there are also Native Courts staffed by elders of the native communities which have jurisdiction in respect of matters concerning the application and enforcement of established native custom. These courts have a limited jurisdiction in respect of petty crime and the enforcement of Local Government by-laws and regulations applicable to their respective districts.

Appeals from decisions of Native Courts are dealt with administratively by the appropriate District Officers, except in matters relating to native customary land when appeals lie into the High Court as the final tribunal. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lie to the High Court in the first instance. Appeals from decisions of the High Court in exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal of Fiji from which, in certain cases, a further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

High Court of the Western Pacific: Re-constituted 1961; Superior Court of Record. The Chief Justice is appointed by the High Commissioner.

Chief Justice: Sir JOCELYN BODILLY, V.R.D.

Puisne Judge: (vacant).

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The British Solomon Islands, consisting of six major islands and countless smaller ones, extends over 900 miles south-east of Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) in the South Pacific. The capital is Honiara, on the island of Guadalcanal.

STATISTICS

Area: Sea 250,000 nautical square miles; Land 11,500 square miles (Guadalcanal 2,500).

Population (mid-1972 est.): 173,500 (Melanesians 165,700); Honiara (capital) 15,300.

Agriculture (1971): Copra 25,500 tons; Cocoa 117 tons; Rice 1,780 tons; Timber (logs) 9,013,625 cu. ft.; Pigs 25,000 (1969); Cattle 14,000 (1971).

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=\$A1.765; U.S. \$1=70.59 Australian cents; \$A100=£56.67=U.S. \$141.67.

Employment (1972): Persons in paid employment 14,200 (est.).

Budget (1973): Estimated at \$12,513,260 including \$1,878,270 grant-in-aid. In addition, capital expenditure of \$4,865,780 mostly from British Development Aid. Sixth Development Plan (1971-73) will invest \$16m. in capital expenditure.

External Trade (1971): Imports \$13.8m. (mainly machinery and transport, food and manufactured articles); Exports \$8.8m. (mainly copra, timber, scrap metal, manufactured tobacco and marine shell. Imports were mainly from Australia, and exports to Japan.

CONSTITUTION

Following the new Constitution instituted on April 10th, 1970, by the British Solomon Islands Order 1970, a single-chamber Governing Council was formed with 17 elected members and 3 ex-officio members which meets three times a year in public legislative sessions. The Council is supported by 6 executive committees, 5 of which are chaired by elected members. The sixth committee (Finance) is chaired by the Financial Secretary and also includes the chairmen of the other committees. Each elected member must sit on at least one committee. The other committees deal with Communications and Works, Commerce and Industry, Natural Resources, Social Services, and Internal Affairs.

The High Commissioner, as well as being Chairman of the Governing Council and having the power to appoint the chairmen of the executive committees, retains reserve powers on external affairs and security and police, and continues to control the public service.

GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS,
K.C.M.G.

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Chairman: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS, K.C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman: (vacant).

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Ex-Officio Members: T. RUSSELL, C.B.E., D. R. DAVIES, O.B.E., J. H. SMITH, C.B.E.

Elected Members: 17 (elected by universal adult suffrage).

ADMINISTRATION

Government is administered by a number of departments, staffed by 2,000 public servants, 1,726 of whom were Solomon Islanders (1971), with four District Commissioners (Western, Central, Malaita and Eastern) who co-ordinate the departmental activities within their Districts and in particular advise the Local Government Councils.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

There are 17 Local Councils covering almost the whole area of the country and varying widely in size and wealth. The tendency is towards a Council for the whole of each major island, such as Malaita. Members are elected from the common roll and the Councils are supported financially by rates (varying from \$4 to \$10 per person), licence fees, local court fines and grants from the Central Government. They operate primary schools and health clinics, and undertake such work as water supplies, wharf, road and airfield construction. Honiara is the only town with a town council.

RELIGION

Most of the people are Christian, and the remainder still follow their traditional animism. The Churches, which pioneered and still maintain a large interest in education and medical services, are the Anglican Church (Diocese of Melanesia), Roman Catholic Church (Dioceses of the Southern Solomons and the Western Solomons), United Church of Papua New Guinea and the Solomons (originally Methodist), South Seas Evangelical Church (originally Baptist), Christian Fellowship Church (local breakaway from Methodist) and Baha'i Church.

Anglican: The Bishop of Melanesia: The Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM; Assistant Bishops: Rt. Rev. D. TUTI, Buala, Rt. Rev. L. ALUFURAI, O.B.E., TH.L., Auki.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Honiara, Most Rev. DANIEL STUYVENBERG, S.M., C.B.E.; Bishop of Gizo, Most Rev. EUSEBIUS CRAWFORD, O.P.

PRESS AND RADIO

There is a twice-monthly newspaper in the British Solomons, produced by the government Information Services (circ. 4,000) and each District has a monthly or less frequent Newsletter produced by the District Administration.

The only radio broadcaster is the government-operated Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service (VQO on 1,030 KHz and VQO4 on 3,995 KHz) which accepts commercial advertising and is on the air for 71 hours a week. Many of the programmes are in Pidgin English.

In 1972 there were 10,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Banking Ltd.: Honiara.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara, P.O. Gizo, Western Solomons.

B.S.I.P. Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board: Honiara.

INSURANCE

About ten of the principal British insurance companies maintain agencies in the Protectorate.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The economy of the Protectorate depends on primary production, chief of which is copra (\$3.8m. in 1971) with timber (log extraction) a close second. Cocoa and chillies are also exported in small quantities, and after thorough trials a palm oil industry is now being set up. The cattle industry is also growing promisingly, and rice is produced for local consumption. A fisheries survey indicates another export commodity and processing industry. There has been active mineral prospecting in recent years, leading to trial mining of bauxite in 1972 and the possibility of copper and nickel mining in the future.

The building construction industry is fully engaged in the capital on buildings for both commerce and government. There is as yet little manufacturing, but a twist tobacco factory could begin manufacturing cigarettes in 1973, and a ship's biscuit factory provides for both domestic requirements and a small export trade. Furniture, fibre-glass products and soft drinks are also manufactured on a small scale.

British Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 64, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board: Honiara; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Yandina and Gizo.

British Solomons Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Honiara.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1970 there were 241 primary co-operative societies and 109 secondary societies working mostly outside the capital.

TRADE UNION

B.S.I.P. General Workers Union: Honiara; f. 1971; Gen. Sec. PETER SALAKA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Road construction and maintenance is difficult because of the nature of the country, and what roads there are serve as feeder roads to the main town of an island. Honiara now has a main road running about 40 miles each side of it along the north coast of Guadalcanal, and Malaita has a road 75 miles long running north from Auki and around the northern end of the island to the Lau Lagoon, where canoe transport takes over.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services (mainly for freight) exist between the Solomons and Australia (Sydney and Brisbane), New Zealand, Bougainville (Kieta), Hong Kong, Japan and U.K./Continent ports. Internal shipping is provided by 36 ships of the government marine fleet and about 40 commercial vessels. The ports are controlled by the BSIP Ports Authority, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Ports Authority: Box 307, Honiara.

Services are operated by:

Bank Line: regular service to Europe.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: to Hong Kong, Japan, Australia and Noumea.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Daiwa Navigation Co.: to Japan.

Karlander New Guinea Line: regular cargo services between Port Moresby, Samarai, Wae, Madang, Manus Island, Wewak, Djajapura, Rabaul, Honiara, Kieta, Gizo, Vila, Santo, Noumea, Fiji and Australia.

Mitsui Osk: regular service to Fiji.

New Guinea Australia Line: to Australia.

New Zealand Export Line: to New Guinea.

P. and O. Lines: cruise ship calls.

Sofrana: regular service to New Zealand.

Inter-island services are maintained by 38 government-owned vessels and by privately-owned ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

International air services to the Protectorate are provided by *Air Pacific* (from Fiji via New Hebrides twice a week, from Port Moresby twice a week), *Air Nauru* (twice weekly) and by *Trans-Australia Airlines* (from Port Moresby and Rabaul three times a week). Domestic air services are provided by *Solair*, operating light aircraft from Honiara with scheduled flights to 18 aerodromes in the districts.

Regular services are run by:

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 23, Honiara; internal services and charter.

EDUCATION

(1972)

25,570 children attended 381 registered primary schools, 1,303 attended 6 secondary schools and 400 attended 4 other higher schools.

British Solomons Training College: Box 7, Kukum, Honiara; f. 1958 for training of teachers for Solomon Islands' primary schools; 100 students on two-year courses, up to 25 on six-month courses and up to 15 on three-month in-service courses; controlling authority Dept. of Education, Box 1, Honiara, B.S.I.P.; Principal F. CORE.

St. Peter's College: Siota, Gela; f. 1912 for training of deacons and priests for the Anglican Diocese of Melanesia (New Hebrides and Solomon Islands); 25 students.

NEW HEBRIDES

The British service in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides is controlled by the High Commissioner. For further details see the New Hebrides chapter.

BRUNEI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brunei, a British-protected Sultanate, is situated on the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. It covers a total area of 2,226 square miles. Brunei has a common border with Sarawak, one of the two eastern states of Malaysia. The climate is tropical, characterized by consistent temperature and humidity. Annual rainfall ranges from about 110 inches in lowland areas to over 150 inches in the interior. Temperatures are high, the annual extreme range being 73°F to 89°F. The principle language is Malay though Chinese is also spoken and English widely used. The Malay population (54 per cent) is Muslim. Most Chinese are Buddhist, Confucian or Taoist. Europeans and Eurasians are largely Christian. The flag comprises two diagonal stripes of black and white on a yellow background, with the state emblem centred in red. The capital is Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly called Brunei Town.

Recent History

In 1822, when North Borneo became a British protectorate, Brunei became a British-protected state. Between 1906 and 1941, a form of government emerged which included a state council. In 1959 a new constitution was adopted. A rebellion broke out in December 1962, prompted by dissatisfaction at the prospect of Brunei's joining the Malaysian Federation. The disorders were quickly suppressed and the Sultan subsequently refused to join Malaysia.

Government

The 1959 Constitution provided that Brunei should be a protected state, with defence and external affairs being the exclusive responsibility of the British Government. However, a new agreement amending the constitution was signed in November 1971 which granted full internal self-government. Responsibility for defence and security is now shared between the Sultan and the British Government. The Constitution confers supreme executive authority in the State on the Sultan. He is assisted and advised by five Constitutional Councils, the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council, and the Council of Succession. The Council of Ministers considers all executive matters including those tabled at the Legislative Council meetings. It has 11 members, 6 *ex-officio*, including the *Mentri Besar*, the High Commissioner and 4 unofficial members (appointed by the Legislative Council) and is presided over by the Sultan. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Speaker appointed by the Sultan and comprises 6 *ex-officio*, 10 elected and 5 nominated members.

The state is divided into 5 administrative districts each of which has a district officer (Malay) responsible to the *Mentri Besar*.

Defence

Under the 1959 Constitution as amended in November 1971, Brunei and Britain share responsibility for the

State's defence and security, in addition to the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, there are about 1,000 British military personnel.

Economic Affairs

Brunei's agricultural output consists largely of rice (the main crop), while rubber has declined in importance in recent years. Minor crops include coconuts, sago, pepper, vegetables and fruit. By contrast, the production of oil and natural gas assumes particular importance to the economy with crude oil output averaging about 50 million barrels annually. Natural gas production increased from 136 million cu. ft. in 1970 to 221 million cu. ft. in 1971. Oil constitutes the major part of Brunei's exports, earning over 90 per cent of the State's foreign exchange.

Transport

In 1972 there were 733 miles of motorable roads in Brunei.

Social Welfare

Health facilities are good and serious epidemics are rare. In 1969 there were 3.5 hospital beds per thousand of the population. There is a flying doctor service as well as various clinics, travelling dispensaries and dental clinics.

Education

Schools are classified according to the language of instruction i.e. Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Total enrolment in primary schools increased by 21 per cent in 1969 while in secondary schools the enrolment of girls grew by over 35 per cent in the same year. There are five technical colleges including a teachers training college.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively underdeveloped though there are the beginnings of a tourist industry.

Public Holidays

1973: June 2 (Queen's Official Birthday), July 15 (Sultan's birthday), August 27 (*Leilat al Meiraj*, Ascension of Muhammad), October 1 (Constitution Day), October 15 (Nuzul Quaran), October 29 (Hari Raya Puasa), December 25 and 26 (Christmas Day and Boxing Day).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 5, 6 (Hari Raya Haji), January 23 (Chinese New Year), April 4 (*Maulud*, Birth of Muhammad), May 31 (Anniversary of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment).

Weights and Measures

The British system is in operation but local measures of weight and capacity are used. These include the Gantang (1 gallon), the Tahlil (1½ oz.) and Kati (1½ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 cents = 1 Brunei dollar (B\$).

Exchange Rates: (March 1973):

£1 sterling = B\$6.344;

U.S. \$1 = B\$2.538.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: Area (sq. miles) 2,226; Population (1972 est.) 141,500 (Malays 65 per cent, Chinese 23 per cent, indigenous 7 per cent, others 5 per cent); Bandar Seri Begawan (capital—1971 Census) 72,481; Birth rate: 40 per thousand (1969); Death rate: 6 per thousand (1969).

Land Use (1971—acres): Forest Reserve 523,460, Forest Licences 84,943, Alienated Land 1,424,640.

Employment (1971): Oil Mining 2,850, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 4,776, Total: 40,012.

Agriculture (1971): (tons) Paddy 4,312, Rubber 163.09. *Timber* (50 cu. ft.): Heavy Hardwood 234,160; Other Timber 2,422,592; Sawn Timber 26,574 tons.

Livestock: Buffaloes 15,500, Pigs 12,100, Cattle 2,271.

Petroleum: Crude oil production (1971) 47.48 million.

Natural Gas (1971): 220,457 million cu. metres.

FINANCE

100 sen (cents) = 1 Brunei dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (March 1973): B\$1 = 1 Malaysian dollar = 1 Singapore dollar.

£1 sterling = B\$6.344; U.S. \$1 = B\$2.538.

B\$100 = £15.763 = U.S. \$39.407.

BUDGET 1972

(B\$'000—estimates)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes (from oil)	143,685	Royal Brunei Malay Regiment	36,100
Royalties (from oil)	46,873	Education	28,256
Interest	35,175	Public Works	14,950
Other	201	Medical Services	9,928
		Police	10,353
		Other (including Development Fund)	54,000
TOTAL	225,934	TOTAL	153,587

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1972

(B\$'000—estimates)

EXPENDITURE	
Airport Scheme	20,000
Electricity generating plant	2,700
Maura Port	8,500
Tutong Water Scheme	10,000
Sungei Belait Water Scheme	4,000
Sewerage Works	4,702
Roads	4,000
Other*	31,200
TOTAL	85,102

* Includes balance of Development Fund carried forward from 1970.

BRUNEI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B\$'000)

	1969*	1970*	1971†
Imports . . .	221,700	256,100	456,500
Exports . . .	270,100†	290,500†	310,650

* Revised.

† Including re-exports.

‡ Revised estimate (UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1973)

Source: State of Brunei, Annual Report 1970.

COMMODITIES

(B\$'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Foodstuffs . . .	33,807	34,497	Crude Oil . . .	254,791	276,538
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	7,455	7,827	Natural Gas . . .	832	1,000
Crude Minerals . . .	6,781	7,120	Rubber . . .	443	324
Refined Petroleum . . .	5,327	5,593	Petroleum Products . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Animal and Vegetable Oils . . .	1,094	1,148	Others . . .	14,065	12,630
Chemicals . . .	12,189	12,798			
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	50,949	53,497			
Manufactures . . .	81,380	85,490	TOTAL . . .	270,130	290,492
Miscellaneous . . .	13,108	13,763			

Source: State of Brunei, Annual Report 1970.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(B\$'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS
	1969	1970	1969
Sarawak	—	—	259,100
Sabah	—	—	700
Australia	10,500	n.a.	n.a.
China, P.R.	9,000	8,600	
German Federal Republic	3,600	n.a.	
Hong Kong	9,100	7,300	
Japan	27,700	39,600	
United States	32,100	51,900	
Thailand	8,000	n.a.	1,500
Netherlands	5,000	n.a.	
Singapore	32,000	42,800	
United Kingdom	33,500	46,700	
Others	50,700	59,200	7,200
TOTAL	221,700	256,100*	270,100*

* Estimated.

1970 (Exports): B\$290.5 million.

Source: State of Brunei, Annual Report 1970.

Transport (1970): Cars 1,236, Other Vehicles 119. Shipping: Tonnage Entered 1,134,381. Civil Aviation (1969): Passengers embarked 43,091, disembarked 42,513.
Education (1969): Number of schools and colleges 156

(Kindergarten 13, Primary 120, Secondary 21, Teacher Training 1, Vocational 1); Number of pupils and students 38,709 (Kindergarten 1,231, Primary 27,580, Secondary 9,325, Vocational 79, Teacher Training 494.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

The Constitution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council, a Council of Ministers and a Privy Council. A *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan is responsible for the exercise of executive power.

A new Agreement replacing that of 1905-06 was concluded with the United Kingdom following the promulgation of the Constitution. Under the Agreement, the British Government continued to be responsible for the defence and external affairs of the State and provided for the appointment of a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters as external affairs, defence, and internal security, and generally on matters other than those affecting the Muslim religion and Malay custom.

An agreement was signed in November 1971 giving Brunei full internal self-government, although Britain still retains responsibility for external affairs.

The Council of Ministers or Cabinet is presided over by the Sultan and consists of the High Commissioner, 6 *ex-officio* members and four members of the Legislative Council nominated by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of 21 members.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the *Mentri Besar*.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultan: H.H. HASSANAL BOLKIAH MUIZZADDIN WADDAULAH (succeeded 5 October 1967; crowned 1 August 1968).

Mentri Besar: Y.A.M. Pengiran DIPA NEGARA Pengiran MOMIN (acting).

The High Commissioner: Dato PETER GAUTREY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Comprises 6 *ex-officio* including the *Mentri Besar*, the High Commissioner, and 4 unofficial members (appointed by the Legislative Council).

Chairman: H.H. The Sultan.

State Secretary: Y.B. Dato PADUKA MATNOR McAFEE (acting).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Comprises 10 elected and 6 *ex-officio* and 5 nominated members.

Speaker: T.M. Seri PADUKA DULI Pengiran PEMANCHA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Brunei People's Independence Front: (*Barisan Kemajuan Raya'at*): 1. 1966; an amalgamation of all the former parties; Pres. HAFIDZ LAKASAMANA; Chair. Pengiran ALI; Sec. ABDUL LATIF HAMID.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, under which the Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed. Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the High Court, which has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Muslim marriage, religion and divorce. The Court has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

Courts of Kadhis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in the Religious Council.

Chief Justice: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

Chief Kadhi: Begawan Pehin Khatib Dato UTAMA Haji METALI bin MAT YASIN.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and His Highness the Sultan is head of the Islamic population. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. Dato BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Vicar Apostolic: The Rt. Rev. ANTHONY DENNIS GALVIN, O.B.E., Bishop's House, Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Borneo Bulletin: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; Independent; English; weekly; Saturday; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ; Editor J. R. CALVER; circ. 26,849.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced jointly by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd., Sabah Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. and the Shell Marketing Co. of Borneo Ltd.; English, Chinese and Romanized Malay in one edition; weekly; Saturday; circ. 6,500.

Pelita Brunei: Dept. of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei; f. 1956; free newspaper in Romanized Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 4,500.

PUBLISHERS

Brunei Press, The: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; incorp. 1959; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ.

The Star Press: Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1963; Man. EU DAK CHEE.

RADIO

Brunei Broadcasting and Information Service: Brunei; f. 1957; daily broadcasts in Malay, English, Chinese and local dialects. Dir. Dato G. V. DE FREITAS; Deputy Dir. of Broadcasting MOHAMMED SALLEH ABDUL KADIR; publs. *Pelita Brunei* (weekly), *Suara Brunei* (fortnightly).

In 1970 there were 12,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Note: Since 1967 the Brunei Currency Board has issued its own notes and coin which are interchangeable with currencies issued by the Malaysian and Singapore Currency Boards. *Notes in circulation* (March 1971): B\$ 37.38 million.

BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; branches in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait and Seria.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait, Seria and Lumut.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; branch in Bandar Seri Begawan.

National Bank Ltd.: Bandar Seri Begawan; brs. in Seria, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Muara Port.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Seria; the largest industrial concern in the State and the only oil company at present in production in Brunei; Man. Dir. R. A. B. CLOUGH; output (1969) 6,750,000 tons.

TRADE UNIONS

Brunei Oilfield Workers' Union: P.O.B. 175, Seria; f. 1961; 1,168 mems.; Pres. AHMAD TAMIN; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM METUSSIN; Sec.-Gen. HUSSIN bin ISA; Treas. SANI BASRI.

Contract Officers' Association: 71 mems.

Government Labourers' Union: 679 mems.

Medical and Health Employees' Union: 271 mems.

Permanent Government Officers' Union: 492 mems.

Brunei Shell Employees' Staff Union: 260 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains an eight mile section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

In 1972 there were 733 miles of motorable roads in Brunei.

SHIPPING

Straits Steamship Co.: regular passenger and cargo services from Singapore, and non-scheduled services from Labuan and Bangkok.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of coastal vessels plying between Labuan and Kuala Belait. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the Labuan steamer service. Numerous native-owned boats and launches carry on coastal trade around Brunei and adjacent Malaysian ports.

A new deepwater port has been completed at Muara and became fully operational in 1972.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport.

Controller of Civil Aviation for the State of Brunei: Dato REG WAIN RIGHT; Department of Civil Aviation, State of Brunei.

Malaysian Airline System Bhd., (M.A.S.): Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; operate a main-line daily service connecting Brunei airport with Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, Malaya, Thailand and Singapore.

Singapore Airlines (S.I.A.): Head Office: 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1, Brunei-Jalan Chevalier; operates a daily service connecting Brunei International Airport with Singapore.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; Brunei Sales General Agents: The Borneo Company (B) Ltd., 97 Jalan Cator, P.O.B. 2182, Bandar Seri Begawan; twice-weekly flights from Kota Kinabalu to Hong Kong.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: operates a private airfield at Anduki.

TOURISM

Brunei Tourist Association: P.O.B. 701, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1968; Chair. Dato R. D. ROSS; Sec. VINCENT PANG.

BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of Burma lies in south-east Asia between the Himalayas and the Malayan peninsula. Its principal neighbours are India to the north-west, China to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. Freedom of religious worship is the right of every citizen and 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities, and there is a Chinese community of some 350,000. The national flag (proportions 9 by 5) is red with a blue canton charged with a white star surrounded by five smaller stars. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma elected to become an independent State in 1948 after being under British rule. The central government operates from Rangoon, but much power has remained in the Shan and other States. In 1958 the army took over control. Civil rule was restored in 1960, but in March 1962 the army staged another *coup* and set up a Revolutionary Government under General Ne Win. In February 1963, a left-wing faction acquired greater influence although General Ne Win remained firmly in control. The subsequent period has been marked by intensive efforts to nationalize the economy and to reach peace with underground organizations representing separate ethnic groups.

Government

The Revolutionary Government suspended the 1947 Constitution and has not yet promulgated a new one. The Government consists of a Revolutionary Council, whose members are all army officers and which stands at the apex of a hierarchy of councils representing most functions and elements of society. Parliament was dissolved at the time of the *coup*; all political organizations excepting the official *Burmese Way to Socialism Programme Party* were dissolved in April 1964. The federal form of government has been retained, with State Councils for each of the five States—Chin, Kawthoolei (Karen), Kachin, Kayah and Shan. In October 1971 Gen. (now U) Ne Win set up a Commission to draft a new constitution, with the object of establishing a socialist, unitary state in 1974.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The armed forces are largely engaged in internal security duties. In 1972 the armed forces totalled 148,000 men of which 135,000 were in the army.

Economic Affairs

Burma is relatively rich in agricultural, fishery, timber, mineral and water resources. Agriculture produces 31.5 per cent of G.N.P. and employs 63 per cent of the labour force. Rice, timber and other agricultural products are the main export items. Until 1964, Burma was the world's leading exporter of rice and rice products, but these now

constitute only 48 per cent of Burma's exports. By contrast industry accounts for 50 per cent of the G.N.P. The mining of tin, petroleum and coal is important; the expanding petroleum industry is expected to supply all Burma's requirements for petroleum products by the mid 1970's. There are small deposits of tungsten, lead, zinc, antimony, silver and gold, while a number of other minerals are known to exist. There are about 9,000 industrial establishments mainly small-scale firms engaged in processing primary products, particularly rice.

Industry, transport, internal and external trade, communications and finance have been nationalized since the 1962 Revolution. The 1971-75 Development Plan aims to increase substantially the output and export of primary products in both the agricultural and industrial sectors while maintaining the development of the mineral industry. There is little private enterprise since foreign investment is prohibited.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles inland. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable waters and some parts of the Salween and the Chindwin are navigable. Railways have been modernized by the introduction of diesel engines and in 1972 comprised 2,623 track miles compared with 2,606 track miles in 1971. The Union of Burma Airways Board provides internal and international air services. All the railways, domestic air services and the other major inland water facilities are owned and operated by the State. All passenger and freight road transport services are to be nationalized. In 1972 there were 8,514 miles of motorable roads.

Social Welfare

Burma has fairly well-developed health facilities but they are not comprehensive. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance.

Education

Education is free, where available. Schools are divided into primary, middle and high schools. There were over 19,000 schools, colleges and professional institutes in 1971-72 with a total enrolment of 4.4 million pupils. Emphasis is placed on vocational and technical training. There are two universities.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped. Burma is one of the centres of Buddhism and has many temples and shrines, including the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Mandalay and Pagan also possess outstanding temples and palaces.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport, but football, basketball, volleyball and tennis are played.

BURMA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1973: July 14 (Beginning of Buddhist Lent), July 19 (Martyr's Day), October 1 (End of Buddhist Lent), Tazaungdaing, November 19 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1974: January 4 (Independence Day), February 12 (Union Day), March 2 (Peasants' Day), March 22 (Full Moon of Tabaung), March 27 (Resistance Day), April 17-19 (Thingyan), April 20 (Burmese New Year), May 28 (Full Moon of Kason), May 1 (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The British system is still in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 pyas=1 kyat.

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling=12.035 kyats;

U.S. \$1=4.814 kyats.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				POPULATION (1970-'000 est.)			
Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State	Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State
261,760	60,155	11,731	4,529	27,584	2,785	813	116

Population (official estimate—1972): 28,874,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 estimates)

Rangoon (capital)*	3,000,000	Tavoy	53,094
Mandalay	401,633	Prome	65,392
Moulmein	172,569	Henzada	84,898
Bassein	136,429	Myingyan	64,904
Akyab	82,313	Pegu	124,643

* 1972 (Oct.).

EMPLOYMENT

(1970-71)

TOTAL	CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	OTHER SECTORS
11,940,734	1,078,016	762,718	7,300,000	2,900,000

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS**

	PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ tons)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Paddy	7,896	7,859	8,000	8,416
Groundnuts	392	437	521	479
Sesamum	82	100	130	n.a.
Cotton	33	33	41	n.a.
Pulses	294	253	271	347
Sugar Cane	1,282	1,291	1,414	1,722
Tobacco	45	40	40	n.a.
Wheat	25	33	n.a.	n.a.
Jute	21	22	28	n.a.

* Estimate.

Livestock: 6,834,000 oxen, 1,541,000 buffaloes, 1,483,000 goats, 183,000 sheep.

FISHERIES
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Fresh water	111	114	119	120
Sea water	279	294	307	430

TIMBER PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Teak	340	350	360
Hardwood	946	920	600

MINING
(tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Tin and Concentrates	352	308	259
Mixed Tin and Tungsten	512	437	641
Refined Lead	9,390	9,984	7,517
Zinc Concentrates	8,223	9,733	6,968
Refined Silver (⁰⁰⁰ oz.)	801	807	553

INDUSTRY

	1968-69	1969-70
Sugar (tons)	56,068	54,696
Gunny bags (⁰⁰⁰)	16,293	17,788
Yarn (⁰⁰⁰ lb.)	16,811	13,917
Cement (tons)	180,024	164,340
Industrial materials (⁰⁰⁰ kyats)	159,298	154,950
Industrial chemicals (⁰⁰⁰ kyats)	4,895	6,067

OIL PRODUCTION
(million gallons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Crude petroleum	182.1	196.8	195.4
Motor spirit	46.7	49.5	49.8
Kerosene	59.8	65.4	74.3
Diesel oil	60.7	62.2	69.9

1970-71: 217 million gallons.

JUTE

	1970-71	1971-72*
Gunny Bags (⁰⁰⁰)	19,000	19,300
Rope (lb.)	700,000	1,200,000
Cloth (yds.)	350,000	300,000
Jute Rugs (yds.)	30,000	30,000

* Estimate.

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 pyas=1 kyat.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pyas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 kyats.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=12.035 kyats; U.S. \$1=4.814 kyats.

100 kyats=£8.309=\$20.773.

BUDGET*

('000 kyats)

	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Ordinary Account	6,657,063	7,007,661	6,317,533	6,683,472
Capital Account	6,371	370,331	723,468	778,124
Investment Account	—	—	3,083	1,755
Loans and Interest	4,606	663	112,743	192,103
Contributions	—	—	17,231	56,827
Loans and Advances	374,343	348,848	377,762	337,985
Public Savings	30,379	26,109	32,386	19,441
TOTAL	7,072,762	7,753,612	7,584,211	8,069,707
Less Expenditure borne out of foreign receipts	—	—	210,404	195,622
Net	7,072,762	7,753,612	7,373,807	7,874,085
Surplus/Deficit	—	—	-301,045	-120,473

BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR 1970-71

(million kyats)

Trade	3,090	Transport and Communications	470
Economic Affairs	2,110	General Administration and Foreign	
Social Welfare	570	Affairs	360
Defence	480	Housing and Public Works	310

*1971-72: Revenue 8,405.3 million kyats; Expenditure 9,230.6 million kyats.

Four-Year Development Plan (1971/72-1974/75): aims at (i) maximum production and export of primary products in agriculture, fishery, livestock, forestry and mining, (ii) establishment of consumers goods industries for import substitution, (iii) laying foundation for heavy industries based on minerals.

Foreign exchange reserves (Dec. 1970): 527m; (Dec. 1972) 459m.

Currency in circulation: (Dec. 1970) 1,742m.; (Dec. 1971) 2,093m.; (May 1972) 2,389m.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Kyats)

	1968	1969	1970
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	-240.2	-293.7	-297.6
Services	-29.0	-59.6	-63.5
Total	-269.2	-353.3	-361.1
Contributions	28.3	69.3	83.7
Loans and Repayments	339.5	85.8	20.5
Investment	-21.5	-0.5	—
Foreign Exchange Budget Balance	77.1	-198.7	-256.9
Errors and Omissions	26.0	-28.9	13.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves Balance	103.1	-227.6	-243.5

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kyats)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1967-68 . . .	757.0	516.1
1968-69 . . .	753.3	551.7
1969-70 . . .	778.1	538.9
1970-71* . . .	880.0	663.0

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million kyats)

IMPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	234.4	300.6	243.4
Base Metal Manufactures . . .	93.6	92.6	55.0
Cotton Fabrics . . .	16.7	31.6	76.9
Cotton Yarn . . .	73.3	49.4	87.4
Milk and Milk Products . . .	24.2	25.1	23.0
Pharmaceuticals . . .	15.6	14.3	14.7
Gunny Sacks . . .	1.8	—	—
Paper . . .	35.2	35.3	36.3
Refined Mineral Oil . . .	16.9	13.9	6.2
Chemicals . . .	16.5	17.1	16.1
Coal and Coke . . .	4.2	8.5	13.7

EXPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Rice and Rice Products	238.1	235.3	285.2
Other Agricultural Products . . .	89.7	91.5	89.1
Teak and Hardwood . . .	155.0	159.8	113.9
Metals and Ores . . .	19.2	29.2	25.3
Others . . .	14.1	35.9	25.4

* Estimate.

RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY

(1969-70—tons)

Ceylon	83,840
Hong Kong	27,873
India	62,612
Mauritius	25,804
Pakistan	6,705
United Kingdom	55,304
Singapore	136,774
U.S.S.R.	748

Rice exports: 1969-70 627,000 tons, 1970-71 749,000 tons, 1971-72 920,000 tons.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1968-69	1969-70
Australia	14.4	32.7
China, People's Republic . . .	2.4	10.2
Czechoslovakia	49.8	33.6
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	77.2	81.3
India	69.0	120.7
Japan	169.3	176.8
Netherlands	35.0	12.3
Pakistan	11.5	12.3
U.S.S.R.	9.7	17.2
United Kingdom	85.2	69.2
United States	59.7	52.1

EXPORTS	1968-69	1969-70
Ceylon	22.8	47.2
China, People's Republic . . .	—	—
Denmark	27.9	18.9
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	32.0	23.1
India	140.1	37.1
Indonesia	3.5	61.9
Japan	44.9	46.0
Malaysia	10.7	28.4
Mauritius	13.4	13.1
Pakistan	16.5	11.0
Singapore	25.3	75.8
U.S.S.R.	17.6	2.7
United Kingdom	42.3	48.3

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Number of Visitors	2,007	2,682	1,646	2,561	6,853

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

YEAR	MOTORCARS	BUSES	LORRIES
1971 . . .	24,700	9,300	13,400
1972 . . .	22,299	9,140	13,106

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Board) (in millions)

YEAR	PASSEN- GERS	PASSEN- GER MILES	FREIGHT TONS	FREIGHT TON- MILES
1967-68 . . .	55.2	1,501.9	2.8	484.9
1968-69 . . .	52.8	1,500.6	2.9	512.3
1969-70 . . .	52.3	1,466.5	2.7	461.8

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD (in millions)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT TONS
1967-68 . . .	10.4	1.6
1968-69 . . .	9.8*	1.6
1969-70 . . .	10.5*	1.7*

* Provisional.

SHIPPING (⁰⁰⁰ tons)

YEAR	SHIPS		FREIGHT	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1967-68 . . .	1,394	1,435	980	576
1968-69 . . .	1,362	1,346	919	645
1969-70 . . .	1,513	1,523	913	992

CIVIL AVIATION (Union of Burma Airways Board)

YEAR	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT (⁰⁰⁰ tons)
1967-68 . . .	63,495	5.7
1968-69 . . .	73,492	6.1
1969-70 . . .	93,362	6.5

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS†
Primary Schools . . .	19,155*	749,244	56,027
Middle Schools . . .			13,729
High Schools . . .			6,405
Institutes . . .			763
Universities . . .	2	248,478	3,102

* 1970-71.

† 1969-70.

Source: Central Statistical and Economics Department, Rangoon; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Le Monde*, Paris; *Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates*, Balance of Payments Yearbook, IMF, Washington.

THE CONSTITUTION

It was announced in October 1971 that a 97-member Commission had been set up headed by Gen. Ne Win, comprising 34 military officers and 63 civilians, the latter representing ethnic minority races, the legal profession, former politicians, peasants and workers, whose function is to draft a new constitution to replace the 1947 constitution, which was suspended in 1962. In April 1972 the first draft and in January 1973, a second draft were completed and published, and it is expected that the new constitution will be accepted and implemented in 1974. The objective is to set up a socialist unitary state with multi-national harmony on a basis of equality.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Chairman: U NE WIN.

Members: Gen. SAN YU, U SEIN WIN, U THAUNG KYI, U KYAW SOE, Dr. HLA HAN, U THAN SEIN, Brig. THAUNG DAN, Dr. MAUNG LWIN, Dr. MAUNG MAUNG, U BA NYEIN, MAHN THA MYAING, Brig. TIN OO.

CABINET

(May 1973)

Prime Minister: U NE WIN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. SAN YU.

Minister of Construction: U SEIN WIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: U THAUNG KYI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: U KYAW SOE.

Minister of Health and Education: Dr. HLA HAN.

Minister of Transport and Communications: U THAN SEIN.

Minister of Information, Culture and Social Welfare: Brig. THAUNG DAN.

Minister of Trade: Dr. MAUNG LWIN.

Minister of Mines: Cmdr. THAUNG TIN.

Minister of Judicial Affairs: Dr. MAUNG MAUNG.

Minister of Co-operatives: U BA NYEIN.

Minister of Planning and Finance: U LWIN.

Minister of Home and Religious Affairs: U Ko Ko.

Minister of Industry and Labour: U MAUNG MAUNG KHA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(Rangoon unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Australia: 88 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* W. P. HANDMER.

Austria: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Belgium: *Ambassador:* JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Bulgaria: New Delhi, India.

Canada: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Rd.; *Ambassador:* CHEN CHAO-YUAN.

Czechoslovakia: 325 Prome Rd.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand.

Egypt: 81 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL-DIN HASSAN.

Finland: New Delhi, India.

France: 102 Halpin Rd.; *Ambassador:* HUBERT YVER DE LA BRUCHOLLERIE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 32 Park Rd.; *Ambassador:* ROLF RAMISCH.

Greece: New Delhi, India.

Hungary: 84 Inya Rd.

India: 545-547 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* BALESHWAR PRASAD.

Indonesia: 100 (Ka) Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. DEDE SOEMARTONO.

Iran: New Delhi, India.

Iraq: New Delhi, India.

Israel: 49 Frome Rd.; *Ambassador:* ARIEH EILAN.

Italy: 343 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ELIO PASCARELLI.

Japan: 39 Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* TAKASHI SUZUKI.

Khmer Republic: 106-108 Pansodan; *Ambassador:* UM AMRETH (also accred. to Sri Lanka).

Laos: 17 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* H.R.H. Prince TIAO KHAMHING.

Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN bin JALAL.

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal: 16 Nat. Mauk Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Malaysia).

Netherlands: 97 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* W. A. FROWEIN.

BURMA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

Niger: New Delhi, India.

Norway: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Pakistan: Rander House, 55-59 Phayre St.; *Ambassador:* RIAZ PIRACHA.

Philippines: 61 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* PABLO A. PENA.

Poland: 347 Prome Rd.; (also accred. to Laos).

Romania: 71 Mission Rd.; *Ambassador:* ANDREI DUMITRU.

Spain: New Delhi, India.

Sri Lanka: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* H. O. WIJEGOONAWARDENA (also accred. to Laos and Thailand).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand.

Switzerland: *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF HARTMANN.

Thailand: 91 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* WONGSE POLNIKORN.

Turkey: New Delhi, India.

U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI I. SMIRNOV.

United Kingdom: 80 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* E. G. WILLAN.

U.S.A.: 581 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR HUMMEL.

Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* JOKAS BRAJOVIC (also accred. to Thailand).

Burma also has diplomatic relations with Algeria and Bangladesh.

PARLIAMENT*

Parliament was dissolved on March 3rd, 1962, after the military coup.

STATE COUNCILS

Chin:

Chairman: SAN KHO LIAN.

Members: U SEIN MYA, U MAPPA, U TIN ZANN, U WAN THU HA SHIN.

Kaw thu lay (Karen):

Chairman: Dr. SAW HLA TUN.

Members: Dr. MAUNG LWIN, SAW HPO AUNG, PADOE BA TUN.

Kachin:

Chairman: U DINGRA TANG.

Members: U SEIN MYA, Col. VANKUL, U TUN YIN, U LAWAN, Lt. Col. KHIN MAUNG.

Kayah:

Chairman: U A. MYA LAY.

Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U BU YEH, U THAING THAN TIN.

Shan:

Chairman: U TUN AYE.

Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U KYAW ZAW.

* Parliament will comprise a single chamber, the People's Assembly, when the new constitution is promulgated in 1974.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burmese Socialism Programme Party (BSPP) (*Lanzin Party*): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; consists of cadres as a nucleus for the new National Party; mems. 185,000; publ. *Lanzin Thadin* (*Party News*) twice a month; Chair. U NE WIN; Gen. Sec. Gen. SAN YU; Joint Gen. Sec. U THAN SEIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Court: In April 1962 a new Chief Court was set up combining the functions of both the former Supreme Court and the former High Court. It is the final Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Dr. MAUNG MAUNG.

Sessions Courts: Hear serious criminal cases; appeal lies to the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts: Magistrates with Special Powers can try any criminal offences, except those punishable with death. Those with First Class Powers can impose sentences up to a limit of two years. Sentences up to a limit of six months and one month can be imposed by magistrates with Second Class Powers.

District Courts: For civil cases; appeals lie to the Chief Court.

RELIGION

Freedom of religious belief and practice is guaranteed for every citizen. About 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon: Mgr. GABRIEL THONZY, Archbishop's House, 289 Theinbyu St., Rangoon.

Episcopalian Bishop of Rangoon: Most Rev. FRANCIS AN MYA, Bishops Court, 140 Pyidaungzu Yeikltha Rd., Rangoon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Guardian: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalized 1964; English; Editor-in-Chief U BA KYAW; circ. 15,000.

Hanthawaddy: 69 Aung San St., Mandalay; f. 1887; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; fmrlly. published from Rangoon, moved to Mandalay Sept. 1969; circ. 18,500 (daily), 21,500 (Sunday).

Kyemon (*Mirror*): Rangoon; f. 1951; Burmese; nationalized; Editor U THAUNG; circ. 51,000.

Ludu Pidu Neisin (*Working People's Daily*): 212 Thien Byu St., Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper; Chief Editor U HLA MYTANG; combined circ. 75,000.

Myanma Alim (*New Light of Burma*): 58 Komin Ko-chin Rd., Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; circ. 20,000.

Rangoon Daily: 213 Canal St.; f. 1946; Burmese; Editor U AUNG MYINT; circ. 21,000.

Rota Rtaung (*Vanguard Daily*): Rangoon; nationalized; circ. 4,500.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Gita Padetha: Rangoon; journal of Burma Music Council; circ. 10,000.

Guardian Magazine: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; English literary magazine; monthly.

Myawaddy Magazine: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly.

Shu Ma Wa Magazine: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly.

Thwe/Thauk Magazine: 185 48th St., Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly.

PRESS AGENCY

News Agency of Burma: Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored.

Note: Daily newspaper readership in 1972 was estimated at 780,000.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: Bo Aung Gyaw St. 157, Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; publishers of travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawaddy Press: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; journals and magazines; Exec. Officer U WINN MAUNG (MIN YU WEI).

Sarpay Beikman Management Board (fmrlly. *Burma Translation Society*): 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; Burmese encyclopaedia (14 vols.), literature, fine arts and general; also translations; Chair. Brig. THAUNG DAN (Information Minister); Vice-Chair. U SAW AUNG; Sec. U HTIN GYI.

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Shwepyidan Publishing House: 12 Haiaban St., Rangoon; philosophy, politics, law and religion.

Smart and Mookerdum: 221 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; arts, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Than Myit Baho Publishing House: Anawpyatha Rd., Rangoon; scientific and technical.

Thu Dharma Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; Prop. U TIN HTOO; Man. U PAN MAUNG; religious books.

Universities Administration Office: Prome Rd., University Post Office, Rangoon; Chief Editor, Translations and Publications Dept. U WUN; Man. University Press U SOE MYINT.

ASSOCIATION

Burmese Publishers' Association: 146 Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Pres. U ON PE.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service: Prome Rd., Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Shan, Karen, Chin, Kachin, Kayah and English; staff of 411; Dirs. Lt. Col. TIN MAUNG KYI, U KYAW NYEIN; Technical Dir. U WIN MG.

There were 557,966 radio receivers in November 1972.

There is no television service in Burma.

FINANCE

All banks in Burma have been nationalized and with effect from November 1st, 1969, amalgamated to form the *People's Bank of the Union of Burma*. All the financial institutions listed below (Central Bank, State Banks, People's Banks, Union Insurance Board) though integrated into this unified financial structure, continue to function as separate agencies.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; Ks. = kyats.)

CENTRAL BANK

People's Bank of the Union of Burma: 24-26 Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; f. 1969 by amalgamation of all credit institutions in Burma; cap. p.u. Ks. 200m.; brs. and agencies in all towns; Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Gen. Man. U TIN TUN.

STATE BANKS

Industrial Development Bank: 10 Phayre St., Rangoon; f. 1961; cap. Ks. 50 m.; provides medium and long-term loans; Chair. U SOE NYUN; Gen. Man. U NYUNT WE.

Union of Burma Agricultural Bank: Rangoon; f. 1953; cap. Ks. 50m.; 27 brs. and 2,647 village banks.

People's Bank of the Union of Burma (Foreign Exchange Division): 80-86 Mahabandoola Garden St., P.O.B. 203, Rangoon; amalgamated with the *State Commercial Bank*; f. Feb. 1970; handles all foreign exchange and all international banking transactions; Exec. Dir. U MIN SWE; Asst. Exec. Dirs. U AUNG NYUNT PE, U SEIN MIN.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

Rangoon

People's Bank No. 1/6: 1 Muang Taulay St.

People's Bank No. 2/10: 27 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 3/4: 625 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 5/9: 564 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 7/8: 1/19 Sule Pagoda Rd.

People's Bank No. 11/12: 312/324 Strand Rd.

People's Bank No. 13/14: 1/7 Latha St.

People's Bank No. 15/16: 26/42 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 19: 49/53 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 20: 529-531 Merchant St.

Mandalay

People's Bank No. 26 (formerly *Burmese National Bank Ltd.*): f. 1963.

INSURANCE

Union Insurance Board: 69 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Principal officers: U KO KO GYI, U SAN WIN, U THAN HLA, U THAN PE, U MYINT MAUNG, U KYAW MYINT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation: Rangoon.

Burma Corporation: Rangoon; nationalized Jan. 1965; development of tin, lead, zinc.

Industrial Development Corporation: 53 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Rangoon; f. 1952.

Mineral Development Corporation: Rangoon; Dir.-Gen. Col. HKUN NAWNG.

Motion Picture Agency: Shwedagon Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; import and distribution of foreign films.

Myanma Export-Import Corporation: Rangoon; Chair. Col. TAN YU SAING.

Myanma Oil Corporation: 604 Merchant St., P.O.B. 1049; Rangoon; formerly *Burmah Oil Company*; nationalized Jan. 1963; Dir. Dr. AUNG KHIN.

Public Works Corporation: Rangoon.

Trade Corporations: there are 12 Trade Corporations in Rangoon which control exports of commodities.

Socialist Economic Planning Committee: Rangoon; f. 1967; frames plans for a socialist economy; 10 mems.; Chair. U NE WIN; Vice-Chair. Gen. SAN YU.

State Timber Board: Rangoon; f. 1948; extraction, processing, and main exporter of Burma teak and other timber.

Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board: Rangoon; to control inter-governmental dealings in rice and other agricultural commodities.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1970-71 the following new co-operatives were formed: 60 township co-operatives, 18 agricultural producers co-operatives, 131 industrial co-operatives, 11 village co-operatives, 1,964 consumers' co-operatives and 703 co-operative credit societies.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COUNCILS

Central People's Workers' Council: Rangoon; f. April 1968 to provide organization for self-government of workers; Chair. U MAUNG SHWE (Minister of Industries and Labour).

Central People's Peasants' Council: Rangoon; f. Feb. 1969; Chair. U THAUNG KYI (Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization); Sec. Lt.-Col. KYAW ZAW, B.A.F.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways Board: Head Office: Bogyoke St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; government organization which manages State railways; railway mileage (1972) was 2,623 track miles; route mileage in 1971 totalled 1,925; Chair. U THA KYAW.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma is over 8,500 miles in 1972, and increase of 200 miles over the previous year.

Road Transport Board: Rangoon; f. 1963 to nationalize gradually all passenger and freight road transport; by 1970-71 operated 18 per cent of trucks and 30 per cent of passenger buses in Burma.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Board: 50 Phayre St., Rangoon; Government-sponsored and non-profit-making. Its chief business is the conveyance of rice and rice products from the Irrawaddy Delta Stations, grains and pulses, oil cakes, wax and cotton bales from up-country and Central Burma to Rangoon for export. There is also a passenger steamer service, and fuel oils are carried in tankers; Chair. Lt.-Col. SAW MYA THEIN; Gen. Man. Lt.-Comdr. MAUNG AYE.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Five Star Line Corporation: 132, 134, 136 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1959 by Defence Services Institute; 22 coastal and ocean-going steamers; Chair. U THA GYAW.

Board of Management for the Port of Rangoon: P.O.B. 1, Strand Rd., Rangoon; Chair. U HLA MYINT; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 10 vessels totalling 5,400 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

The following foreign lines call at Rangoon: Hansa Line, Hellenic Lines, Holland-Bengal-Burma Line, Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line, Norwegian Asia Line, Polish Ocean Lines, Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Wilhelmsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

U.B.A. (Union of Burma Airways): 104 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network centred on Rangoon; services to 32 stations; external services to Bangkok, Calcutta, Chittagong, Hong Kong and Phnom-Penh; operated by the Government; Chair. Zeya-Kyaw-Htin Lt.-Col. MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT; Gen. Man. U KHIN MAUNG LATT; fleet of 3 Viscounts, 6 F.27s, 7 Dakotas, 1 Boeing 727 on charter.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Burma: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, BOAC, CAAC, (General Administration of Civil Aviation of China), Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, IAC, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Pan American, PIA, Polskie Linie Lotnicze, Air Cambodge, SAS, Thai Airways International.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: Kanbe Applied Research Institute, Yankin Post Office, Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of nuclear mineralogical research; nuclear research; radiation protection research; nucleonic instrumentation; Chair. Dr. MEHM THET SAN.

UNIVERSITIES

Arts and Science University, Mandalay: University Estate, Mandalay; 294 teachers, 6,912 students.

Arts and Science University, Rangoon: University Estate, Rangoon, University Post Office; 424 teachers, 7,198 students.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika lies in the heart of Africa a little below the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Zaire to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi; and Swahili is used in addition to French in commercial circles. Religious beliefs are African and animistic but missions have converted more than half the population to Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white St. Andrew's Cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle containing three green-edged red stars in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura (formerly called Usumbura).

Recent History

Before independence Burundi formed part of the Belgian-administered UN Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which was itself formerly part of German East Africa. Internal self-government was granted in January 1962, following elections to a new National Assembly in September 1961, and full independence in July 1962, when the two parts of the Trust Territory became separate states. Burundi continued to be linked to Rwanda in a customs and monetary union, until the agreements were terminated in January 1964. In July 1966 Mwambutsa IV, king since 1915, was deposed by his son Charles with the help of a group of army officers, and the constitution suspended. In November 1966, Charles, now Mwami (King) Ntare V, was himself deposed by his Prime Minister, Captain (later Colonel) Micombero, who declared Burundi a Republic. Agreement on a settlement of the long dispute with Rwanda, during which armed refugees from both countries had clashed, was reached in March 1967 with the mediation of President Mobutu of Congo-Kinshasa (now Zaire).

During 1969 and 1971 several alleged plots to overthrow the Government were uncovered. In March 1972 the former King Ntare V was arrested on charges of planning an invasion of Burundi. At the end of April there was an abortive *coup*, allegedly led by members of the Hutu tribe, during which Ntare V was killed. This started a series of inter-tribal massacres on the scale of a civil war. On April 29th President Micombero dismissed the Government and temporarily imposed censorship of the press. On June 17th, it was announced that the army was in control of the situation. A new cabinet was appointed on July 15th, 1972, led by a prime minister for the first time since the Republic was established.

Government

Since November 1966, Burundi has been a Republic, although a new constitution has not yet been promulgated. There are eight provinces, administered by military governors.

Defence

The army was merged with the police force in March 1967 and total armed strength is now around 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the main subsistence crops being manioc and sweet potatoes and the main cash crops coffee and cotton. Coffee accounts for more than 80 per cent of Burundi's total export earnings, the bulk of the crop going to the U.S.A. Cotton is the other main source of revenue abroad. Tea is being developed and the government plans to raise output to around 7,000 tons by 1978, during which time six to eight tea processing factories are to be built.

The mining industry, based on gold and cassiterite, is developing, and exports have been expanding rapidly over the last few years. Manufacturing industry is, however, still in its infancy, and many industrial and consumer goods have to be imported. Most foreign aid comes from Belgium, with France and Federal Germany also contributing individually and through the EEC. Negotiation of Burundi's application to join the East African Community began in November 1968; and in the same month Burundi and Zambia concluded a trade agreement. Proposals for an economic union between Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire have been shelved for the moment, but three commissions have been set up: Burundi is responsible for the Economic, Financial and Technical Commission, Rwanda for the Social and Cultural Commission and Zaire for the Political and Juridical Commission. In January 1972 a trade and technical co-operation agreement was concluded with the People's Republic of China.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi. Roads extend for 6,000 kilometres of which 80 kilometres are asphalted. The main roadway links the capital Bujumbura with Bugarama. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika with Bujumbura as the main port handling about 250,000 tons of goods yearly. There is an international airport at Bujumbura which is to be enlarged to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a pension fund.

Education

Education is free. French is the language of instruction in the secondary schools and Kirundi in primary schools, with French as a second language. In 1969 there were 182,444 pupils in primary schools and 3,701 in secondary. There is a university with three faculties at Bujumbura.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Burundi by citizens of Tanzania and Uganda.

Sport

Sport is very popular, the chief sport being football.

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Whit Monday), July 1 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Victory of Uprona Party), October 13 (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore), November 1 (All Saints), November 28 (Republic Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Burundi franc.

Exchange rates (April 1973):

£1 sterling = 195.6 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 78.75 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION:					
	Total (1971 est.)	Foreigners (1965 est.)			Refugees from Rwanda (1965 est.)	Bujumbura (capital) (1970 est.)
		Africans	Europeans	Asians and Arabs		Kitega (1970 est.)
10,747	3,615,000	24,730	4,190	2,913	160,000	78,810
						5,000

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Traditional agriculture	1,516,350
Fishing	9,200
Craftsmen	4,380
Shopkeepers	11,250
Private sector (modern)	58,130
Public sector	13,980
Professional	1,260
Total active population	1,614,550

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Wheat	4	13	15*
Maize	237	182	200*
Millet	21	34	30*
Sorghum	51	96	105*
Rice	3	12	12*
Potatoes	41	101	90*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	874	1,082	1,060*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,024	1,577	n.a.
Dry Beans	311	349	300*
Dry Peas	20	34	36*
Palm Kernels	0.2*	0.2*	0.2*
Groundnuts	22	21	21*
Cottonseed	5	6	6*
Cotton (Lint)	3	3	3*
Coffee	14.6	22.5	24
Tobacco	1.5*	1.5*	1.5*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

Bananas and Plantains: 1,310,800 metric tons in 1967.

LAND USE

(1970)

	Area (hectares)	Percent- age distri- bution
Arable Land	1,038,000	37.30
Land under Permanent Crops	162,000	5.82
Meadows and Pastures	434,000	15.59
Forest	70,000	2.52
All other Land	861,000	30.94
Inland Water	218,000	7.83
TOTAL AREA	2,783,000	100.00

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	1969	1970
Cattle	685,000	683,000
Sheep	227,000	240,000
Goats	472,000	412,000
Pigs	17,000	20,000
Poultry	2,100,000	2,200,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

FISHING (metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Traditional Fishing	8,728	10,101	6,634
Small-scale Fishing	1,921	2,391	1,947
Industrial Fishing	2,685	3,938	3,706
TOTAL	13,334	16,430	12,287

Total Catch: (1968) 15,000; (1969) 15,600; (1970) 15,600.

INDUSTRY

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Beer (hectolitres)	215,160	207,795	197,145	174,663	n.a.
Lemonade (hectolitres)	22,079	25,405	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity* ('000 kWh.)	14,700	15,600	16,700	18,300	21,500

* Consumption, including purchases from Zaire.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Burundi franc.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Official exchange rates (April 1973): £1 sterling=195.6 francs; U.S. \$1=78.75 francs.

1,000 francs=£5.112=\$12.698.

BUDGET

(1968 estimates—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	648.5	Defence	251.9
Customs	601.5	Other Administration	355.0
Other Indirect Taxation	422.0	Education	422.3
Revenue from Services	130.0	Health and Social Services	186.6
Foreign Aid	2.7	Economic Services	462.6
		Public Debt	113.2
TOTAL	1,382.7	TOTAL	1,791.6

1969 Budget: Revenue 1,694m. francs; Expenditure 1,754m. francs.

1970 Budget: Revenue 2,093m. francs; Expenditure 1,855m. francs.

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1970
Food	268.9	291.3	275
Energy	151.1	132.5	n.a.
Raw Materials and Semi-finished Products	216.5	72.8	283
Industrial Mechanical and Electrical Products	451.4	446.6	350
Textiles and Leather	412.2	490.3	449
Other Industrial Products	242.8	314.6	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,742.9	1,993.9	1,956

1969 Total: 1,905 million francs.

1971 Total: 2,613 million francs.

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1970
Coffee	1,216.0	1,054.1	1,800
Cotton	112.7	126.2	184
Skins	15.0	19.7	35
Tea	5.0	n.a.	8
Cotton Oilcakes	3.3	9.7	n.a.
Minerals	3.7	24.2	21
Other Products	52.9	62.9	n.a.
TOTAL	1,434.5	1,297.9	2,132

1969 Total: 1,039 million francs.

1971 Total: 1,622 million francs.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Belgium	5.3	3.3	3.3
U.S.A.	2.3	2.1	3.0
Federal Germany	2.6	2.1	2.0
Japan	2.3	1.8	3.1
Tanzania	2.2	2.8	2.5
France	1.5	1.3	2.0
Kenya	1.0	1.0	1.4
Netherlands	0.7	1.0	0.9
U.K.	0.9	0.6	0.8
Italy	0.6	0.2	0.9
Zaire	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL IMPORTS	22.9	21.6	22.3

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
U.S.A.	19.8	17.4	21.2
U.K.	4.4	2.1	4.5
Belgium	1.3	1.5	0.5
Zaire	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
France	0.6	0.3	0.4
Federal Germany	0.4	0.7	2.0
Italy	0.1	0.5	1.4
Rwanda	0.7	0.5	0.3
Japan	—	0.1	0.9
Netherlands	—	—	0.1
TOTAL EXPORTS	27.2	23.2	31.3

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger Cars	2,900	3,200	3,200
Commercial Vehicles	1,200	1,400	1,400
TOTAL	4,100	4,600	4,600

LAKE TRAFFIC (Bujumbura—metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Goods:			
Arrivals	108,476	83,078	86,764
Departures	29,049	24,654	25,438

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (Bujumbura Airport)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers:			
Arrivals	17,346	13,034	13,094
Departures	20,173	15,824	13,694
Freight (metric tons):			
Arrivals	628.4	608.0	501.4
Departures	498.2	288.6	441.6

EDUCATION (Number of pupils)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969
Primary	153,451	171,870	181,530	182,444
Secondary	2,932	3,297	3,652	3,701
Vocational	1,617	1,878	1,746	2,264
Teacher Training	1,948	2,175	2,523	2,892
Ecole Normale Supérieure du Burundi	36	59	77	397
Université officielle de Bujumbura	251	235	286	

THE CONSTITUTION

Burundi obtained internal self-government as a kingdom in January 1962 and full independence in July 1962. On July 8th, 1966, the Mwami (King), Mwambutsa IV, was deposed by Prince Charles Ndizeye and the constitution, which provided for a legislative assembly of 33 members and a senate of 16, was suspended. On November 28th, 1966, Captain Micombero, who had been appointed Premier by Charles (as Mwami Ntare V), deposed the King and declared a republic with himself as President, heading a military National Committee of Revolution.

A republican constitution, providing for strong presidential powers and embodying changes in the administration of justice, is being drawn up. Each of the eight provinces is administered by a military governor.

President Micombero inaugurated a Supreme Council of the Republic on October 20th, 1971. The Council, which is composed of 27 army officers, has been set up to advise the President on all problems of national importance.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1973)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: ALBIN NYAMOYA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Planning: ARTEMON SIMBANANYE.

Minister of Communications and Aviation: MELCHIOR BWAKIRA.

Minister of Information: CAJETAN NIKOBAMYE.

Minister of the Economy: DAMIEN BARAKAMFITYE.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency: ANTOINE NTAHOKAJA.

Minister of Justice: GABRIEL MPOZAGARA.

Minister of Civil Service: GREGOIRE BARAKAMFITYE.

Minister of Finance: JOSEPH HICUBURUNDI.

Minister of Education and Culture: GILLES BIMAZUBUTE.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: PIERRE BIGAYIM-PUNZI.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. CHARLES BITARIHO.

Minister of Social Affairs: BENOIT BIHORUBUSA.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Equipment: LONGIN KANUMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(In Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya.

Belgium: 9 avenue de l'Industrie, B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* P. VAN AHUTE.

Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Chad: *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE BAINAUGAM.

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN FENG.

Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Egypt: 31 ave. de la Liberté, B.P. 1520; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL NASHAR.

Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

France: coin avenue de l'Uprona et avenue de l'Angola, B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* HENRI BERNARD.

Germany, Federal Republic: 22 rue de la Résidence; *Ambassador:* Baron ERWIN VON SCHACKY.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Israel: Nairobi, Kenya.

Italy: Kampala, Uganda.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Romania: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU BUJOR.

Rwanda: *Ambassador:* IGNACE KARUHJE.

Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

Syria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Tanzania: Kinshasa, Zaire.

United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.

U.S.S.R.: 9 ave. de l'Uprona, B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* MICHEL KLEKOB.

U.S.A.: ave. Olsen, B.P. 1720; *Ambassador:* THOMAS MELADY.

Vatican: 1 chaussée de Kitega, B.P. 1068, *Chargé d'Affaires:* WILLIAM COREW.

Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.

Zaire: 5 avenue Olsen, B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* Col. FERDINAND MALIBA.

PARLIAMENT

The Constitution was suspended on July 8th, 1966.

At the last election before the suspension, held on May 10th, 1965, *Uprona* won 21 seats, *Parti du Peuple* 10 and Independents 2 in the Legislative Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTY

Uprona (*Union et progrès national: Unity and National Progress*): declared sole party by royal decree of November 24th, 1966; decree confirmed by republican government; Party's charter accepted by the National Political Bureau on July 30th 1970; Pres. Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO; Sec.-Gen. ALBIN NYAMOYA.

Before November 24th, 1966, the main opposition party was the Hutu *Parti du Peuple*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is being reorganized and the changes will be incorporated in the new constitution.

Supreme Court: Bujumbura; Pres. JOSEPH BUKERA.

Court of Appeal: Bujumbura; Pres. CHARLES MABUSHI.

Court of First Instance: Bujumbura; Pres. B. GAHUNGU.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Less than 40 per cent of the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Kitega: Most Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA, B.P. 118, Kitega; Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Ngozi Rt. Rev. STANISLAS KABURUNGU, Bishop of Bujumbura, Rt. Rev. MICHEL NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bururi Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MARTIN, Bishop of Muyinga Rt. Rev. NESTOR BIHONDA.

ANGLICANS

Anglicans number about 50,000 and form part of the Province of Uganda.

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. E. SABITI.

Bishop of Burundi: Rt. Rev. Y. NKUNZUMWAMI, B.P. 58, Ibuye, Ngozi.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

There are about 200,000 other Protestants, some 160,000 of them Pentecostal.

ISLAM

About 1 per cent of the population is Muslim.

THE PRESS

All publications are strictly controlled by the government.

NEWSPAPERS

Tribune du Burundi: Bujumbura; weekly newspaper French; circ. 1,500.

Unité et Révolution: Government Printing Office, B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1967 by UPRONA to replace former official publication *Infor-Burundi*; an international news service is supplied under special agreement by Tass; weekly.

Ubumwe: B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1972; weekly.

Burundi Chrétien: Bujumbura; fortnightly newspaper; French; published by the Archbishopric of Kitega.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Économique et Financier: monthly; Ministry of Economy and Finance, B.P. 482, Bujumbura.

Kindugu: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; monthly; Swahili.

Ndongezi: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; Catholic; monthly; Kirundi.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; Govt. station; broadcasts daily programme in Kirundi, Swahili and French; Dir. B. HUMUZA.

Radio Cordac: B.P. 1140, Bujumbura; f. 1963; missionary station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili, French and English; Dir. J. E. MORRIS.

There are an estimated 75,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Burundi francs).

BANKING

Burundi was one of the 19 founding members of the Association of African Central Banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi: B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 30m.; Pres. BONAVENTURE KIDWINGIRA; Administrateurs PATRICE NSABABAGANWA, RAYMOND SETUKURU; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ ROBERT; publ. *Bulletin Trimestriel*.

Banque Nationale de Développement Economique (BNDE): Bujumbura, B.P. 1620.

Banque Belgo-Africaine Burundi: Blvd. de la Liberté, B.P. 585, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; Chair. GEORGES LECLERCQ.

Banque Commerciale du Burundi: B.P. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; Chair. DANIEL GILLET.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura: B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. and reserves 87m.; Pres. E. BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. TH. DE COSTER.

Caisse d'Epargne du Burundi: B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. L. NKUNDWA; Asst. Man. A. JABON.

BURUNDI—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITY)

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Commerciale Zairoise: H.O.: ave. des Wagenias, B.P. 2798, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Barclays Bank, S.Z.A.R.L.: H.O.: 191 Ave. de l'Equateur, Kinshasa, Zaire; branch in Bujumbura.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outremer: Bujumbura.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs du Burundi (UTB): Bujumbura; sole authorized union for Burundi workers; f. 1967 by amalgamation of all previous unions; closely allied with Uprona Party.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

The road network is very dense and there are 545 km. of national routes (although only 80 km. are asphalt) and over 5,000 km. of other roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika and the greater part of Burundi's external trade is dependent on the shipping services between Bujumbura and Tanzania and Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transports Aériens du Burundi (STAB) (*National Airline Co*): Bujumbura; f. 1971; operates services to Kigali and Kinshasa.

Air Zaire, East African Airways and Sabena operate services to Bujumbura, the airport of which is now being extended.

TOURISM

Office National au Tourisme: Bujumbura; Dir. LIBÉRAT NIYONDAGARA.

UNIVERSITY

Université Officielle de Bujumbura: B.P. 1550, Bujumbura; 58 teachers, 320 students.

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures of 80°F (26°C). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. In religion most Cameroonians follow traditional beliefs. Thirty-three per cent are Christians, roughly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and about 560,000, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with two gold stars in the green stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

Recent History

The United Republic of Cameroon came into being on May 20th, 1972, after approval by referendum of the new Constitution, and replaced the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on January 1st, 1960. West Cameroon, then the British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroon, opted to join the Republic in February 1961, and the Federal Republic was created on October 1st, 1961. After 1962 the political, economic and social structures became increasingly integrated. In 1966 the governing parties of the two states united in a single party, *Union Nationale Camerounaise* (UNC). President Ahidjo was re-elected in March, 1970. The guerrilla warfare, waged since 1955 by the opposition *Union des populations de Cameroun* (UPC), seemed definitively checked by the capture and execution in 1970 of the last of its leaders. Since 1970 the UNC has grown in significance and now embraces almost all the country's political, cultural, professional and social organizations.

Government

Cameroon is governed by a President and a unicameral 120 member National Assembly, each elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The age of majority is 21. Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President who also appoints a Governor to each of the seven provinces.

Defence

Cameroon has agreements with France, whereby France will assist her in training and equipping her forces.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. The most important cash crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil. Bananas have declined in importance in export earnings over the last few years, and many plantations have been converted by the Cameroon Development Corporation to more profitable crops.

The industrial sector has grown rapidly since independence, though the Edea Dam and the aluminium smelter which uses 88 per cent of its hydro-electric power have been in operation since 1958. Industry is based on agricultural products, aluminium smelting (particularly at Edea) and chemicals. Doula is the main commercial centre and port.

In 1972 Cameroon's Gross Domestic Product was more than \$1,000 million, of which about 40 per cent was derived from agriculture, forestry and fishing, while industry accounted for about 10 per cent. In the preceding decade industrial output grew annually by about 15 per cent, and G.D.P. had a real annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent.

Cameroon is an associate member of the EEC; and a member of OCAM, the OUA and UDEAC.

Transport and Communications

Routes in former East Cameroon are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while former West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. The main rail links are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Belabo. An extension from Belabo to Ngaoundéré is under construction as part of the trans-Cameroon railway project and the line may eventually run into Chad. A major road also links the two regions. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population.

Education

Education is provided by the Government and missionary societies and is free. In 1971-72 67 per cent of school-age children attended school. The different systems (French and British) of the two states should be harmonized by 1976. A Federal University was established in 1962 and in addition some students go to France, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom for higher education.

Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded and in 1971-72 there were about 10,000 visitors. A visa is required by all foreigners.

Sport

Football is popular everywhere but there is little organized sport.

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption Day), October 1 (to commemorate Reunification), October 30 (Djoule Soumae, End of Ramadan), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 10 (Human Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas).

CAMEROON—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1974: January 1 (to commemorate Independence), January 7 (Djoulde Lai Hadji, Festival of sheep), February 11 (Youth Day), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (National Day), May 23 (Ascension Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
475,442 sq. km.*	5,309,000	5,415,000	5,522,000	5,631,000	5,736,000	5,836,000

* 183,569 square miles.

Yaoundé (capital) 178,000; Douala 250,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(1971)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Agriculture	30,440	1,617	32,057
Extractive Industries	156	—	156
Manufactures	10,257	1,089	11,346
Chemical Industries	4,895	421	5,316
Public Works	6,863	49	6,912
Electrical Industries	1,950	133	2,083
Transport	12,260	171	12,431
Commerce	9,295	1,337	10,632
Public Service	n.a.	n.a.	15,623
Others	2,208	292	2,500

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Cocoa*	65,620	73,820	130,000
Cocoa By-products*	15,590	19,150	26,600
Coffee*	73,500	68,450	84,000
Bananas*	38,760	46,510	130,000
Cotton	18,840	22,590	38,390
Timber*	364,100	432,480	n.a.
Rubber	12,779	12,977	11,541
Palm Oil	21,588	16,532	23,434
Palm products	23,442	16,912	7,357
Groundnuts	6,122	14,965	23,500
Tea	1,072	980	1,184

* Exports.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (1970—'000 head)

Cattle	3,800
Goats	1,500
Pigs	890
Poultry	5,190

Sea Fisheries: (1967) 11,830 tons, (1968) 14,963 tons, (1970) 21,200 tons.

MINING

	1968	1969	1970
Gold, refined (grammes) .	16,370	7,300	15,000
Cassiterite ore, 66% (kg.) .	51,000	41,600	40,000
Aluminium, refined (tons) .	48,324	46,736	52,373

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.738=\$4.344.

BUDGETS (million francs CFA)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Revenue	36,983	38,500	45,300	52,700
Expenditure	33,034	38,500	45,300	52,700

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-76—million francs CFA)

Agriculture	20,720
Forestry	5,210
Stockbreeding	3,670
Industry and Mineral Prospecting	51,500
Power and Oil Refining	18,700
Roads and Bridges	26,400
Railways	15,900
Ports	6,500
Telecommunications	6,300
Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology	3,500
Education	21,500
Housing	15,000
Town Planning	11,400
Health	6,500
TOTAL (incl. others)	280,000*

* 149,000 million will be publicly financed and 131,000 million privately financed.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

('000 francs CFA)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	50,654,006	46,237,181	4,416,825	60,743,000	55,238,000	5,505,000
Freight on Merchandise	3,171,312	4,994,903	— 1,823,591	2,935,000	11,763,000	— 8,828,000
Transport	942,954	2,884,718	— 1,941,764	2,651,000	3,365,000	— 714,000
Insurance	1,544,920	2,733,466	— 1,188,546	1,760,000	3,205,000	— 1,445,000
Travel	1,439,657	4,175,076	— 2,735,419	2,384,000	2,496,000	— 112,000
Revenue and Interest	1,129,456	1,241,780	— 112,324	1,019,000	1,719,000	— 700,000
Salaries	1,601,980	4,798,798	— 3,196,818	2,005,000	4,361,000	— 2,356,000
Other Services	6,381,915	7,868,822	— 1,486,907	5,079,000	9,736,000	— 4,657,000
Government Activities	112,294	3,236,194	— 3,123,900	385,000	3,273,000	— 2,888,000
Gifts	1,234,466	189,248	— 1,045,218	2,518,000	163,000	— 2,355,000
Total	68,212,960	78,360,186	— 10,147,226	81,479,000	95,319,000	— 13,840,000
<i>Capital Sectors</i>	5,403,095	1,204,415	4,199,480	7,584,000	2,008,000	5,576,000
GLOBAL TOTAL	73,616,055	79,564,601	— 5,947,746	89,063,000	97,327,000	— 8,264,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	37,680	47,738	49,016	60,860	69,880
Exports	38,471	45,056	53,223	66,210	60,152

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971*	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Food, Drink, Tobacco	5,507	5,771	3,540	Cocoa	12,400	18,643	14,177
Energy, Lubricants	2,761	2,761	1,827	Coffee (arabica)	3,869	5,471	5,304
Primary Products	2,424	2,990	1,197	Coffee (robusta)	8,601	9,317	9,495
Vegetable or Animal				Bananas	1,324	1,683	763
Origin	1,037	1,291	230	Rubber	982	1,283	1,463
Mineral Origin	1,387	1,759	967	Groundnuts	596	633	526
Semi-manufactured Pro-				Tobacco	1,135	n.a.	n.a.
ducts	5,987	7,000	3,512	Cotton Fibre	2,877	3,172	4,216
Machinery Parts	10,677	16,274	n.a.	Palm and Palm-cabbage			
Transport Equipment	5,278	6,505	3,309	Oil	367	452	573
Other Equipment	5,399	9,769	5,073	Tea	79	136	161
Equipment for Agri-				Cocoa Pulp	927	1,300	1,693
culture	322	332	182	Cocoa Butter	3,324	4,745	
Equipment for Indus-				Logs	3,454	4,316	4,147
try	5,977	9,437	4,891	Sawn and Rolled Wood	1,174	1,253	
Consumer Products	21,916	26,064	4,211	Aluminium Ore	5,059	5,371	5,173
Domestic Salt	8,508	9,423	n.a.	Other Products	7,055	7,504	n.a.

* Jan.-June

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
France	26,187	28,992	34,950	France	19,153	20,603	17,162
Other EEC Countries	11,198	12,048	13,350	Other EEC Countries	24,174	28,109	24,133
Japan	1,285	1,569	1,122	Japan	793	1,172	1,708
UDEAC Countries	2,719	3,508	3,370	UDEAC Countries	2,846	3,016	3,348
United Kingdom	2,305	2,593	2,684	United Kingdom	828	1,003	1,210
U.S.A.	3,211	4,639	6,784	U.S.A.	3,486	5,392	5,199

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Total receipts (million francs CFA)	2,247	2,427	2,918
Passengers carried ('000)	1,459	1,589	1,842
Passenger-km. (million)	149	171	209
Freight carried ('000 tons)	995	994	1,034
Freight ton-km. (million)	208	213	270

Source: *Données Statistiques*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1969	1970	1971
Cars	18,442	20,087	21,569
Buses and Coaches	2,110	2,299	2,468
Goods Vehicles	10,942	11,917	12,797

Source: *World Road Statistics 1967-1971*, International Road Federation, Geneva.

SHIPPING

(Douala)

	1969	1970	1971
Ships entered	1,769	1,862	1,636
Net tonnage ('000)	3,479	3,820	3,703
Passengers disembarked	3,379	429	533
Passengers embarked	2,230	241	200
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	738	728	732
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	950	1,115	1,164

Source: as Railways.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Douala and Yaoundé)

	1969	1970	1971
Aircraft arrivals and departures	15,914	15,439	14,476
Passenger arrivals ('000)	136	149	159
Freight loaded (tons)	13,849	14,548	14,328
Freight unloaded (tons)	5,478	6,664	5,995
Mail carried (tons)	1,045	1,179	1,124

Source: as Railways.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TOURISM

In 1972 there were 2,884 tourist beds.

EDUCATION

	1970-71		1971-72	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary (East Cameroon):				
Public	1,888	} n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Catholic	794			
Protestant	621			
Other	75			
Secondary:				
Public	45	19,139	50	23,083
Private	124	36,892	141	42,222
Technical:				
Public	53	5,066	55	5,604
Private	66	14,060	78	15,843
Higher	11	2,690	11	3,559

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Mines and Energy.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Ratified by referendum May 20th, 1972)

The People of Cameroon

Declares that the human being, without distinction as to race, religion, sex or belief, possesses inalienable and sacred rights.

Affirms its attachment to the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter and in particular to the following principles:

Equal rights and obligations for all, and freedom and security for the individual subject to the rights of others and the higher interests of the State. The home and the privacy of all correspondence are inviolate. Freedom of movement. Freedom within the law. Assurance of a fair hearing and that the law may not act retrospectively.

Freedom of belief. Freedom to practice a religion. The State is secular. Freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of trade unions under conditions fixed by law.

Protection of the family as the natural basis of society.

The right to education, the provision and control of which is the duty of the State, the right of ownership unless in violation of public interests, and the right and duty to work. The duty of all to share the burden of public expenditure according to his means.

The State guarantees to all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

I Sovereignty

1. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, constituted from the State of East Cameroon and the State of West Cameroon, shall become a unitary State to be styled the United Republic of Cameroon with effect from the date of

entry into force of this Constitution. The Republic shall be one and indivisible, democratic, secular and dedicated to social service. It shall ensure the equality before the law of all its citizens. Provisions that the official languages be French and English, for the motto, flag, national anthem and seal, that the capital be Yaoundé.

2-3. Sovereignty shall be vested in the people who shall exercise it either through the President of the Republic and the members returned by it to the National Assembly or by means of referendum. Elections are by universal suffrage, direct or indirect, by every citizen aged 21 or over in a secret ballot. Political parties or groups may take part in elections subject to the law and the principles of democracy and of national sovereignty and unity.

4. State authority shall be exercised by the President of the Republic and the National Assembly.

II The President of the Republic

5. The President of the Republic, as Head of State and Head of the Government, shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Republic.

6-7. Candidates for the office of President must hold civic and political rights and be at least 35 years old, and may not hold any other elective office or professional activity. Election is by a majority of votes cast by the people. The President is elected for five years and may be re-elected. Provisions are made for the continuity of office in the case of the President's resignation and for the President of the National Assembly to act as interim President should the President die or be incapacitated.

8-9. Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President to whom they are responsible, and they may hold no other appointment. The President is also head of

the armed forces, he negotiates and ratifies treaties, may exercise clemency after consultation with the Higher Judicial Council, promulgates and is responsible for the enforcement of laws, is responsible for internal and external security, makes civil and military appointments, provides for necessary administrative services.

10. The President, by reference to the Supreme Court, ensures that all laws passed are constitutional.

11. Provisions whereby the President may declare a State of Emergency or State of Siege.

III The National Assembly

12. The National Assembly shall be renewed every five years, though it may at the instance of the President of the Republic legislate to extend or shorten its term of office. It shall be composed of 120 members elected by universal suffrage.

13-14. Laws shall normally be passed by a simple majority of those present, but if a bill is read a second time at the request of the President of the Republic a majority of the National Assembly as a whole is required.

15-16. The National Assembly shall meet twice a year, each session to last not more than 30 days; in one session it shall approve the budget. It may be recalled to an extraordinary session of not more than 15 days.

17-18. Elections and suitability of candidates and sitting members shall be governed by law.

IV Relations between the Executive and the Legislature

19. Bills may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or by any member of the National Assembly.

20. Reserved to the legislature are: the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen; the law of persons and property; the political, administrative and judicial system in respect of elections to the National Assembly, general regulation of national defence, authorization of penalties and criminal and civil procedure etc., and the organization of the local authorities; currency, the budget, dues and taxes, legislation on public property; economic and social policy; the education system.

21. The National Assembly may empower the President of the Republic to legislate by way of Ordinance for a limited period and for given purposes.

22-26. Other matters of procedure, including the right of the President of the Republic to address the Assembly and of the Ministers and Vice-Ministers to take part in debates.

27-29. The composition and conduct of the Assembly's programme of business. Provisions whereby the Assembly may inquire into governmental activity. The obligation of the President of the Republic to promulgate laws, which shall be published in both languages of the Republic.

30. Provisions whereby the President of the Republic, after consultation with the National Assembly, may submit to referendum certain reform bills liable to have profound repercussions on the future of the Nation and National Institutions.

V The Judiciary

31. Justice is administered in the name of the people. The President of the Republic shall ensure the independence of the judiciary and shall make appointments with the assistance of the Higher Judicial Council.

VI The Supreme Court

32-33. The Supreme Court has powers to uphold the Constitution in such cases as the death or incapacity of the President and the admissibility of laws, to give final judgements on appeals on the Judgement of the Court of Appeal and to decide complaints against administrative acts. It may be assisted by experts appointed by the President of the Republic.

VII Impeachment

34. There shall be a Court of Impeachment with jurisdiction to try the President of the Republic for high treason and the Ministers and Vice-Ministers for conspiracy against the security of the State.

VIII The Economic and Social Council

35. There shall be an Economic and Social Council, regulated by the law.

IX Amendment of the Constitution

36-37. Bills to amend the Constitution may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or the National Assembly. The President may decide to submit any amendment to the people by way of a referendum. No procedure to amend the Constitution may be accepted if it tends to impair the republican character, unity or territorial integrity of the State, or the democratic principles by which the Republic is governed.

X Transitional provisions

38. The President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon shall for the duration of his existing term be the President of the United Republic of Cameroon.

39-43. Provisions for new elections to replace the National Federal Assembly and for the abolition of the separate bodies of East Cameroon and West Cameroon. The transfer of powers shall be the responsibility of the President of the Republic, and within 12 months the fundamentals of the new Constitution shall be enacted by Ordinance. All legislation applicable to the Federal State of Cameroon and to the Federated States shall remain in force unless unconstitutional or subsequently amended.

44. Declaration of the authenticity of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

(The President was elected on March 20th, 1970, by 97.5 per cent of the votes cast, for a period of 5 years.)

CABINET

(May 1973)

Minister of State: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.
Minister of State, Secretary-General: PAUL BIYA.
Minister of State in charge of the Armed Forces: SADOU DAOUDOU.
Minister, Assistant Secretary-General: FRANÇOIS SENGAT-KUO.
Minister of Finance: CHARLES ONANA AWANA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: VINCENT EFON.
Minister of Territorial Administration: VICTOR AYISSI MYODO.
Minister of Justice: SIMON ACHU ACHIDI.
Minister of Agriculture: JEAN KEUTCHA.
Minister of National Education: ZACHÉE MONGO-SOO.
Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development: YOUSOUFA DAOUDA.
Minister of Health and Public Assistance: PAUL FOKAM KAMGA.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ENOCH KWAYEB.
Minister of Public Service: FELIX SABAL LECCO.
Minister of Equipment and Housing: PAUL TESSA.
Minister of Territorial Planning: MAIKANO ABDOULAYE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.
Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs: VROUMSIA TCHINAYE.
Minister of Mines and Power: HENRY NAMATA ELANGWE.
Minister in charge of Missions, at the Presidency: ABDOULAYE YADJI.
Minister of Livestock: SADJO ANGOKAY.
Minister of Youth and Sport: FELIX TONYE.
Minister of Transport: CHRISTIAN BONGWA.
Minister-Delegate at the Presidency, in charge of General State Inspection: GILBERT ANDZE JEROBER.
Vice-Minister of Health and Public Assistance: Mrs. DELPHINE TSANGA.
Vice-Minister of National Education: MARTIN NGEHA LUMA.
Vice-Minister of Equipment and Housing: KOUANDI ALIOU.
Vice-Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH AWOUMTI CHONGWAIN.
Director of the Cabinet at the Presidency: PHILEMON BEE A DON.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Centre-South Province: GABRIEL MOUAFO.
Eastern Province: STANILAS BIAS.
Coastal Province: MARCEL MENGUÉMÉ.
Northern Province: OUSMANE MEY.
North-Western Province: GUILLAUME NSEKE.
Western Province: MARCEL MEDJO AKONO.
South-Western Province: TANDJONG ENOW.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(In Yaoundé unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E).
Austria: Lagos, Nigeria.
Belgium: B.P. 816 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BOUSSE.
Canada: B.P. 572 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ASSELIN.
Central African Republic: B.P. 396 (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL DINDY (also accred. to Gabon and Nigeria).
Chad: Bangui, Central African Republic.
China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* CHAO HSING CHIH.

Egypt: B.P. 809 (E); *Ambassador:* FATIH ABDEL HALIM KANDIL.
Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO WATSON BUEKO.
Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: B.P. 102 Yaoundé (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES DUPUY.
Gabon: B.P. 4130 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT MAVOUNGOU.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-GERO VON HORTSMANN.

CAMEROON—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTY, ETC.)

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Israel: B.P. 591 (E); *Ambassador:* HAINS YAARI.
Italy: B.P. 827 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO MARCHETTI.
Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Korea Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MOON CHULSOON.
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Liberia: B.P. 1185 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER THOMSON.
Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E).
Malta: *Ambassador:* DECASE EDOUARD.
Mauritania: (E); Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Morocco: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Netherlands: Yaoundé (E).
Nigeria: B.P. 448 (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF SADA.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Saudi Arabia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Spain: B.P. 877 (E); *Ambassador:* CARMELO MATESANZ.
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED RIDHA BACH-BAOUAB.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE MALY-CHEV.
United Kingdom: Ave. Joseph Clerc, B.P. 547 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD FERGUSON.
U.S.A.: B.P. 817 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MOORE.
Vatican: *Papal Nuncio:* Mgr. JEAN JADOT.
Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E).
Zaire: P.O.B. 639 (E); *Ambassador:* TUMA-WAHU DIA BAZIHA.

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Libya, Monaco, Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: MARCEL MARIGOH MBOUA.

First Vice-President: NDELEY STEPHEN MOKOSSO.

Elections to the 120 seats in the newly formed National Assembly will be held in May 1973.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is a national body set up under the unitary constitution to advise the Government on economic and social problems arising. It replaces the regional organizations which carried out similar functions on a smaller scale. The Council consists of 65 members, who meet several times a year, a permanent secretariat and a president appointed by Presidential decree. The members are nominated for a five-year term, whilst the secretariat is elected annually.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union nationale camerounaise (UNC): Yaoundé; f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state of the Federation (*Union camerounaise* and the *Kamerun National Democratic Party*), two opposition parties in East Cameroon (the *Parti démocratique camerounais* and the *Cameroon Socialists*), and the two opposition parties in West Cameroon (the *Cameroon Union Congress* and the *Cameroon People's National Congress*, which had already agreed in August 1965 to co-operate with the ruling KNDP in West Cameroon); Pres. ANANDOU AHUJO; publ. *l'Unité* (weekly).

The UNC Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April, 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it supports a democratic system of government within Cameroon; and it lays down that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing rôle.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Yaoundé; can hear actions against the President, Vice-President, or Ministers; it can decide on the admissibility of any proposed law. When the Court sits to decide the admissibility of laws, it will have in addition to the Judges, an equal number of members chosen by the President. Nine titular Judges and nine substitute Judges preside. They are chosen by the National Assembly and are assisted by a Commission of Instruction, comprising a president and two magistrates of the Supreme Court.

The Legal System is closely modelled on that of France, with a Supreme Court, four Courts of Appeal and a number of *Tribunaux de Première Instance*, Labour Tribunes and Tribunes of Conciliation.

President of the Supreme Court: NGUINI MARCEL.

Procureur-Général: (vacant).

RELIGION

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 20 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics is about 1,122,570 (including 26,363 catechumens). The Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Saint-Quentin, the Pères du Saint-Esprit, the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée, the Société de St. Joseph de Mill-Hill and the Petits Frères du Père de Foucauld are the most active missionary orders. There is a seminary for African priests at Nkol-Bisson and a Trappist monastery at Koutaba. The total number of priests (including Africans) is about 870.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA; B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

BISHOPS

Bafia: ANDRÉ LOUCHEUR.
Bafoussam: DENIS NGANDE.
Bamenda: PAUL VERDZEROV.
Buea: JULIUS PEETERS.
Douala: THOMAS MONGO.
Doumé: LAMBERT VAN HEYGEN.
Garoua: YVES PLUMEY.
Mbalmayo: PAUL ETOGA.
N'Kongsamba: THOMAS NKUISSI.
Sangmélima: PIERRE-CELESTIN NKOU.

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Évangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Équatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Admin. Sec. Pastor MOUBITANG A MEPOUT, includes the following:

Église Presbytérienne Camerounaise: B.P. 519, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor BOKAGNE.

Église Évangélique du Cameroun: B.P. 89, Douala; Sec.-Gen. J. KOTTO.

Union des Églises Baptistes du Cameroun: B.P. 7, New-Bell, Douala; Pres. P. MBENDE.

Mission Protestante Norvégienne: B.P. 6, Ngaoundéré; Pres. ERIK LARSEN.

The Sudan Mission: B.P. 9, Meiganga; Pres. TH. NOSTBAKKEN.

Mission Fraternelle Luthérienne: B.P. 8, Kaélé; Pres. M. STENNES.

Mission Unie du Sudan: Mokolo; Pres. E. EICHENBERGER.

Mission Baptiste Européenne: B.P. 82, Maroua; Pres. M. STAÜBLI.

Église Presbytérienne du Cameroun Occidental: P.O.B. 19, Buea; Moderator Rev. KANGSEN.

Église Protestante Africaine: B.P. 26, Lolodorf; Pastor NZHIOU OTTO FRANCK.

Église Évangélique Luthérienne du Cameroun: B.P. 6, Ngaoundéré; Pres. JOSEPH MEDOUKAN.

THE PRESS

DAILY

La Presse du Cameroun: B.P. 584, Douala; f. 1956; daily; French and English; circ. 12,000; Editor CHRISTIAN DE GASPERIS.

Cameroon Times: P.O.B. 200, Victoria; f. 1960; circ. 6,000; daily in English; Editor JEROME F. GWELLEM.

WEEKLIES

Abbia: Yaoundé; f. 1963; cultural; weekly.

L'Effort Camerounais: B.P. 345, Yaoundé; f. 1955; Roman Catholic weekly; Dir. J. PAUL BAYEMI; circ. 5,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé; weekly.

Le Peuple Camerounais: Yaoundé; circ. 2,000.

La Semaine Camerounaise: B.P. 1068, Yaoundé; Protestant weekly; circ. 4,000.

L'Unité: Yaoundé; organ of *Union Nationale Camerounaise*; weekly.

La Voix des Jeunes: Imprimerie St.-Paul-Mvolyé, B.P. 550, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Le Bamiléké: B.P. 94, Dschang; every two months.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 97, Douala; monthly; circ. 1,500.

L'Informateur National: B.P. 392, Yaoundé; every two months; circ. 2,000.

Mefoe: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 3,200.

Miñañ: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Le Monde Noir: B.P. 736, Yaoundé.

Mwendi Ma Baptiste: Mondoungue; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Nku-Tam-Tam: Imprimerie Coulouma et Cie, B.P. 134, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 4,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mongo: B.P. 1, N'Kongsamba; monthly circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Camerounaise de Presse: B.P. 1170, Yaoundé; Dir. ENGLEBERT NGOG HOB.

FOREIGN BUREAU

AFP (France): B.P. 229, Immeuble le Concorde, Ave. du President J. F. Kennedy, Yaoundé; Corr. PIERRE MENOU.

Tass is also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

Editions CLE: B.P. 4048, Yaoundé; f. 1963; Protestant-financed; specializes in original fiction and christian literature.

UNESCO Publishing Centre: B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; Government service; Dir. DANIEL AMIOT-PRISO.

Radio Yaoundé: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Dirs. E. M. MOUDJI, M. KAMDEN.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamiléké; Dir. CÉLESTIN-LUCIEN SACK.

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa and Foulfouldé; Dir. BELLO MAL GANA.

Radio Buea: P.O.B. 86, Buea; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Dir. F. WÉTÉ.

In 1972 there were 214,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8, France; B.P. 83, Yaoundé; f. 1955 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; 4 hrs. in Cameroon; cap. 250m. francs CFA; res. 1,627m. francs CFA (1971); Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT; Cameroon Dir. ALFRED EKORO.

CAMEROON—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: B.P. 55, Yaoundé; f. 1951; Pres. OUSMANE MEY; Dir.-Gen. TITI GOTTLIEB; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: B.P. 5, Ave. du Président Ahidjo, Yaoundé; f. 1962; affiliated to the Banque Nationale de Paris, Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer and Barclays Bank International; 15 brs.; cap. 500m. francs CFA; Pres. T. BOUKAR; Man. Dir. EMMANUEL MOUTERDE.

Cameroon Bank Ltd.: Victoria; four brs.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: B.P. 145, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; cap. 600m. francs CFA; res. 118m. francs CFA (1971); 9 brs.; Pres. A. FOUDA; Gen. Man. ROBERT PLISSON.

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: B.P. 244, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1963; cap. 400m. francs CFA; res. 120m. francs CFA (1971); 5 brs.; Chair. EL-HADJ AHMADOU HAYATOU; Gen. Man. R. DUCHEMIN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 Ave. de Messine, Paris; avenue de Gaulle, B.P. 4001, Douala.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; B.P. 5348, rue Joffre, Douala; br. in Victoria.

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun: B.P. 423, ave. du 27-août, Yaoundé; f. 1964; Pres. Dir.-Gen. LAURENT NTAMAG; cap. 250m. francs CFA.

INSURANCE

Assurances Générales (Chanas et Privat): B.P. 109, Douala; cap. p.u. 3m. f. CFA; 3 agencies.

Les Assureurs-Conseils Camerounais (Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.): B.P. 544, Douala.

Agence Camerounaise d'Assurances: rue de l'Hippodrome, Yaoundé, B.P. 209; cap. p.u. 8m. f. CFA; Dir. CLAUDE GERMAIN.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: Yaoundé, B.P. 46; Dir. JOSEPH PAOLINI.

Caisse Nationale de Réassurances: Yaoundé, B.P. 4180; Dir. TONYE BATCHAM.

SA E. Casalegno and Cie.: Douala, B.P. 443; Dir. ÉMILE CASALEGNO; cap. p.u. 5m. f. CFA.

Mutuelle Agricole Camerounaise (MACAM): Yaoundé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala; f. 1963; 138 mems., 100 in East Cameroon and 38 in West Cameroon; Pres. PAUL MONTHE; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MARIE TEDJONG; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel, Commerce Extérieur*.

Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287 Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. EPHREM MHA; Sec. LOUIS BOULOU; publ. *Le Cameroun Agricole, Pastoral et Forestier* (monthly).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Co-ordination des Intérêts Economiques au Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. BERNARD CRETIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: Douala, B.P. 97.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala; f. 1953; Pres. M. NORGUIN.

Syndicats Professionnels Forestiers et Activités connexes de Cameroun: B.P. 100, Douala.

Union des Syndicats Professionnels du Cameroun: B.P. 820, Douala; Pres. LOUIS BEKOMBO.

West Cameroon Employers Association: Tiko.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Cameroon Workers (Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun—UNTC): Yaoundé; f. 1971; affiliated to *Parti nationale Camerounaise*; Pres. M. SATOUGLÉ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cameroons Development Corporation: Bota, Victoria; f. 1947; a statutory authority responsible for the development of 12 plantations of rubber, oil palms, bananas, tea, cocoa and pepper as a commercial enterprise on 28,343 hectares leased from the Government; negotiations with World Bank and Fond Européen de Développement concluded in 1967 ensure tripled production by 1980 when total area planted should be about 33,000 hectares; Gen. Man. H. DE B. BROCK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. J. EGALE.

West Cameroon Development Agency: f. 1956; makes loans for economic development projects and training schemes; undertakes economic development projects; Gen. Man. T. F. S. KINGA; Chair. V. C. NEHAMU.

PRINCIPAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé, a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

Co-operative Union of Western Cameroon Ltd.: policy-making and auditing body for all the societies in the Territory.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the Co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides agricultural services for members; policy-making body for the Co-operative Movement in W. Cameroon; 143 member unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; member of International Co-operative Alliance; Pres. Chief T. E. NJEA.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O.B. 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 societies; central agency for marketing of members' coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYON (acting).

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun—REGIFERCAM
(*Cameroon Railways Corporation*): B.P. 304, Douala;
Dir. A. DESTOPPELEIRE.

Northern Line: Douala to N'Kongsamba 172 km.;
metre gauge; link from Mbanga to Kumba 29 km.;
metre gauge.

Central Line: Douala to Yaoundé and Belabo 601 km.;
metre gauge; link to Mbalmayo from Otele 37 km.;
metre gauge.

Office de Chemin de Fer Transcamerounais (*Trans-
camerounian Railway Office*): B.P. 625, Yaoundé;
supervises the building of the extension of the Central
Line from Belabo to N'Gaoundéré (325 km., one metre
gauge), scheduled for January 1974; Dir.-Gen. JEAN
BAYON.

Besides the railway line from Mbanga to Kumba
(29 km.) in the former West Cameroon there are 147 km.
of narrow gauge railway running from the plantations to
the ports.

ROADS

In 1971, there were 1,050 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads,
5,200 km. of unsurfaced secondary roads and 17,000 km. of
unclassified roads. The unclassified roads are maintained
by local authorities.

The road from Douala to Tiko (30 km.) was opened in
1969 and the road from Waza to Maltam in 1971. Direct
routes between Waza and Mora, Kumba and Mamfé,
Bolifamba and Banga have also been completed. Under
the 1971-76 Plan emphasis has been laid on the develop-
ment of the road network, particularly on the construction
of a road linking the north and the south of the country.

SHIPPING

Ships of numerous lines call at Douala:

Barber West Africa Line: B.P. 4059.

Chargeurs Réunis: Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 136.

Delta Line: c/o Chargeurs Réunis, B.P. 136.

Deutsche Afrika Linien: B.P. 263.

Elder Dempster: monthly service.

Mory et Cie.: rue Joffre, B.P. 572.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 215.

SAMOA: Blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 1127; agents for Lloyd
Triestino, Black Star Line, Seven Stars Line, Gold
Star Line, Europa Africa Line.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA):
Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 546.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: rue Kitchener, B.P. 263.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215; agents for Palm/Elder/
Hogch Lines, Bank Line, Dafra Line, Marasia S.A.,
Splosna Plovba, Greek West Africa Line, Veb Deutsche
Seerederei, Polish Ocean Lines, Westwind Africa Line,
Nautilus Keller Line, Morflot Moscow.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: rue du
Roi Albert, B.P. 4057.

There are also ports at Victoria and Tiko, where Elder
and Fyffes call weekly.

CIVIL AVIATION

Cameroon Airlines: B.P. 4092, Douala; f. 1971; services to
Paris, Marseilles, Nice, Rome; also domestic flights and
flights to other African states; fleet of one Boeing 707,
two Boeing 737 and three DC-4; Chair. SAMUEL
EBOUA; Gen. Man. J. ALEXANDRE.

Cameroon's principal airport is at Douala, and there are
smaller airports at Batouri, Foumban, Garoua, Maroua,
N'Gaoundéré, Yagoua and Yaoundé. Cameroon is served
by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Mali, Air
Zaire, Alitalia, Ethiopian, LAGE, Nigeria Airways, Pan
American, Sabena, Swissair and UTA.

POWER

The Edéa hydroelectric dam near Douala accounts for
98 per cent of Cameroon power generation, and aluminium
smelting accounts for 88 per cent of total consumption.

Energie Electrique du Cameroun: B.P. 4029, Douala; f.
1948; cap. 1,500 million francs CFA; production of
electricity; Dir. GEORGES DALMAIS; in 1969-70 pro-
duced 1,108 million kWh.

Electricité du Cameroun: B.P. 4077, Douala; f. 1963; cap.
500 million francs CFA; production of electricity; Dir.
GEORGE DALMAIS; 1970-71 produced 176 million kWh.

TOURISM

Commissariat-Général au Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé;
f. 1970; Commissaire-Général AMINOU OUMAROU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The four important centres for the creation, exhibition
and sale of works of art are the handicraft centres of
Maroua, Foumban, Bamenda and Douala.

L'Ensemble National: c/o le Ministère de la Jeunesse, de
la Culture et de l'Education Nationale; the most
famous representatives of Cameroonian traditional
art.

UNIVERSITY

Université Fédérale du Cameroun: B.P. 337, Yaoundé;
f. 1962; 20 teachers, 2,572 students.

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing with a summer average of about 65°F (18°C). Rain-fall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, about 30 per cent speaking French. There are 230,900 Indians and 15,000 Eskimos. Forty-six per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (20 per cent) and the Anglicans (13 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

Since the war Canada has played an increasing part in international affairs by co-operating closely with the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth and through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other bodies. In February 1972, Canada joined as an observer-member of the Organization of American States. In 1969 Canada reaffirmed her Pacific interests and in 1970 established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Canada maintains good relations with the U.S.S.R., and the Canadian and Russian Prime Ministers exchanged visits in 1971. The wide scope of Canada's foreign relations is seen as furthering Canadian independence. After many years of Liberal rule a Conservative administration was returned in 1957 and continued in power under Mr. Diefenbaker until April 1963, when a General Election was held and a minority Liberal Government under Mr. Lester Pearson took office. In 1968 Mr. Pearson retired and his successor, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, won an electoral majority for the Liberals in June 1968. Mr. Trudeau's party was returned to power in the 1972 General Election, but with a reduced majority over the Progressive Conservatives. Quebec maintains her own cultural and educational links with France, and during recent years there has been pressure from some French-speaking Canadians for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces of the Dominion. In April 1970, although the separatists gained 24 per cent of the popular vote, the moderate Liberal party came into power there with a large majority. However, in October the revolutionary separatist group "Quebec Liberation Front" (F.L.Q.) kidnapped a British Trade Commissioner and murdered the Quebec Minister of Labour, M. Laporte. Canada was placed in a state of emergency until April 1971 and the F.L.Q. outlawed. The Federal Government have as a long-term policy the intention of reducing the number of provinces from ten to five. In 1971 plans to amend the Constitution for the first time without reference to Great

Britain were quashed when the Government of Quebec rejected the proposals.

Government

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is the Head of State and is represented at Ottawa by a Governor-General. Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed on a regional basis until age of 75. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage. Executive power lies with the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister. Each of the ten provinces is headed by a Lieutenant-Governor and governed by a unicameral Legislative Assembly, from which the provincial premiers and cabinets are chosen. Two Territories, Yukon and the Northwest, are represented by one member in the Federal House of Commons and locally by a Commissioner.

Defence

Canada co-operates with U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping in the Middle East. Unification of the services as the Canadian Armed Forces began in 1964 and was completed on January 31st, 1968. The Armed Forces are manned by volunteers. In 1970 steps were taken to strengthen the forces north of the 60th Parallel, and to create a small maritime force to maintain Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. The total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces in 1972 was 84,000, while the 1972-73 defence budget was \$1,936 million.

Economic Affairs

More than 3.4 million immigrants have settled in Canada since the war. It is now one of the world's leading industrial countries and the traditional prairie farming has become intensively mechanized. Automobile parts head the list of exports by value; followed by wood pulp and timber. In recent years huge shipments of wheat have been sold to the U.S.S.R. and People's China, but approximately 70 per cent of total trade is with the U.S.A. Industry is heavily dependent on foreign investment, 80 per cent of it American. It is estimated that 50 per cent of Canada's 120 largest manufacturing companies are wholly-owned or effectively controlled by foreign corporations. Thus Canadian prosperity is dependent on American investment which in 1970 totalled nearly \$27 billion. Canada is the world's largest producer of asbestos, silver, nickel and zinc; and is rich in many other minerals, notably iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, elemental sulphur, lead and gold. There are considerable oil and gas resources in Alberta and the Canadian Arctic islands. Although Canada is ninth in world crude oil production, it is Canada's leading mineral in dollar value. Other valuable primary industries are forestry, fishing, and fur production. During 1970 the Government took decisive action to preserve an increasing area for Canadian fishermen only. Since 1968 tight monetary and fiscal policies have been in effect to curb inflation.

CANADA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

A high level of unemployment and the serious effect of the 1971 American import surcharge led the Government to introduce a 1,070 million dollar economic assistance programme in October, 1971. The impact of the American surcharge served to encourage political moves towards stricter control of foreign investment, in order to enhance Canadian economic independence. The Bank of Montreal has commented that spectacular gains in the Canadian economy in the last quarter of 1972 could carry over into 1973 and could lead to "one of the most buoyant years of the past decade".

Transport and Communications

Owing to the size of the country, Canada's economy is particularly dependent upon good communications. Canada's rail, river and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. In April 1959 the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened to allow ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes; the Trans-Canadian Highway was completed in 1962 and 66,000 miles of gas and oil pipelines have been built since 1950. A 100-mile railway is being planned to open up North West British Columbia; and work started in 1970 on a new airport near Montreal. The North West Passage was negotiated for the first time in the summer of 1969, and as a result the Arctic Waters Bill was passed in April 1971 giving Canada effective control of the passage and extending territorial waters from three miles offshore to twelve. Commercial air carriers log almost 800,000 flights annually.

Social Welfare

The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and War Veterans' and Old Age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. About 25 per cent of the Federal Budget is devoted to Health and Welfare. The Canada Pension Plan, introduced in 1966, and its Quebec counterpart (the Quebec Pension Plan) provide contributory retirement, disability and survivors' pensions for the majority of workers, based on past earnings. A Federal Medicare insurance programme went into operation on July 1st, 1968, and all ten provinces participate in this scheme. The federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99 per cent of the insurable population of Canada.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law to instruction in French. Primary education

is from 6-7 years to 13-14 years, followed by 3-5 years at secondary or high school. Vocational education at secondary and adult level is assuming increasing importance. Elementary school teachers undergo 1 year's training, while high school teachers are generally university graduates with 1 year's teacher-training. There are 61 degree-giving universities and 340 affiliated or independent colleges.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions: fishing, hunting, riding, canoeing, etc., in the great National Parks. Winter sports carnivals are held in many centres and Indian and Prairie gatherings are popular, a famous one being the Calgary Stampede. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (about 37 million a year) and tourist spending in 1970 amounted to Canadian \$1,219 million.

Visas are not required to visit Canada by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sports are Canadian football and ice hockey. Baseball, tennis, athletics and winter and water sports are all popular and soccer is increasingly played, particularly in southern Ontario. In 1976 the Olympic Games will be held at Montreal.

Public Holidays

1973: July 1 (Dominion Day), September 3 (Labour Day), October 8 (Thanksgiving Day), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), April 12 (Good Friday), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 20 (Victoria Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in general use; the introduction of the metric system is under consideration.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C \$).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = C \$2.46;

U.S. \$1 = C \$1.0025.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION	VITAL STATISTICS (1971)		
Total	Land	Water	Estimate (April 1st, 1972)	Birth Rate per '000	Marriage Rate per '000	Death Rate per '000
3,851,809	3,560,238	291,571	21,788,000	17.0	8.7	7.3

CHIEF CITIES

POPULATION (METROPOLITAN AREA) (1971 Preliminary Census)

Ottawa (capital) 596,176

Montreal . . .	2,720,413	Quebec . . .	476,232
Toronto . . .	2,609,638	Calgary . . .	400,154
Vancouver . . .	1,071,081	London . . .	284,469
Winnipeg . . .	534,685	Windsor . . .	255,167
Hamilton . . .	495,864	Kitchener . . .	224,390
Edmonton . . .	490,811	Halifax . . .	220,350

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1971 est.)	CAPITAL
PROVINCES:			
Alberta	255,285	1,634,000	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	2,196,000	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	988,000	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	632,000	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	524,000	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	770,000	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	7,815,000	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	111,000	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	6,030,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	928,000	Regina
TERRITORIES:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	17,000	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	36,000	Yellowknife

IMMIGRATION

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
From United Kingdom	63,230	62,420	37,889	31,977	26,497
From United States	17,514	19,038	20,422	22,785	24,424
From Other Countries	113,999	141,418	125,663	106,769	96,792

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1968 (average)	1969 (average)	1970 (average)	1971 (average)
Agriculture	546	535	511	510
Other Primary Industries	221	217	218	224
Manufacturing	1,754	1,819	1,790	1,795
Construction	470	482	471	495
Transport and Utilities	673	693	692	702
Trade	1,260	1,292	1,320	1,330
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Services	327	350	365	385
Public Administration	1,830	1,918	2,025	2,118
	458	471	486	520
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,537	7,780	7,879	8,079

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. miles)

CROPS	PASTURE	PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	UNPRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	OTHER LAND	TOTAL
107,895	17,096	959,849	750,939	1,599,542	3,560,238

CROPS

		AREA ('000 acres)		PRODUCTION ('000)		YIELD PER ACRE	
		1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Wheat	bushels	12,48	19,228	331,519	523,693	26.6	27.2
Oats	"	7,149	7,110	367,850	377,154	51.5	53.0
Barley	"	10,043	15,207	415,704	654,822	41.4	43.1
Rye	"	1,015	1,096	22,427	24,763	22.1	22.6
Corn	"	1,197	1,335	100,925	108,118	84.4	81.0
Buckwheat	"	152	103	2,833	2,125	18.7	20.6
Beans	"	82	95	1,857	2,444	22.6	25.7
Flax	"	3,368	2,011	48,932	25,659	14.5	12.8
Rapeseed	"	4,050	5,475	72,200	98,500	18.1	18.0
Potatoes	cwt.	320	313	55,138	53,537	169.9	174.4
Tame Hay	tons	13,620	13,868	28,266	28,266	2.1	2.0
Sugar Beet	tons	69	81	917	1,216	13.2	15.0

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK (as at June 1st)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses	398,000	386,200	369,800	359,800	341,000	325,300
Milch Cows	2,885,000	2,673,900	2,668,000	2,616,400	2,584,000	2,550,600
Other Cattle	10,116,000	6,634,800	6,601,500	6,513,800	6,572,100	6,864,900
Sheep	1,169,000	1,005,600	962,500	891,200	883,000	898,000
Pigs	5,136,000	5,401,300	6,012,000	5,682,000	5,772,000	7,086,000
All Poultry	75,968,600	84,940,100	89,642,300	85,873,700	92,473,000	102,649,200

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	MILK ('000 lb.)	BUTTER ('000 lb.)	FACTORY CHEESE ('000 lb.)	ICE CREAM ('000 gallons)	Eggs ('000 doz.)
1967 . . .	18,228,440	335,247	191,162	28,147	442,176
1968 . . .	18,335,214	341,118	198,633	27,897	452,985
1969 . . .	18,711,382	350,130	206,576	29,105	471,231
1970 . . .	18,278,511	327,755	212,000	29,798	495,650

FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS, 1971 (sq. miles)

	NATIONAL PARKS	PROVINCIAL PARKS	INDIAN RESERVES	FEDERAL FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS	TOTAL
Newfoundland . . .	803	107	—	—	910
Prince Edward Is. . .	7	4	3	—	14
Nova Scotia . . .	514	23	42	—	579
New Brunswick . . .	170	83	59	35	347
Quebec . . .	257	75,000	283	7	75,547
Ontario . . .	737	5,894	2,478	40	9,149
Manitoba . . .	1,148	3,190	827	26	5,191
Saskatchewan . . .	1,496	1,821	2,170	—	5,487
Alberta . . .	20,692	2,357	2,534	23	25,606
British Columbia . . .	1,821	10,134	1,340	—	13,295
Northwest Territories Yukon . . .	} 3,650	—	—	12	3,662
TOTAL . . .	31,295	98,613	9,736	143	139,787

ESTIMATE OF FORESTED AREA (sq. miles)

	PRODUCTIVE						Non- PRODUCTIVE	TOTAL
	Softwood Merchantable	Young Softwood	Mixed wood Merchantable	Young Mixed wood	Hardwood Merchantable	Young Hardwood		
Newfoundland .	24,422	5,835	403	269	9	244	53,930	87,792
Prince Edward Is. .	78	396	133	145	13	11	122	935
Nova Scotia .	7,270	789	5,250	458	841	45	1,194	16,274
New Brunswick .	6,297	2,889	7,298	2,042	1,939	952	442	24,329
Quebec . . .	75,687	40,922	47,500	26,281	14,391	14,344	157,500	378,125
Ontario . . .	44,109	35,925	24,533	34,289	6,559	17,961	97,174	261,742
Manitoba . . .	14,669	20,366	5,459	6,514	3,403	4,767	64,631	122,820
Saskatchewan .	10,573	3,413	9,011	5,046	9,205	1,773	75,595	117,738
Alberta . . .	14,483	14,042	12,636	11,308	5,255	13,728	41,023	157,595
British Columbia	80,330	87,786	—	—	3,945	7,953	59,227	267,638
Northwest Territories and Yukon . . .	35,200	10,000	19,800	3,500	4,700	2,500	200,100	275,800
TOTAL . . .	313,118	222,363	132,023	89,852	50,260	64,278	750,939	1,710,733

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS PRODUCED

PROVINCE	1968-69 SEASON		1969-70 SEASON	
	Number	Value (Canadian \$)	Number	Value (Canadian \$)
Newfoundland . . .	70,226	459,844	149,101	1,080,053
Prince Edward Island . .	9,100	127,054	8,226	87,668
Nova Scotia . . .	146,452	1,903,489	157,278	1,455,334
New Brunswick . . .	51,752	399,691	58,798	464,608
Quebec . . .	472,075	4,795,436	515,614	3,902,825
Ontario . . .	1,489,762	12,639,512	1,355,778	9,602,664
Manitoba . . .	747,802	5,414,400	673,349	4,369,848
Saskatchewan . . .	678,150	2,884,827	706,633	2,726,584
Alberta . . .	856,117	4,360,056	707,241	4,127,730
British Columbia . . .	539,022	5,509,505	540,146	4,761,313
Northwest Territories . .	364,504	1,159,767	203,719	1,068,708
Yukon . . .	54,300	104,612	26,850	70,673
TOTAL . . .	5,537,466	40,960,308	5,160,983	34,766,389

SEA FISHERIES

	QUANTITY ('000 lb.)		VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Atlantic Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	120,741	130,872
Cod . . .	540,301	481,818	21,567	21,900
Flounders and Soles . .	272,838	296,292	10,986	14,622
Haddock . . .	81,288	49,409	6,783	5,283
Halibut . . .	3,606	3,484	1,471	1,589
Pollock . . .	29,533	20,012	983	772
Redfish . . .	213,199	232,317	5,748	7,620
Herring . . .	1,073,794	1,035,501	11,204	12,950
Salmon . . .	4,314	4,954	2,282	2,929
Swordfish . . .	7,111	8,035	4,104	3,694
Lobsters . . .	40,179	36,416	29,532	29,513
Scallops . . .	13,814	13,042	12,203	14,163
Pacific Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	47,381	59,910
Halibut . . .	33,772	28,786	14,400	11,175
Herring . . .	4,417	6,609	221	224
Salmon . . .	79,097	153,151	27,810	44,445
Canada Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	168,122	190,782

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1970		1971*	
		QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)
Metallic					
Bismuth	lb.	590	3,371	267	1,331
Cadmium	"	4,308	15,336	4,132	7,889
Cobalt	"	4,561	10,207	4,992	10,936
Columbium (Cb ₂ O ₅)	"	4,694	4,820	2,176	2,199
Copper	"	1,345,434	779,242	1,429,013	754,517
Gold	troy oz.	2,409	88,057	2,243	79,268
Iron Ore	ton	52,314	588,631	48,475	559,779
Iron, remelt	"	—	31,591	—	30,917
Lead	lb.	778,370	123,138	813,370	109,803
Magnesium	"	20,707	7,141	14,504	5,205
Molybdenum	"	33,772	57,141	26,637	44,338
Nickel	"	611,762	830,167	587,894	798,162
Platinum group	troy oz.	482	43,557	468	38,928
Selenium	lb.	663	5,705	690	5,964
Silver	troy oz.	44,251	81,864	44,938	70,103
Uranium (U ₃ O ₈)	lb.	8,209	—	8,021	—
Zinc	"	2,503,821	398,859	2,454,751	410,680
Non-metallic					
Asbestos	ton	1,662	208,147	1,641	210,435
Barite	"	147	1,388	137	1,170
Fluorspar	"	—	4,596	—	2,550
Gypsum	"	6,319	14,199	6,800	15,043
Magnesitic dolomite, brucite	"	—	3,332	—	3,000
Nepheline syenite	"	487	5,801	500	6,000
Peat Moss	"	320	10,168	326	10,401
Potash (K ₂ O)	"	3,420	108,695	3,872	128,067
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	"	363	1,699	318	1,186
Quartz	"	3,238	6,811	2,526	4,655
Salt	"	5,359	36,098	5,334	36,835
Soapstone and talc†	"	72	1,142	67	1,110
Sodium sulphate	"	491	7,602	480	7,640
Sulphur, in smelter gas	"	706	7,433	676	5,106
Sulphur, elemental	"	3,548	28,354	3,065	20,771
Titanium dioxide, etc.	"	—	34,623	—	38,765
Fuels					
Coal	ton	16,604	86,067	19,336	133,928
Natural gas	m. cu. ft.	2,277,109	315,100	2,297,653	318,528
Natural gas by-products	bbl.	77,783	160,110	88,362	202,503
Petroleum, crude	"	461,180	1,156,454	500,306	1,351,010
Structural materials					
Clay products	ton	—	42,661	—	46,825
Cement	"	7,946	156,194	9,534	194,218
Lime	"	1,648	21,075	1,519	19,050
Sand and gravel	"	202,656	133,558	201,450	134,250
Stone	"	65,323	87,976	64,800	88,100

* Preliminary estimate.

† Includes pyrophyllite.

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY VALUE OF SHIPMENTS (C \$'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	2,479,259	3,002,279	3,554,131
Pulp and Paper Mills	2,301,044	2,446,874	2,771,276
Slaughtering and Meat Processors	1,733,647	1,772,506	1,942,371
Petroleum Refining	1,506,302	1,621,887	1,661,250
Iron and Steel Mills	1,228,999	1,367,087	1,423,256
Dairy Products	1,141,099	1,184,638	1,356,453
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers	912,422	1,193,805	1,340,376
Sawmills and Planing Mills	959,782	1,179,572	1,267,194
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers	983,475	1,008,012	1,216,164
Smelting and Refining	862,014	932,585	982,335
Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals	795,849	846,952	891,377
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry	711,665	771,326	839,746
Miscellaneous Food Industries	642,987	676,825	714,606
Communications Equipment Manufacturers	618,807	674,467	705,313
Commercial Printing	596,770	624,142	680,603
Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers	610,210	653,899	649,465
Publishing and Printing	510,238	537,863	572,654
Feed Manufacturers	516,518	513,287	543,004
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers	499,261	509,986	536,617
Bakeries	476,996	484,135	516,209
Women's Clothing Factories	443,540	476,722	500,166
Synthetic Textile Mills	413,666	454,183	485,867
Men's Clothing Factories	408,682	441,194	473,724
Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment	430,121	433,399	466,129
Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries	396,399	421,543	454,479

Electric Energy (kwh. million): 1967: 164,788; 1968: 175,374; 1969: 190,012; 1970: 203,702.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = C\$2.46; U.S. \$1 = C\$1.0025.

C\$100 = £40.65 = U.S. \$99.50.

BUDGET (1970-71) (Canadian \$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Taxes:		Agriculture	277
Personal	4,696	National Defence	1,818
Corporate	2,219	National Health and Welfare	2,340
Non-resident	258	Post Office	369
Estate Taxes	120	Provincial Subsidies	1,043
Customs Duties	815	Public Debt Charges	1,823
Sales Taxes	2,111	Public Works	331
All other Taxes	1,127	Transport	470
Non-tax Revenues	1,457	Veterans Affairs	410
		Other Expenditure	4,301
TOTAL REVENUE	12,803	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13,182

BUDGET (1971-72)

Expenditure: \$14,352m.

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(C \$ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	31,907	35,275	38,493	43,203	47,043
Military Pay and Allowances	751	839	860	898	906
Corporation Profits before Taxes	6,913	6,774	7,442	7,852	7,364
Deduct: Dividends paid to Non-residents	-835	-854	-857	837	-906
Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	2,015	2,335	2,580	3,187	3,614
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	1,958	1,306	1,471	1,695	1,369
Net Income of Non-farm Unincorporated Business Including Rents	3,650	3,926	4,218	4,410	4,551
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	-327	-323	-317	549	-171
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	46,032	49,278	53,890	59,878	63,770
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	8,056	8,786	9,677	10,647	11,251
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	7,414	7,877	8,411	9,066	9,898
Residual Error of Estimate	- 81	-219	-551	1,031	-451
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	61,421	65,722	71,427	78,560	84,468

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(C \$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gold Holdings	863.1	872.3	790.7	791.8
U.S. Dollar Holdings	1,964.9	1,743.6	3,022.1	4,060.6
Notes in Circulation	3,229.2	3,446.2	3,632.3	4,103.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1961 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
All Items	111.4	115.4	120.1	125.5	129.7
Food	116.6	118.1	122.0	127.1	130.0
Housing	108.7	113.4	118.6	124.7	130.9
Clothing	112.0	117.6	121.1	124.5	126.8
Transportation	107.3	111.8	114.7	120.0	124.8
Health and Personal Care	116.5	122.5	127.4	133.6	139.5
Recreation and Reading	108.6	114.1	119.7	126.8	131.2
Tobacco and Alcohol	107.6	110.4	120.4	125.0	126.5

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (C \$ million)

	1970			1971		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise	16,750	13,833	2,917	17,746	15,552	2,194
Non-monetary gold	96	—	96	90	—	96
Freight	1,121	1,084	37	1,170	1,147	23
Travel	1,234	1,460	-226	1,296	1,497	-201
Investment income	526	1,523	-997	545	1,613	-1,068
Transfer receipts	496	611	-115	543	625	-82
Other current transactions	1,382	2,034	-652	1,339	2,068	-729
CURRENT BALANCE	21,605	20,545	1,060	22,729	22,502	227
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Direct investments	770	280	490	905	315	590
Canadian securities	1,219	669	550	1,170	979	191
Foreign securities	93	32	61	253	57	196
Government loans	36	144	-108	36	192	-156
Other long-term transactions	—	157	-157	—	136	-136
Change in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners	321	184	137	254	64	190
Other short-term movements	—	29	-29	—	1,110	-1,110
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	2,439	1,495	944	2,618	2,853	-235
Net official monetary assets	1,663	—	1,663	896	—	896

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN (Current balances—million C \$)

	U.S.A.	UNITED KINGDOM	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL
1966	-2,030	425	443	-1,162
1967	-1,342	512	331	-499
1968	-801	466	228	-107
1969	-770	337	-358	-791
1970	-287	709	1,323	1,745
1971	-368	467	859	958

EXTERNAL TRADE (Canadian \$ '000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	9,866,439	11,075,199	12,357,982	14,130,375	13,951,903	15,607,731
Exports	10,070,627	11,120,674	13,624,013	14,925,871	16,910,098	17,846,924

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Canadian \$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1970	1971
Motor Vehicles and Parts	3,251,535	4,109,679	Motor Vehicles and Parts	3,637,777	4,339,905
Non-Farm Machinery	1,474,137	1,476,732	Newsprint Paper	1,110,396	1,084,422
Crude Petroleum	415,161	541,114	Wheat	747,196	886,771
Steel, all types	440,914	496,441	Lumber	663,963	829,602
Communications Equipment	378,572	451,829	Crude Petroleum	649,075	786,851
Electrical Equipment	363,132	415,748	Nickel, Ores and Alloys	838,210	747,598
Wearing Apparel and Acces- sories	253,882	294,240	Copper, Ores and Alloys	737,294	666,093
Aircraft and Parts	384,430	285,954	Machinery, except farm	481,377	490,463
Tractors and Parts	188,594	264,043	Aluminium, Ores and Alloys	479,694	468,136
Fruit and Fruit Products	243,926	263,671	Iron Ores and Concentrates	475,743	413,333
Scientific Equipment	273,182	261,181	Iron and Steel Alloys	429,405	401,624
Printed Matter	244,665	258,365	Aircraft and Parts	429,305	368,714
Chemicals	273,865	230,362	Fish	247,137	267,366
Plastic Materials	199,618	218,503	Grains, other than wheat	189,113	257,511
Other Petroleum and Coal Pro- ducts	205,735	203,466	Natural Gas	205,988	250,719
Aluminium Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	178,407	186,665	Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials	221,221	248,446
Coal	150,832	151,389	Chemicals	225,037	236,480
Wood, Lumber and Plywood	123,372	150,266	Communications Equipment	249,235	233,610
Cotton, including Yarn, Thread And Fibre, etc.	112,302	139,805	Asbestos, Unmanufactured	227,251	223,927
Vegetables and Vegetable Pro- ducts	127,816	136,260	Zinc, Ores and Alloys	216,674	212,268
Paper Products, not printed	119,531	131,827	Farm Machinery	176,811	187,440
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	111,011	125,983	Whisky	183,202	184,975
Farm Equipment	120,534	122,569	Meat and Meat Produce	123,068	110,786
Meat and Meat Preparations	117,567	100,782	Synthetic Rubber	90,162	99,315
Coffee	97,956	96,426	Wood Fabricated Materials	88,199	88,230

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Canadian \$'000)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Argentina	8,644	8,985	7,246	63,109	59,519	49,124
Australia	96,285	146,148	125,671	168,644	201,582	182,638
Belgium-Luxembourg	60,936	51,695	58,981	118,113	192,321	180,693
Brazil	42,128	49,311	50,698	52,885	93,166	93,629
China, People's Republic	27,421	19,028	23,300	122,894	141,999	204,061
France	151,841	158,486	213,093	133,490	157,198	156,022
German Federal Republic	354,715	370,931	429,404	280,628	387,650	319,435
Hong Kong	72,942	78,486	80,187	18,612	21,368	20,371
India	40,995	40,096	44,610	66,893	131,392	159,500
Italy	141,193	144,973	157,472	135,450	187,364	210,046
Jamaica	45,978	27,067	28,551	51,695	47,534	49,057
Japan	495,704	581,715	801,842	626,106	812,622	791,478
Mexico	64,084	47,344	50,181	76,858	95,530	80,464
Netherlands	78,678	78,923	76,384	187,450	279,021	234,777
New Zealand	41,182	43,664	40,254	37,809	43,869	35,521
Norway	44,895	49,132	53,195	104,427	178,703	180,389
South Africa	45,944	45,702	54,590	80,155	105,180	66,162
Spain	28,714	34,460	38,546	56,036	66,720	65,741
Sweden	84,506	105,888	112,927	41,897	49,161	45,178
Switzerland	83,930	80,831	86,179	37,059	41,243	35,249
Taiwan	42,456	51,936	80,717	12,219	18,457	14,140
United Kingdom	790,973	738,262	832,325	1,108,100	1,484,720	1,360,911
United States	10,243,242	9,917,045	10,949,272	10,614,019	11,006,775	12,148,991
U.S.S.R.	12,302	9,074	12,647	9,071	101,553	n.a.
Venezuela	345,596	339,212	387,664	92,902	111,391	n.a.

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1969		1970	
	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)
Tourists from the United States . . .	35,765,659	961,300	37,152,944	1,078,000
Tourists from other countries . . .	463,183*	113,000	535,532*	141,000

* Includes entries direct and via the United States.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-miles . . .	3,135	2,626	2,416	2,270
Net ton-miles . . .	94,101	95,354	94,688	108,171

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED

('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cars . . .	5,866	6,160	6,433	6,602
Commercial Vehicles . . .	1,491	1,587	1,683	1,695
Motorcycles . . .	126	140	138	151

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC

('000 cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	WELLAND CANAL
1967 . . .	44,001	52,850
1968 . . .	47,946	58,105
1969 . . .	41,067	53,573
1970 . . .	51,197	62,966

INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE SHIPPING

	Goods ('000 tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Entered	Cleared
1967 . . .	80,025	50,235	27,025	27,696
1968 . . .	86,711	54,130	26,761	27,231
1969 . . .	77,638	57,041	25,082	25,479
1970 . . .	105,609	58,781	25,384	25,888

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

CIVIL AVIATION

CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC

('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Miles flown . . .	123,838	139,393	148,275	158,630
Passenger-miles . . .	6,935,143	7,525,660	8,174,041	9,636,058
Cargo ton-miles . . .	128,039	176,128	213,706	259,396
Mail ton-miles . . .	28,725	30,716	35,350	35,241

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Homes with Radio . . .	4,867,000	5,222,000	5,370,000	5,622,000
Homes with Television . . .	4,759,000	5,135,000	5,293,000	5,554,000
Homes with Telephone . . .	4,499,000	5,002,000	5,177,000	5,445,000
Daily Newspapers . . .	118	118	120	120

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Secondary . . .	15,591	249,853	5,585,271
Teacher Training* . . .	35	796	14,906
Universities and Colleges† . . .	72	22,514	299,889

* Except in University Faculties.

† Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Source: Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL development has been mainly based upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional

practice and precedent. It was recognized in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganization of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-

General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was noteworthy, as regards constitutional development, in four respects:

1. Agreement was reached as to the principles that should be followed in the constitution to judicial tribunals for the solution of disputes that might arise between Members of the British Commonwealth.

2. The recommendations of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation (1929) were approved. This approval involved conventional recognition that the powers of reservation and disallowance in respect to Dominion legislation were (apart from one specific and temporary exception) obsolete, and also the recommendation of clauses to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament known as The Statute of Westminster. These clauses were designed to ensure that the Parliaments of the Dominions should have full power to enact laws having extra-territorial operation; that within each Dominion the laws therein enacted should be supreme and should not be subordinated to legislation enacted by the Parliament at Westminster; and that the Dominions in respect to merchant shipping and admiralty jurisdiction should have complete and unrestricted legislative power.

3. The Conference recommended to the Governments a draft British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

4. Certain detailed problems relating to inter-Imperial relations were considered and recommendations were made for their solution.

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to Westminster have been made without success, and Amendment of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1962 still remains a procedural problem awaiting solution.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallised in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and

counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the President of the Privy Council, but all Ministers, including the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council, meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament. Canadian Indians and Eskimos may vote in Federal elections on the same basis as other citizens.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia; military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalisation and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment; maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office

CANADA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province are declared

by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnisation of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: The Rt. Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C., B.C.L., M.A.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Seat of Government: Ottawa, Ontario

(April 1973)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.
Leader of the Government in the Senate: Hon. PAUL MARTIN.

Minister of Transport: Hon. JEAN MARCHAND.

Minister of Labour: Hon. JOHN MUNRO.

Minister of Communications: Hon. GERARD PELLETIER.

Minister of Economic Expansion: Hon. DONALD JAMESON.

Minister of Manpower and Immigration: Hon. ROBERT ANDRAS.

Minister of National Defence: Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON.

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. HERB GRAY.

Minister of National Revenue: Hon. ROBERT STANBURY.

Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE GOYER.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. ALASTAIR GILLESPIE.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. EUGÈNE WHELAN.

Minister of Posts: Hon. ANDRÉ OUELLET.

Minister of Veterans Affairs: Hon. DANIEL MACDONALD.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Hon. MARC LALONDE.

Minister of Science and Technology: Hon. JEANNE SAUVÉ.

Solicitor-General: Hon. WARREN ALLMAND.

Secretary of State: Hon. HUGH FAULKNER.

President of the Treasury Board: Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY.

Minister of Finance: Hon. J. TURNER.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. OTTO
EMIL LANG.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Hon. DONALD S.
MACDONALD.

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Hon.
JEAN CHRÉTIEN.

Minister of the Environment and Minister of Fisheries:
Hon. JACK DAVIS.

Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. MITCHELL W.
SHARP.

Ministers of State: Hon. RONALD BASFORD (Urban Affairs);
Hon. ALISTER GILLESPIE (Science and Technology);
Hon. STANLEY HAIDAZ.

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CANADA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

Nicaragua: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
Niger: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Nigeria: Suite 303, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD OMAKWALE ENAHORO.
Norway: 700 Victoria Building, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* TORFINN OFTEDAL.
Panama: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.
Peru: 539 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. DE LA FUENTE LOCKER.
Philippines: Suite 607, 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* PRIVADO G. JIMÉNEZ.
Poland: 443 Daly Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF CSEZAK.
Portugal: 645 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVADOR SAMPAYO GARRIDO.
Romania: 473-475 Wilbrod (E); *Ambassador:* BUCUR SCHIOPU.
Rwanda: 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE MUNYESHULI.
Senegal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (HC).
Singapore: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
Somalia: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* M. I. BOTHA.
Spain: Apts. 310-312, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ROVIRA.
Sri Lanka: 85 Range Road, Suites 102-104 (H.C.); *High Commissioner:* P. H. WILLIAM DE SILVA.
Sudan: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
Swaziland: Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. (HC).
Sweden: Suite 604, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* ÅKE MALMÄUS.
Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN BERNATH.

Syria: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (E).
Tanzania: 124 O'Connor St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABBAS KLEIST SYKES.
Thailand: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Togo: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Suite 508, 75 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* MATTHEW RANCHARAM.
Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELAZIZ HAMZAOU.
Turkey: 197 Wurtemberg St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. IRFAN TANSEL.
Uganda: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St. (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS P. MIROSHNICHENKO.
United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir PETER HAYMAN, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Hon. ADOLPH WILLIAM SCHMIDT.
Upper Volta: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E); *Ambassador:* TELEPHORE YAGUIBOU.
Uruguay: Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A. (E).
Vatican: 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-nuncio:* Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI.
Venezuela: Suite 708, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG LARRAZABAL.
Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TODE CURUVIJA.
Zaire: 18 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON PIERRE TSHIMBALANGA.
Zambia: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (HC); *High Commissioner:* PAUL JOHN FIRMINO LUSAKA.

Canada also has diplomatic relations with the West Indies Associated States.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. MURIEL McQUEEN FERGUSSON.

Liberals	74	Ontario	24
Progressive Conservatives	17	Quebec	24
Independent	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal	1	New Brunswick	10
Social Credit	1	Prince Edward Is.	4
Vacant	7	British Columbia	6
		Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6
	<hr/> 102		<hr/> 102

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Hon. LUCIEN LAMOURÉUX.

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 1972

	SEATS
Liberals	109
Progressive Conservatives	107
New Democratic Party	31
Social Credit	15
Independent	2
<hr/> TOTAL	<hr/> 264

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. W. GRANT MACÉWAN.
Secretary: GORDON A. JOHNSTON.

MINISTRY

(1973)

Premier, President of the Council: Hon. PETER LOUGHEED.

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary: Hon. C. MERVIN LEITCH.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. Dr. HUGH M. HORNER.

Minister of Federal and Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. DONALD R. GETTY.

Minister of Education: Hon. LOUIS D. HYNDMAN.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

Provincial Treasurer: Hon. GORDON T. W. MINIELY.
Minister of Health and Social Development: Hon. NEIL S. CRAWFORD.
Minister of the Environment: Hon. WILLIAM J. YURKO.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DAVID J. RUSSELL.
Minister of Advanced Education: Hon. JAMES L. FOSTER.
Minister of Manpower and Labour: Hon. Dr. ALBERTE NOHOL.
Minister of Mines and Minerals: Hon. W. D. DICKIE.
Minister of Telephones: Hon. LEONARD F. WERRY.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. Dr. WINSTON O. BACKUS.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. FREDERICK H. PEACOCK.
Minister of Highways and Transport: Hon. CLARENCE COPITHORNE.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. Dr. ALLAN A. WARRACK.
Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation: Hon. HORST A. SCHMID.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. Miss W. HELEN HUNLEY, Hon. ROBERT W. DOWLING, Hon. GEORGE TOPOLNISKY, Hon. J. ALLAN ADAIR.
Clerk: W. H. MACDONALD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.
Secretary: C. G. DIXON.

MINISTRY

(1973)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance: Hon. DAVID BARRETT.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways: Hon. ERNEST HALL.
Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial Trade and Commerce: Hon. ALEXANDER BARRETT MACDONALD, Q.C.
Minister of Land, Forests and Water Resources and Minister of Recreation and Conservation: Hon. ROBERT ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. DAVID DANIEL STUPICH.
Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources: Hon. LEO THOMAS NIMSICK.
Minister of Highways: Hon. ROBERT MARTIN STRACHAN.
Minister of Labour: Hon. WILLIAM STEWART KING.
Minister of Education: Hon. EILEEN ELIZABETH DAILLY.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister of Commercial Transport: Hon. JAMES GIBSON LORIMER.
Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance: Hon. DENNIS GEOFFREY COCKE.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM LEONARD HARTLEY.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Improvement: Hon. NORMAN LEVI.
Member of Executive Council Without Portfolio: Hon. FRANK ARTHUR CALDER.

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WILLIAM J. McKEAG.
Official Secretary: Mrs. M. RYFORD.

MINISTRY

(1973)

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations: Hon. EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER.
Minister of Finance: (vacant).
Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services and Minister of Education: Hon. BEN HANUSCHAK.
Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Highways: Hon. PETER BURTONIAK.
Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Management, and Minister of Urban Affairs: Hon. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C.
Attorney-General: Hon. ALVIN H. MACKLING, Q.C.
Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs: Hon. SAUL A. MILLER.
Minister of Health and Social Development: Hon. RENE TOUPIN.
Minister of Public Works and Highways: Hon. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI.
Minister of Labour and Railway Commissioner: Hon. A. R. (RUSS) PAULLEY.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Co-operative Development: Hon. SAMUEL USKIW.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. HOWARD PAWLEY.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. LEONARD EVANS.
Minister without Portfolio and Acting Minister of Public Works: Hon. RUSSELL DOERN.
Minister of Northern Affairs: Hon. RON MCBRYDE.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. H. J. ROBICHAUD.
Official Secretary: Mrs. MARIE HANIFAN.

MINISTRY

(1973)

Premier: Hon. RICHARD HATFIELD.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. OMER LEGER.
Minister of Justice: Hon. JOHN BAXTER.
Minister of Finance: Hon. JEAN-MAURICE SIMARD.
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Hon. J. STEWART BROOKS.
Minister of Economic Growth: Hon. PAUL CREAGHAN.
Minister of Labour: Hon. RODMAN LOGAN.
Minister of Highways: Hon. WILFRED BISHOP.
Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. CARL MOOERS.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. EDISON STAIRS.
Minister of Health: Hon. LAWRENCE GARVIE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. HORACE SMITH.
Minister of Fisheries and Environment: Hon. WILLIAM COCKBURN.
Minister of Social Services and Youth: Hon. BRENDA ROBERTSON.
Minister of Education: Hon. LORNE MCGUIGAN.
Minister of Tourism: Hon. JEAN-PAUL LEBLANC (acting).
Minister of Treasury Board: Hon. JEAN-PAUL LEBLANC.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. E. JOHN A. HARNUM.
Private Secretary: Capt. A. SHEA.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

MINISTRY (1973)

Premier: Hon. FRANK D. MOORES.
Minister of Justice and President of the Council: Hon. ALEX T. HICKMAN.
Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board: Hon. J. C. CROSBIE.
Minister of Education: Hon. G. OTTENHEIMER.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Hon. Dr. T. FARRELL.
Minister of Social Assistance: Hon. A. J. MURPHY.
Minister of Health: Hon. A. T. ROWE.
Minister of Industrial Development: Hon. C. W. DOODY.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing: Hon. H. COLLINS.
Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment: Hon. T. HICKEY.
Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations: Hon. G. DAWE.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests: Hon. E. MAYNARD.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. R. CHEESEMAM.
Minister of Public Works and Services: Hon. V. EARLE.
Minister of Tourism: Hon. T. DOYLE.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Recreation: Hon. J. ROUSSEAU.
Minister of Mines and Energy: Hon. L. BARRY.
Minister of Rural Development: Hon. J. REID.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Brig. Hon. VICTOR OLAND, E.D.

MINISTRY (1973)

Premier: Hon. GERALD A. REGAN, Q.C.
Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of the EMO(NS) Act and Regulations: Hon. PETER M. NICHOLSON.
Attorney-General, Minister of Highways: Hon. LEONARD L. PACE, Q.C.
Minister of Fisheries, Minister of Public Works: Hon. BENOIT COMEAU.
Minister of Public Welfare, Minister in Charge of the Administration of the Human Rights Act: Hon. J. WILLIAM GILLIS.
Minister of Education, Minister in Charge of the Civil Service Act: ALLAN E. SULLIVAN, Q.C.
Minister of Development: Hon. RALPH F. FISKE.
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Labour: Hon. D. SCOTT MACNUTT.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Tourism, Minister in Charge of the Liquor Control Act: Hon. J. FRASER MOONEY.
Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of the Water Act: Hon. GLEN M. BAGNELL.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. MAURICE E. DELORY, M.D.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing: Hon. JOHN HAWKINS.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. W. ROSS MACDONALD, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Official Secretary: Mrs. FRANCES EDGE.

MINISTRY (1973)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: Hon. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. ALLAN F. LAWRENCE, Q.C.
Treasurer and Minister of Economics: Hon. W. DARCY McKEOUGH.
Minister of Education: Hon. ROBERT WELCH, Q.C.
Minister of Health: Hon. BERT LAWRENCE, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship: Hon. JOHN YAREMKO, Q.C.
Minister of Trade and Development: Hon. ALLAN GROSSMAN.
Minister of Agriculture and Food: Hon. WILLIAM A. STEWART.
Minister of Transportation and Communications: Hon. CHARLES MACNAUGHTON.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. JAMES A. C. AULD.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. RENÉ BRUNELLE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DALTON A. BATES, Q.C.
Minister of Social and Family Services: Hon. THOMAS L. WELLS.
Minister of Tourism and Information: Hon. FERN GUINDON.
Minister of Colleges and Universities: Hon. JOHN WHITE.
Minister of the Environment: Hon. GEORGE A. KERR, Q.C.
Minister of Correctional Services: Hon. C. J. S. APPS.
Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs: Hon. LEO BERNIER.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. ERIC J. WINKLER.
Minister of Labour and of Financial and Commercial Affairs: Hon. GORDON CARTON, Q.C.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. JAMES W. SNOW, Hon. RICHARD T. POTTER, M.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. GEORGE MACKAY.
Premier's Secretary: GEORGE F. EGAN.

MINISTRY (1973)

Premier, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chairman of the Planning Board: Hon. ALEX B. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Public Works and of Highways: Hon. GEORGE FERGUSON.
President of Executive Council, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Justice, and Attorney- and Advocate-General: Hon. GORDON BENNETT.
Minister of Finance and Chairman of Treasury Board: Hon. T. EARLE HICKEY.
Minister of Development and Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. JOHN MALONEY.
Minister of Labour, Minister of Health and Welfare: Hon. BRUCE STEWART.
Minister of Community Services and Minister of Tourist Development: (vacant).
Minister without Portfolio, Minister responsible for the P.E.I. Housing Authority: Hon. JEAN CAMPBELL.
Minister of Education: Hon. BENNETT CAMPBELL.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. ROBERT E. CAMPBELL.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Col. GABRIEL TASCHÉ.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, CANADIAN TERRITORIES, POLITICAL PARTIES)

MINISTRY

(1973)

Prime Minister: Hon. ROBERT BOURASSA.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs: Hon. GÉRARD D. LÉVESQUE.

Minister of Roads, Minister of Transport: Hon. BERNARD PINARD.

Minister of Social Affairs: Hon. CLAUDE CASTONGUAY.

Minister of Justice: Hon. JÉRÔME CHOQUETTE.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. GUY SAINT-PIERRE.

Minister of Finance: Hon. RAYMOND GARNEAU.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. MAURICE TESSIER.

Minister of Financial Institutions, Companies and Co-operatives: Hon. WILLIAM TETLEY.

Minister of Agriculture and Colonization: Hon. NORMAND TOUPIN.

Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. GILLES MASSÉ.

Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. KEVIN DRUMMOND.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Hon. FRANÇOIS CLOUTIER.

Minister of Communications: Hon. JEAN-PAUL L'ALLIER.

Minister of Revenue: Hon. GÉRALD HARVEY.

Minister of Labour and Manpower and Minister of Civil Service: Hon. JEAN COURNOYER.

Minister of Immigration and Minister responsible for the Manpower Sector of the Department of Labour and Manpower: Hon. JEAN BIENVENUE.

Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game: Hon. CLAUDE SIMARD.

Minister responsible for the Quebec Autoroutes Authority: Hon. GEORGES-E. TREMBLAY.

Minister of State for Intergovernmental Affaires, Minister of State for Finance and Minister of State for Civil Service: Hon. OSWALD PARENT.

Minister of State responsible for the Environment and Minister for Municipal Affairs: Hon. VICTOR C. GOLDBLOOM.

Minister of State responsible for ODEQ: Hon. ROBERT QUENNEVILLE.

Minister of State for Roads: Hon. RAYMOND MAILLOUX.

Minister responsible for Youth, Recreation, Sport: Hon. PAUL PHANEOF.

Minister responsible for Regional Municipal Development: Hon. GEORGE VAILLANCOURT.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. S. WOROBETZ, M.C., M.D.

Secretary: Mrs. W. A. CHAMP.

MINISTRY

(1973)

Premier and President of the Council: Hon. ALLAN BLAKEY.

Attorney-General and Deputy Premier: Hon. ROY ROMANOW.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. J. R. MESSER.

Minister of Public Health: Hon. W. E. SMISHEK.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. E. I. WOOD.

Minister of Labour: Hon. G. T. SNYDER.

Minister of Natural Resources and Northern Saskatchewan: Hon. G. R. BOWERMAN.

Minister of Education and Further Education: Hon. GORDON MACMURCHY.

Minister of Environment, Co-operation and Co-operative Development: Hon. N. E. BYERS.

Minister of Highways and Transportation: Hon. ELLING KRAMER.

Minister of Government Services and Telephones: Hon. J. E. BROCKELBANK.

Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minerals: Hon. KIM THORSON.

Minister of Social Services: Hon. ALEX TAYLOR.

Minister of Finance: Hon. E. L. COWLEY.

Minister of Culture and Youth, Consumer Affairs and Provincial Secretary: Hon. E. L. TCHORZEWSKI.

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Seat of Government: Yellowknife)

Member of Parliament: R. J. ORANGE.

Commissioner: STUART HODGSON.

YUKON TERRITORY

(Seat of Government: Whitehorse)

Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.

Commissioner: JAMES SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 251 Cooper Street, Ottawa; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Hon. Pres. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, M.P.; Pres. Hon. JOHN NICHOL; Exec. Dir. and Organizer A. R. O'BRIEN; Public Relations Dir. IAN HOWARD.

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada: 178 Queen St., Ottawa 4; f. 1854; the party which was the architect of Canadian Confederation and of Dominion status; believes in individualism and free enterprise wherever feasible and continued participation in NATO

and the Commonwealth; Leader Hon. ROBERT L. STANFIELD, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.; Pres. NATHAN NURGITZ, LL.B., Q.C.; Nat. Dir. LIAM S. O'BRIAN.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Canadian trade union movement; advocates major economic planning, national social security and non-nuclear role for Canada; Leader DAVID LEWIS, M.P.

Social Credit Party: Parliament Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.; a conservative party; the governing party of Alberta from 1935 until 1971; Leader RÉAL CAQUETTE, M.P.

CANADA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Ralliement des Créditistes: f. 1963; C.P. 10, Rouyn, Quebec; Quebec branch of the social credit movement; Leader (vacant).

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil Street, Toronto; National Chair. TIM BUCK; Sec.-Gen. WM. KASHTAN.

L'Union Nationale: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1965; anti-Communist; renamed *Unité Québec* 1971-73; Leader GABRIEL LOUBIER.

Le Parti Québécois: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1968; provincial separatist; Pres. RENÉ LÉVESQUE; Vice-Pres. GILLES GRÉGOIRE; about 40,000 mems.

The FLQ (Front de Libération du Québec), according to some reports, renounced armed action in favour of co-operation with the Parti Québécois in December 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two principal courts constituted by Parliament with jurisdiction throughout Canada are the Supreme Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Canada. The Federal Court assumes the jurisdiction of the former Exchequer Court according to the Federal Courts Act of 1971.

FEDERAL COURTS

1. **The Supreme Court of Canada** has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada: Hon. GÉRALD FAUTEUX, P.C.

Puisne Judges: Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C., Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. WILFRED JUDSON, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. EMMETT M. HALL, Hon. W. F. SPENCE, Hon. L. P. PIGEON, Hon. B. LASKIN.

The Federal Court of Canada, Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9; the **Trial Division** of the Federal Court has jurisdiction in claims against the Crown, claims by the Crown, miscellaneous cases involving the Crown, claims against or concerning Crown Officers or servants, relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other tribunals, inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial disputes, industrial or industrial property matters, Admiralty, income tax and estate tax appeals, and other matters where no other court has appropriate jurisdiction. As the **Citizenship Appeal Court**, the Trial Division has exclusive jurisdiction to hear all appeals included under the Canadian Citizenship Act. The **Federal Court of Appeal** has jurisdiction on appeals from the Trial Division, Federal Tribunals, and on decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions.

Chief Justice: Hon. WILBUR ROY JACKETT.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. CAMILLEN NOËL.

Trial Division Judges: Hon. A. ALEX CATTENACH, Hon. HUGH F. GIBSON, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. FRANK U. COLLIER.

Court of Appeal Judge: Hon. ARTHUR LOUIS THURLOW.

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9.

President: Hon. H. F. GIBSON.

Puisne Judges: Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. W. R. JACKETT, Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMILLEN NOËL, Hon. A. ALEX CATTANACH, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. MR. JUSTICE DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. MR. JUSTICE LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. MR. JUSTICE FRANK U. COLLIER, Hon. YVES BERNIER, Hon. DAVID M. DICKSON, Hon. GORDON C. HALL, Hon. GORDON L. S. HART, Hon. WILLIAM J. O. HENDERSON, Hon. ARTHUR R. JESSUP, Hon. WILLIAM R. MCINTYRE, Hon. WILLIAM R. SINCLAIR, Hon. Chief Justice GEORGE E. TRITSCHLER, Hon. DAVID R. VERCHERE.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. S. BRUCE SMITH.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. H. G. JOHNSON (Edmonton), E. W. S. KANE (Edmonton), N. D. McDERMID (Calgary), J. M. CAIRNS (Calgary), G. H. ALLEN (Calgary), C. W. CLEMENT (Edmonton), H. J. MacDONALD.

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. J. V. H. MILVAIN.

Puisne Justices: Hons. NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton), P. GRESCHUK (Edmonton), H. W. RILEY (Calgary), M. E. MANNING (Edmonton), W. J. C. KIRBY (Calgary), A. M. DECHENE (Edmonton), MICHAEL B. O'BYRNE (Edmonton), W. R. SINCLAIR, A. J. CULLEN (Calgary), S. S. LIEBERMAN (Edmonton), H. J. MacDONALD (Calgary), D. H. BOWEN (Edmonton), W. K. MOORE (Calgary).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: (vacant).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. C. W. TYSOE (Vancouver), H. A. MACLEAN (Vancouver), E. B. BULL (Vancouver), M. M. McFARLANE (Vancouver), A. E. BRANCA (West Vancouver), A. B. ROBERTSON (Vancouver), N. T. NEMETZ (Vancouver), J. D. TAGGART (Vancouver).

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. J. O. WILSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. A. B. WOOTTON (Vancouver), J. G. RUTTAN (Vancouver), D. R. VERCHERE (Vancouver), E. E. HINKSON (Vancouver), J. S. AIKINS (Vancouver), V. L. DRYER (Vancouver), W. K. SMITH (Vancouver), G. G. S. RAE (Vancouver), A. B. MacFARLANE (Vancouver), G. F. T. GREGORY (Vancouver), J. G. GOULD (Vancouver), H. C. McKAY (Vancouver), R. P. ANDERSON (Vancouver), T. R. BERGER (Vancouver), J. A. MacDONALD (Vancouver), P. D. SEATON (Vancouver), W. R. MCINTYRE (Vancouver), F. C. MUNROE (Vancouver), D. E. ANDREWS (Vancouver).

MANITOBA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: S. FREEDMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. DE VAL GUY, A. M. MONNIN, R. G. B. DICKSON, G. C. HALL.

CANADA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. I. NITIKMAN, L. DENISET, J. E. WILSON, J. M. HUNT, R. J. MATAS, J. R. SOLOMON, A. C. HAMILTON.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. CHARLES J. A. HUGHES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. LIMERICK, J. N. BUGOLD, HENRY RYAN.

Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice: Hon. A. J. CORMIER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. ROBICHAUD, J. A. PICHETTE, D. M. DICKSON, J. P. BARRY, LEGER, RONALD STEVENSON.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ROBERT STAFFORD FURLONG.

Puisne Judges: Hons. H. G. PUDDISTER, J. D. HIGGINS, ARTHUR S. MIFFLIN.

NOVA SCOTIA

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Hon. A. H. MCKINNON.

Justices: Hons. T. H. COFFIN, A. G. COOPER.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. COWAN.

Justices: Hons. F. W. BISSETT, J. L. DUBINSKY, G. L. S. HART, D. J. GILLIS, M. C. JONES.

ONTARIO

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. G. A. GALE.

Justices: Hons. J. B. AYLESWORTH, F. G. MACKAY, W. F. SCHROEDER, G. A. MCGILLIVRAY, A. KELLY, G. T. EVANS, A. JESSUP, J. W. BROOKE, J. D. ARNUP.

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Justices: Hons. JOHN L. WILSON, J. M. KING, C. D. STEWART, E. G. MOORHOUSE, E. G. THOMPSON, J. F. DONNELLY, J. R. MORAND, W. D. PARKER, E. A. RICHARDSON, NEIL C. FRASER, CAMPBELL GRANT, S. H. S. HUGHES, E. L. HAINES, A. H. LIEFF, W. A. DONOHUE, W. J. HENDERSON, ALEXANDER STARK, E. P. HARTT, M. N. LACOURCIERE, D. A. KEITH, G. A. ADDY, L. T. PENNELL, J. H. OSLER, L. W.

HOULDEN, P. WRIGHT, P. T. GALLIGAN, M. LERNER, J. D. CROMARTY, T. P. CALLON, M. M. VAN CAMP, J. G. O'DRISCOLL.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ST. CLAIR TRAINOR.

Judges: Hons. GEORGE J. TWEEDY, R. REGINALD BELL, JOHN NICHOLSON.

Court of Chancery

Master of the Rolls: Hon. R. REGINALD BELL.

Vice-Chancellor: Hon. GEORGE J. TWEEDY.

QUEBEC

Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)

MONTREAL

Chief Justice: Hon. LUCIEN TREMBLAY.

Judges: Hons. P. C. CASEY, G. MILLER HYDE, G.-ED. RINFRET, GEORGES R. W. OWEN, G. H. MONTGOMERY, ROGER BROSSARD, MARCEL CRETE, JULES DESCHENES.

QUEBEC CITY

Judges: Hons. JEAN TURGEON, FRANÇOIS LAJOIE, ANTOINE RIVARD, CLAUDE GAGNON.

SASKATCHEWAN

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. M. CULLITON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. MERVYN WOODS, R. L. BROWN-RIDGE, P. H. MAGUIRE, ROY HALL.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. H. BENGE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. W. JOHNSON, D. C. DISBURY, M. A. MACPHERSON, R. A. MACDONALD, W. A. TUCKER, A. L. SIROIS, E. D. BAYDA.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judge of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. MORROW.

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. B. MADDISON (Whitehorse), Hon. W. G. MORROW (Yellowknife).

Clerk of the Territorial Court and Registrar of Appeal Court: J. WORSSELL, Room 259, Federal Bldg., Whitehorse.

Sheriff of the Territory: A. ADAMS, Room 259, Federal Bldg., Whitehorse.

RELIGION

The population of Canada may be divided into many diverse religious groupings, of which only the larger are given here.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1961 Census: 8,342,826.

Canadian Catholic Conference: 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7B1; Pres. Most Rev. W. E. POWER, Bishop of Antigonish, N.S.; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, Archbishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Exec. Cttee.: Most Rev. J. M. HAYES, Archbishop of Halifax, N. S., HENRI LEGARE, O.M.I., Archbishop of Grouard, Alta., GUY BELANGER, Bishop of Valleyfield, Que.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI, D.D., Apostolic Nunciature: Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ont.

Auditor of the Delegation: Mgr. AMBROSE DE PAOLI.

PROVINCE OF EDMONTON

Archbishop of Edmonton: Most Rev. ANTHONY JORDAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Calgary . . . Most Rev. P. J. O'BYRNE.
St. Paul . . . Most Rev. EDOUARD GAGNON.

PROVINCE OF HALIFAX

Archbishop of Halifax: Most Rev. RAYMOND ROY.

Bishops

Antigonish . . . Most Rev. W. E. POWER, D.D.
Charlottetown . . . Most Rev. F. J. SPENCE, D.D.
Yarmouth . . . Most Rev. A. E. BURKE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. J. L. WILHELM, D.D.

Bishops

Alexandria . . . Most Rev. A. PROULX, D.D.
Peterborough . . . Most Rev. F. A. MARROCCO, D.D.
Sault Ste. Marie . . . Most Rev. A. CARTER, D.D., Most Rev. R. DESPATIE D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

PROVINCE OF St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Archbishop of St. John's: Most Rev. PATRICK J. SKINNER, D.D.

Bishops

Grand Falls . . . Most Rev. A. L. PENNEY.
St. George's . . . Most Rev. RICHARD T. McGRATH, D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Archbishop of Quebec: H.E. Cardinal MAURICE ROY, D.D.

Bishops

Quebec . . . Most Rev. L. AUDET, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop)
Most Rev. LAURENT NOËL, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).
Chicoutimi . . . Most Rev. M. PARÉ, D.D.
Trois Rivières . . . Most Rev. G. L. PELLENIER, D.D.
Amos . . . Most Rev. G. HAINS, D.D.
Ste.-Anne . . . Most Rev. C. H. LEVESQUE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF RIMOUSKI, P.Q.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Most Rev. LOUIS LEVESQUE, D.D.

Bishops

Gaspé . . . Most Rev. GILLES OUELLET.
Hauterive . . . Most Rev. GERARD COUTURIER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF REGINA

Archbishop of Regina: Most Rev. M. C. O'NEILL, D.D.

Bishops

Prince Albert . . . Most Rev. LAURENT MORIN, D.D.
Gravelbourg . . . Most Rev. AIME DECOSSE, D.D.
Saskatoon . . . Most Rev. J. P. MAHONEY, D.D.
Muenster (Abbey of St. Peter) . . . Rt. Rev. Dom. J. WEBER, O.S.B. (Abbot-Ordinary)

PROVINCE OF SHERBROOKE

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, D.D.

Bishops

St.-Hyacinthe . . . Most Rev. A. SANSCHAGRIN, D.D.
Nicolet . . . Most Rev. J. A. MARTIN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

Archbishop of St. Boniface: Most Rev. MAURICE BAUDOUX, D.D.
Most Rev. ANTOINE HACAULT, D.D. (Coadjutor).

PROVINCE OF TORONTO

Archbishop of Toronto: Most Rev. PHILIP POCOCK, D.D.
Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. F. V. ALLEN, D.D., Most Rev. T. B. FULTON, D.D.

Bishops

Hamilton . . . Most Rev. J. F. RYAN, D.D.
Most Rev. P. F. REDING, D.D. (Auxiliary).
London . . . Most Rev. G. EMMETT CARTER, D.D.
Thunder Bay . . . Most Rev. N. J. GALLAGHER, D.D.
St. Catharines . . . Most Rev. T. J. MCCARTHY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONTREAL

Archbishop of Montreal: Most Rev. PAUL GRÉGOIRE, D.D.

Bishops

Montreal . . . Most Rev. L. P. WHELAN, D.D.
Most Rev. LEO BLAIS, D.D.
Most Rev. VALERIEN BELANGER, D.D.
Most Rev. LEONARD CROWLEY, D.D.
Most Rev. ANDRÉ A. CIMICHEL-LA, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).
Joliette . . . Most Rev. R. AUDET, D.D.
Valleyfield . . . Most Rev. GUY BELANGER, D.D.
St. Jean Q. . . Most Rev. G. M. CODEERE, D.D.
St.-Jerome . . . Most Rev. B. HUBERT, D.D.

CANADA—(RELIGION)

PROVINCE OF MONCTON

Archbishop of Moncton: Most Rev. N. ROBICHAUD, D.D.

Bishops

Bathurst . . . Most Rev. EDGAR GODIN.
Saint John . . . Most Rev. J. N. MACNEIL, D.D.
Edmundston . . . Most Rev. FERNAND LACROIX,
D.D.

PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

Archbishop of Ottawa: Most Rev. J. A. PLOURDE, D.D.

Bishops

Mont Laurier . . . Most Rev. ANDRÉ OUELLETTE,
D.D.
Pembroke . . . Most Rev. J. R. WINDLE, D.D.
Timmins . . . Most Rev. M. TESSIER, D.D.
Hearst . . . Most Rev. JACQUES LANDRIault,
D.D.
Hull . . . Most Rev. PAUL E. CHARBON-
NEAU, D.D.

PROVINCE OF VANCOUVER

Archbishop of Vancouver: Most Rev. J. CARNEY, D.D.

Bishops

Victoria . . . Most Rev. REMI DE ROO, D.D.
Nelson . . . Most Rev. WILFRID E. DOYLE,
D.D.
Kamloops . . . Most Rev. MICHAEL A. HAR-
RINGTON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF GROUARD-McLENNAN

Archbishop of Grouard-McLennan: Most Rev. H. LEGARÉ,
O.M.I.

Bishops

Prince George . . . Most Rev. F. J. O'GRADY.
Mackenzie-Fort Smith . . . Most Rev. P. PICHÉ.
Whitehorse . . . Most Rev. P. H. O'CONNOR, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KEEWATIN-LE PAS

Archbishop of Keewatin-Le Pas: Most Rev. P. DUMOUCHEL,
D.D.

Bishops

Churchill . . . Rt. Rev. OMER ROBIDOUX, D.D.
Moosonee . . . Most Rev. J. LEGUERRIER.
Labrador-Schefferville (vacant).

ARCHDIOCESE OF WINNIPEG

(Immediately subject to the Holy See)

Archbishop of Winnipeg: His Eminence Cardinal GEORGE
FLAHIFF, D.D.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1961 Census: 2,409,068
(membership 1,109,221—1971).

Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Most Rev.
E. W. SCOTT, D.D., D.C.L.

General Sec. of General Synod: Ven. E. S. LIGHT, C.D., B.A.,
L.T.H., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 285,

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Metropolitan: Most Rev. W. W. DAVIS, B.A., D.D., D.C.L.,
Archbishop of Nova Scotia.

Bishops

Quebec . . . Rt. Rev. T. J. MATTHEWS, B.A.,
D.D.
Montreal . . . Rt. Rev. R. K. MAGUIRE, M.A.,
D.D., D.C.L.
Newfoundland . . . Rt. Rev. R. L. SEABORN, M.A.,
B.D., D.D.
Nova Scotia . . . Rt. Rev. W. WALLACE DAVIS,
B.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L.; Rt. Rev.
G. F. ARNOLD, M.A., B.D., D.D.
(Suffragan Bishop).
Fredericton . . . Rt. Rev. H. L. NUTTER, M.A.
D.D.

THE PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND

Metropolitan: Most Rev. G. F. C. JACKSON, D.D., D.C.N.L.,
Archbishop of Qu'Appelle.

Bishops

Rupert's Land . . . Rt. Rev. B. VALENTINE, M.A., D.D.
Keewatin . . . Rt. Rev. H. V. R. STIFF, B.D., D.D.
Brandon . . . Rt. Rev. T. W. WILKINSON, D.D.
Calgary . . . Rt. Rev. M. L. GOODMAN, B.A.,
L.T.H., D.D.
Saskatoon . . . Rt. Rev. D. A. FORD, B.A., B.D.,
D.D.
Athabasca . . . Rt. Rev. R. J. PIERCE, B.A., D.D.
Episcopal District of
Mackenzie . . . Rt. Rev. H. G. COOK, B.A., D.D.
Edmonton . . . Rt. Rev. W. G. BURCH, D.D.
Saskatchewan . . . Rt. Rev. H. V. R. SHORT, B.A.,
B.D., D.D.
Arctic . . . Rt. Rev. D. B. MARSH, D.D.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Metropolitan: Most Rev. W. L. WRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
Archbishop of Algoma.

Bishops

Huron . . . Rt. Rev. C. J. QUEEN, B.A., D.D.
Rt. Rev. H. F. G. APPLEYARD,
D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Niagara . . . Rt. Rev. W. E. BAGNALL, B.A.,
D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
Rt. Rev. J. C. BOTHWELL, B.A.,
D.D. (Coadjutor Bishop).
Toronto . . . Rt. Rev. L. S. GARNSWORTHY,
B.A., L.T., D.D.
Rt. Rev. A. A. READ, B.A., L.T.H.,
D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Ottawa . . . Rt. Rev. W. J. ROBINSON, D.D.
Ontario . . . Rt. Rev. J. B. CREGAN, D.D.
Moosonee . . . Rt. Rev. J. A. WATTON, B.A., D.D.
Rt. Rev. N. R. CLARKE, D.D.
(Suffragan Bishop).

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Metropolitan: Most Rev. R. S. DEAN, M.T.H., D.D., Arch-
bishop of Caribou.

Bishops

British Columbia . . . Rt. Rev. F. R. GARTRELL, B.A.,
D.D., D.D.
Caledonia . . . Rt. Rev. D. W. HAMBIDGE,
A.L.C.D., D.D.
New Westminster . . . Rt. Rev. T. D. SOMERVILLE, B.D.,
D.D.
Yukon . . . Rt. Rev. J. T. FRAME, S.T.B., D.D.
Kootenay . . . Rt. Rev. R. E. F. BERRY, B.A.,
D.A., D.D., L.T.H.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada was inaugurated on June 10th, 1925, when the Congregational Churches of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Local Union Churches in Western Canada were united into one Canadian Church. Since that date the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bermuda, has affiliated, and a number of Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed, and Union Congregations have been received into the United Church. On January 1st, 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Canada Conference, united with the United Church. The United Church has 2,369 pastoral churches, 3,554 ministers, and 1,016,706 members (Census figure 3,664,008).

Head Offices: United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, 7.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. N. BRUCE McLEOD, M.A., B.D.

Secretary: Rev. GEORGE M. MORRISON, D.D., F.C.A.

Treasurer: DOUGLAS BORGAL.

Editor "The United Church Observer" (Official Paper):
Rev. A. C. FORREST, B.A., B.D., D.D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Presbyterian population of Canada (1961 Census) 818,558.

Church Offices: 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record*, *These Days*, *Glad Tidings*, *The Message*.

Moderator: Rev. M. V. PUTNAM, B.A., D.D. (Kingston, Ont.).

Principal Clerk: Rev. E. A. THOMSON, B.A., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Deputy Clerks: Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Toronto), Rev. D. C. MACDONALD, B.A., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Treasurer: R. R. MERIFIELD, Q.C. (Toronto).

BAPTIST ORGANIZATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: 91 Queen St., Brantford, Ont.; total professing Baptist faith in Canada (1961 census) 519,585; 1,211 churches; membership 140,000; includes the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces, the French Baptist Union, the Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, the Baptist Union of Western Canada; missions: Angola, Kenya, Bolivia, India; Pres. (1970-73) Dr. T. B. McDORMAND; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist*, *The Atlantic Baptist*, *Tidings*, *Link and Visitor*, *Baptist Leader*, *Enterprise*, *The Courier*.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 815, organised congregations 1,026, membership 305,350.

Branches of the Lutheran Church in Canada include the following: Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Danish Lutheran Church Abroad, Independent Finnish, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Brethren.

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Gen. Sec. Dr. EARL J. TREUSCH.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 1820 Arlington St., Winnipeg; material aid and immigration agency for Lutherans; Exec. Sec. J. G. KEIL.

**UKRAINIAN (GREEK) CATHOLIC CHURCH
IN CANADA**

Canadian membership (1961 Census): 189,653; publs. *Ukrainian News*, *Our Aim*, *Progress*, *The Light*, *Redeemer's Voice*.

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg, 235 Scotia St., Winnipeg.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D., 6240 Ada Blvd., Edmonton.

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D. (Toronto).

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, D.D., 866 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH**GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Number of members (1961 Census), 239,766.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Man.

The Church was founded in 1918. There are 300 parishes and 150,000 members; publ. *Herald*, circ. 5,000 (with English supplement).

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHLENKO), Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 332 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg R2W 0T9.

The Romanian Orthodox and the Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 254,368 (1961 Census).

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. ABE PALMER; Exec. Dir. HY HOCHBERG.

OTHER CHURCHES

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: International Head Office: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto 17, Ontario; Gen. Superintendent R. W. TAITINGER; Gen. Sec. Treas. C. H. STILLER; Exec. Dir. Overseas Missions C. W. LYNN; 110,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*, circ. 14,700.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: f. 1873; Bishop Primus Rt. Rev. GORDON STACEY, D.D., 1654 Renfrew St., Vancouver 6, B.C.; Sec. of the Synod Mrs. J. GORDON, Synod Office, Church of Our Lord, Humboldt at Blanshard Sts., Victoria, British Columbia; 7,600 mems.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto 5; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends BURTON S. W. HILL, P.O.B. 33, Rockwood, Ont.; as well as religious activities, the Society is active in peace and social reform; publ. *Canadian Friend*.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): 130 Merton St., Ste. 301, Toronto, Ont. M4S 1A4; Interim Gen. Sec. E. S. STANTON; 35 churches, 4,700 mems.; publ. *The Canadian Disciple* (monthly).

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 10,291 mems.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 60,000 mems. in Canada; Ontario Mission: 338 Queen St. East, Brampton, Ontario; Quebec Mission: 1255 Laird Blvd., Suite 150, Montreal 304, Que.; Pres. JOHN K. M. OLSEN; Pres. ROY R. SPACKMAN; Alberta-Saskatchewan Mission: 1010-70th Ave., S.W. Calgary Alberta; Pres. H. CLAY GORTON; Alaska-British Columbia Mission: 5055 Connaught Drive Vancouver 13 B.C.; Pres. RAYMOND C. BOWERS.

Salvation Army in Canada: 20 Albert Street, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1A6; Commissioner CLARENCE D. WHELAN.

Baha'i Faith: 7290 Leslie St., Thornhill, Ont.; 1,000 centres, 2 schools, and 3 teaching institutes.

THE PRESS

The Canadian press has a tradition of complete freedom from government restriction of any kind. Its function has not been officially defined, and the journalist has no major press legislation to contend with except the laws of libel, which he must observe closely.

The press suffers from heavy competition from U.S. newspapers and periodicals (particularly the latter), amongst which the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest* are prominent, accounting for 60 per cent of periodical revenue in Canada. To protect national publications from this competition, a law was passed in June 1965 which, by imposing a discriminatory tax on advertising, restricted to 25 per cent the foreign stake in ownership of Canadian newspapers and periodicals. However, *Time* and *Reader's Digest* were exempted; and the Bill also met much criticism as an infringement of press liberty.

Economic conditions have in recent years caused a growing concentration of ownership, resulting in the emergence of three principal newspaper groups, while the number of periodicals published has declined steadily over the past 25 years. The power of the groups is however relatively slight, the largest group containing papers with relatively small circulations. Furthermore group managements encourage a measure of independent editorial policy. Nevertheless, recent purchases of newspapers by groups were the subject of a restrictive practises inquiry in 1971. The principal groups are:

The Thomson Group: (Pres. of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Canada, and Thomson Newspapers Inc., U.S.A., KENNETH R. THOMSON) owns 42 newspapers of which 28 are dailies; 18 of these are in Ontario, the largest being *Sudbury Star* (31,000); the group also includes 74 papers in the United Kingdom, and 30 each in the U.S.A. and southern Africa.

The Southam Group: (Pres. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR) controls 10 daily newspapers, including the *Edmonton Journal*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Vancouver Prince*, *Calgary Herald* and *Winnipeg Tribune*; also has holdings in radio stations.

Free Press Publications: (Pres. JOHN SIFTON) controls 8 daily newspapers, including the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, *Vancouver Sun*, *Winnipeg Free Press* and *Ottawa Journal*.

In addition to these groups the Sifton group (Pres. MICHAEL SIFTON) controls the *Regina Leader Post* (60,000) and *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* (49,000).

A feature of the Canadian press is its heavy reliance on advertisements as the main source of revenue.

There are 120 daily newspapers with a total circulation of about 4,572,000 copies, of which 84 per cent is in English and 16 per cent in French. The widest-circulating dailies include the *Toronto Daily Star* (394,000), *The Sun*, Vancouver (244,000), *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto (270,000), *La Presse*, Montreal (194,000), *The Montreal Star* (187,000), *The Gazette*, Montreal (135,000) and *The Edmonton Journal* (146,000). 1971 saw one prominent newspaper, the *Toronto Telegram*, cease publication, while *La Presse* of Montreal was temporarily closed. Two new newspapers came into being, however, the *Toronto Sun* and the *Montreal Express*.

There is no truly national press; the wide dispersion of the population and the constitutional emphasis on provincial control of local affairs contributing to the development of a strong and authoritative local press. Though the *Montreal Gazette* and *Toronto Globe and Mail* are distributed by air to all large cities, their attitudes and interests remain regionally oriented. Other influential dailies include *La Presse*, Montreal and *Le Soleil*, Quebec. Fifteen urban

centres have two or more dailies—Montreal 7 (4 are French), Quebec 4 (3), Toronto 3, Ottawa 3 (1), Vancouver and Winnipeg 2 each. The resultant thorough treatment of local affairs is not made at the expense of international news; however, a considerable proportion of the contents of the smaller Canadian papers is from U.S. or U.K. syndicated sources, and news which is not local has a strong U.S. flavour. Most papers balance serious and popular material about equally.

There are 826 weekly newspapers, of which one-fifth are French, and a further 70 cater for other language groups. The weekly press has great influence on national and local affairs, and plays an important role in remote places where no daily press exists. The *Toronto Financial Post*, containing national financial news, has a distribution in most large urban centres. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the fortnightly *Maclean's Magazine*, which also has a French edition. Other important periodicals include *Chatelaine* (women's interests) and *Star Weekly* and *Week-end*, which combine entertainment with serious appeal, and local magazines such as *Atlantic Advocate* and the heavier *Montrealer*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer; f. 1901; evening, excl. Sun.; Publisher GORDON GRIERSON; Editor J. E. BOWER; circ. 11,500.

Calgary Albertian: 830 10th Avenue, S.W. Calgary; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Publ. G. M. BELL; Man. Editor DONALD M. PEACOCK; circ. 35,382.

Calgary Herald: Herald Building, Calgary; f. 1885; evening; Independent; Publ. F. G. SWANSON; Editor-in-Chief R. L. SANBURN; circ. 108,247.

Journal: Journal Office, Edmonton; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor A. SHADDON; circ. 145,682.

Lethbridge Herald: 504 7th Street South, Lethbridge; f. 1907; daily; Independent-Liberal; Editor C. W. MOWERS; Man. Editor DON PILLING; circ. 23,000.

Medicine Hat News: Sixth Ave., Medicine Hat; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Publ. IAN C. MACDONALD; Editor P. MOSSEY; circ. 7,922.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chinese Times: 1 Pender St. E., Vancouver; f. 1907; morning (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor CHAN MUN BUN; circ. 5,000.

Citizen, The: 150 Brunswick St., Prince George; f. 1957; evening; Publ. W. L. GRIFFITH; Editor N. A. SKAE; circ. 2,277.

Colonist: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1858; morning; daily (ex. Mon.); Independent; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief R. J. BOWER; Man. Editor F. BARNES; circ. 41,812 (daily), 44,329 (Sunday).

The Columbian: 329 North Rd., Coquitlam, P.O.B. 730, New Westminster; f. 1861; evening; Independent; Publ. R. D. TAYLOR; Man. Editor E. A. McLELLAN; circ. 30,826.

Courier: P.O.B. 40, Kelowna; evening; Publ. R. P. MACLEAN; circ. 8,185.

Free Press: 225 Commercial St., Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Publ. C. W. RAMSDEN; Editor PETER McMULLAN; circ. 10,248.

News: 266 Baker St., Nelson; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Editor A. W. GIBBON; circ. 9,400.

News: P.O.B. 580, Prince Rupert; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. E. VAN DER LEELIE; Editor CRAIG McARTHUR; circ. 4,080.

Province: 2250 Granville Street, Vancouver 9; f. 1898; morning; Independent; Editor P. SHERMAN; Man. Editor M. J. MOORE; circ. 115,536.

Sentinel: Head Office: 65 Queen St., W. Toronto, Ont. M5H 2M8; Local Office: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops; f. 1886; Independent; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. TELFER; Editor G. SMITH; circ. 9,136.

Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver; f. 1886; evening; liberal; Editorial Dir. BRUCE HUTCHISON; Publ. J. STUART KEATE; circ. 244,469.

Times: 1163 Cedar Ave., Trail; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor JOHN SHORT; circ. 3,461.

Victoria Times: 2621 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1884; evening; Ind. Liberal; Publ. H. S. UNDERHILL; Editor BRIAN A. TOBIN; circ. 32,000.

MANITOBA

Graphic: 201 Saskatchewan Ave., Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. H. VOPNI; circ. 3,524.

Reminder: 38 Main St., Flin Flon; f. 1946; Independent; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publ. T. W. DOBSON; circ. 3,600.

Sun: 501 Rosser Ave., Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Independent; Publ. L. D. WHITEHEAD; circ. 13,052.

Tribune: Smith St., Winnipeg; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Publ. A. R. WILLIAMS; Editor TOM GREEN; circ. 76,680.

Winnipeg Free Press: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg; f. 1872; Independent-Liberal; Publisher R. S. MALONE; Exec. Editor PETER MCINTOCK; circ. 136,237.

NEWFOUNDLAND

News: 355-59 Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1894; morning; Independent-Conservative; Man. Editor E. J. BONNELL; Editor L. C. CURRIE; circ. 6,602.

Evening Telegram: Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1879; evening; Independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Pres. S. R. HERDER; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 26,415, Sat. 47,747.

Western Star: Brook St., Corner Brook; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Editor W. MCKAY; circ. 7,230, Sat. 10,120.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Evangeline: P.O.B. 1050, Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor PIERRE ROY; circ. 10,251.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1880; evening; Independent; Dir. R. WAMBOLDT; circ. 17,599.

Telegraph-Journal: Crown and Union Sts., Saint John; f. 1868; morning; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 28,684.

Times-Globe: Cnr. Crown and Union Streets, Saint John; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 24,703.

Times and Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 939 Main St., Moncton; amalg. 1944; morning, evening; Independent; Publ. J. K. GRAINGER; Editor-in-Chief E. W. LARRACEY; circ. 16,241.

NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Post: Dorchester St., Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Publ. ROY D. DUCHESMIN; Editor IAN McNEIL; circ. 27,405.

Chronicle-Herald: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; morning; Independent; Editor W. MARCH; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 69,481.

Daily News: 576 Prince St., Truro; f. 1891; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Publ. PHILIP McLEOD; Editor ARCHIE MACNEIL; circ. 5,221.

Mail-Star: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; evening; Independent; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 45,043.

News: Lawrence St., Amherst; f. 1893; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Gen. Man. and Editor R. W. ANDRES; circ. 3,749.

News: Provost St., New Glasgow; f. 1917; evening; Conservative; Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 9,885.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: 108 Ontario St., Stratford; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor C. DINGMAN; circ. 9,940.

Chatham Daily News: 45 Fourth St., Chatham; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. J. K. STEWART; Gen. Man. J. M. BOWERS; circ. 14,816.

Citizen: Ottawa; f. 1844; evening; Independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Publ. R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 92,000.

Daily Commercial News and Building Record: 34 Patrick St., Toronto 2B; f. 1927; morning (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor T. BRANDON JONES; circ. 10,518.

Daily Hebrew Journal: 499 College St., Toronto; f. 1911; Yiddish and English; Independent; Editor S. B. ROSE.

Droit, Le: 375 Rideau St., Ottawa; f. 1913; evening; French; Independent; Publ. J.-R. BÉLANGER; Chief Editor MARCEL GRINGRAS; circ. 48,000.

Examiner, The: 16 Bayfield St., Barrie; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. W. K. WALLS; Gen. Man. K. G. LAMBLE; circ. 10,160.

Examiner: 400 Water St., Peterborough; f. 1848; evening; Independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. J. GARNER; Man. Editor a.i. J. FARRINGTON; circ. 26,500.

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie St., Brantford; f. 1852; evening; Independent; Publ. E. H. WHEATLEY; Editor K. J. STRACHAN; circ. 26,652.

Free Press: 369 York St., London; f. 1849; morning and evening; Independent; Publ. WALTER J. BLACKBURN; Editor WILLIAM C. HEINE; circ. 73,273.

Globe and Mail: 140 King St. W., Toronto; f. 1844; morning; Independent; Pres. and Publ. J. L. COOPER; circ. 269,698.

Intelligencer: 45 Bridge St. E., Belleville; evening; Independent; Publ. G. A. MORTON; circ. 17,500.

Journal-Record, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Oakville; f. 1962; evening; Independent; Publ. J. B. KINGSBURY; circ. 7,634.

Mercury: 8 Macdonnell St., Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; News Editor J. F. COLLINS; circ. 18,239.

News: 45 Fourth St., Chatham; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. J. M. BOWERS; Editor DOUGLAS C. WHITE; circ. 14,796.

News-Chronicle: 171 Arthur St., Toronto 2; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. C. B. BINDER; Editor J. HUGHES; circ. 15,336.

Northern Daily News: 8 Duncan Ave., Kirkland Lake; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Publ. and Gen. Man. T. O'LAUGHLIN; circ. 6,299.

Nugget: 250 Worthington St., North Bay; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Man. Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 8,432.

Observer: 186 Alexander St., Pembroke; f. 1855; evening (ex. Sunday); Publ. R. C. ROOKE; Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,818.

Oshawa Times: Oshawa; daily; Independent; Man. Editor ERIK WATT; circ. 26,500.

Ottawa Journal: 365 Laurier Avenue W., Ottawa; f. 1885; evening; Independent-Conservative; Pres. L. A. LALONDE; circ. 81,012.

Packet and Times: 35 St. Peter St., Orillia; f. 1867; evening (ex. Sunday); Editor J. MARSHALL; circ. 7,888.

Post: Lindsay; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editors and Publishers WILSON AND WILSON LTD.; circ. 4,088.

Record: 30 Queen N., Kitchener; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publ. JOHN E. MORZ; circ. 55,266.

Recorder and Times: 23 King St., Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 11,399.

Reporter: 26 Ainslie St., Galt; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1846 (daily), 1846 (weekly); evening; Independent; Publ. N. D. HAMILTON; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 13,723.

Review: 4801 Valley Way, Niagara Falls; f. 1914; evening; Independent; Publ. W. B. LESLIE; Editor F. B. LESLIE; circ. 18,600.

Sarnia Observer, The: 241 N. Front St., Sarnia; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. L. A. DEMARCHI; circ. 19,765.

Sault Daily Star: 369 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie; f. 1912; noon and evening; Independent; Man. Dir. R. L. CURRAN; Asst. Man. Dir. J. A. CURRAN; circ. 20,927.

Sentinel-Review: 16-18 Brock St., Woodstock; f. 1886; evening; Independent; Editor W. SWAN; circ. 10,125.

Shing Wah Daily News: 12 Hagerman St., Toronto 100; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun.); Chinese; Editor S. F. MOR; circ. 4,816.

Spectator: 115 King St. East, Hamilton; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Vice-Pres. and Publ. J. D. MUIR; Exec. Editor G. BULLOCK; circ. 133,423.

Standard: St. Catharines; f. 1891; evening; Independent; Chief Editor A. E. KINGSLEY; Man. Editor L. N. SMITH; circ. 37,000.

Standard-Freeholder: 44 Pitt, Cornwall; f. 1846; evening; Independent; branch of Thomson Newspapers; Man. Editor RUSS DEWAR; circ. 14,779.

Star: 167 Ferry St., Windsor; f. 1918; evening; Independent; Pres. MARK FARRELL; Editor N. W. HULL; circ. 87,722.

Sudbury Star: 33 McKenzie St.; f. 1908; largest of the Ontario local daily newspapers published by the Thomson Group; Publ. and Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; circ. 35,362.

Sun-Times: 290 9th St., Owen Sound; Sun f. 1890, Times f. 1853; Independent; Editor ROBERT HULL; Man. Editor JIM MERRIAM; circ. 14,325.

Toronto Sun, The: 322 King St. West; f. 1971; morning; Independent; Publ. DOUG CREIGHTON; Gen. Man. DON HUNT; Editor PETER WORTHINGTON; circ. 90,000.

Times-Journal: 115 N. May St., Port William; f. 1887; evening; purchased by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. in September 1962; Man. Editor C. J. CORPS; circ. 17,262.

Times-Journal: 16 Hincks St., St. Thomas; f. 1881; evening; Independent; Publ. GEORGE M. DINGMAN; Exec. Editor L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor HUGH AGNEW; circ. 11,700.

Timmins Daily Press: 125 Cedar South, Timmins; Thomson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1933; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. W. C. ANDERSON; Editor JOHN WILSON; circ. 11,626.

Toronto Daily Star: 1 Yonge St.; f. 1892; evening; Independent-Liberal; Pres. and Publ. BELAND H. HONDERICH; circ. 394,152.

Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune: 228 E. Main St., Welland; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1863; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. A. S. TOPP; Editor P. TISSINGTON; circ. 20,050.

Whig-Standard: 306 King St., Kingston; f. 1810; evening; Independent; Pres. and Publ. M. L. DAVIES; Editor R. D. OWEN; circ. 30,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: 165 Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1887; morning; Independent; Editor D. MACLEOD; circ. 16,740.

Journal-Pioneer: Water St., Summerside; amalgamated 1951; evening (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor ELMER MURPHY; circ. 8,025.

Patriot: 165 Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1851; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. WARD; circ. 5,091.

QUEBEC

L'Action: 3 Place Jean-Talon, Quebec; f. 1907; evening; Independent; F.; Publ. GUY HAMEL; Gen. Man. FERNAND BLAIS; Editor ROGER BRUNEAU; Man. Editor JEAN GUILBERT; Advertising Dir. GILLES NORMANDIN; circ. 24,940.

Devoir, Le: 211 Rue du St. Sacrement, Montreal 125; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Editor CLAUDE RYAN; circ. 39,061.

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine St., Montreal; f. 1778; morning; Independent-Conservative; Gen. Man. J. KOHL; Editor DENIS M. HARVEY; circ. 134,713.

Journal de Montreal, Le: 140 Port Royal W., Montreal 34; f. 1964; F.; Gen. Man. JACQUES CRAIG; circ. 48,338.

Montreal-Matin: 2580 Blvd. St. Joseph East, Montreal; f. 1930; morning; F.; Independent; Publ. RÉGENT DESJARDINS; circ. 136,478.

Montreal Star: 241-45 St. James St. West, Montreal 1; f. 1869; evening; English; Independent; Publ. JOHN McCONNELL; Editor-in-Chief F. B. WALKER; circ. 187,302.

Nouvelliste, Le: 500 St. Georges St., Trois Rivières, P.Q.; f. 1920; evening; F.; Independent; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHARLES D'AMOUR; Man. Editor J. RENE FERRON; Editor S. ST-AMANT; circ. 48,182.

Presse, La: 7 St. James St. West, Montreal; f. 1884; daily; Publ. and Editor ROGER LEMELIN; circ. 194,000.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph: 255 St. Sacrement Blvd., Quebec; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1764 (Chronicle) and 1875 (Telegraph), amalgamated 1925; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. H. MONAGHAN; Editor R. TAMITEGAMA; circ. 4,958.

Record: C.P.R. Terrace, Sherbrooke; evening Mon.-Fri.; Independent; Publs. Eastern Townships Publishing Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,959.

Soleil, Le: 390 St. Vallier St., Quebec; f. 1881; evening; Independent; F.; Editor RAYMOND DUBÉ; circ. 144,088.

Tribune: 221 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Pres. YVON DUBÉ; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Editor CHARLES-ANDRÉ BEAUDOIN; circ. 43,299.

Voix de L'Est, La: 136 Main St., Granby; f. 1945; evening; F.; Editor ROLAND GAGNE; circ. 11,219.

F. — Printed in French.

SASKATCHEWAN

Daily Herald: 30 Tenth St. E., Prince Albert; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1911; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. W. DENHOFF; Editor N. HRYCIUK; circ. 8,110.

CANADA—(THE PRESS)

Leader-Post: Leader-Post Bldg., Park St. and Victoria Ave., Regina; f. 1883; evening; Independent; Editor T. MELVILLE; Exec. Vice-Pres. MAX MACDONALD; circ. 68,000.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: 204 5th Ave. W., Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; Independent; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. STRUTHERS; Exec. Editor S. KING; circ. 49,454.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford St., West, Moose Jaw; f. 1889; evening; Independent; Editor BRUCE LAPLAUNTE; circ. 9,500.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; M = monthly;
Q = quarterly.)

ALBERTA

Canadian Author and Bookman/Canadian Poetry: 8128 97th Ave., Edmonton 82; Editor S. W. CHALMERS; circ. 1,600.

Ukrainian News: 10967 97th St., Edmonton 17; f. 1927; Ukrainian interests; Editor Rev. M. SOPULAK; circ. 9,259; W.

Western Week: 12 Piron St., St. Albert; Publ. W. E. JAMISON; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Country Life in British Columbia: 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver; f. 1915; associated with the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,322; M.

Current Events: P.O.B. 45, Vancouver; travel and guide book; circ. 10,000; M.

Financial Record: Suite 406, 198 W. Hastings St., Vancouver 3; Man. Editor S. G. RUSK; W.

Garden Beautiful: Vancouver; f. 1932; horticulture; Editor S. M. OLIVER; M.

Vancouver Life: 1012 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1965; Publ. DONALD C. CROMIE; Editor J. LYNDON GROVE; M.

Western Business and Industry: 2000 W. 12th Ave., Vancouver 9; Editor DON JOHNSTON M.

Western Fisheries: 1104 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1929; commercial fishing industry journal; Man. Dir. E. G. KIDD; Editor GERALD G. KIDD; M.

Western Miner: 1200 West Pender St., Vancouver 1; Editor C. H. MITCHELL; M.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg R3C 2R1; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor HELEN BURGESS; circ. 38,000; Q.

Canadian Farmer: 462 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor-in-Chief MYROSLAW ROMAN SHKAWRYTKO; circ. 22,780; W.

Canadian Register, Manitoba Edition: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1962; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 6,800.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg R3H 0B6; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DON BARON; circ. 327,070.

Courier-Northwestern: 935 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors B. LAENGIN, E. REHWALD; circ. 14,375; W. (Thurs.).

Free Press Weekly—Report on Farming: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg R3C 3C1; f. 1872; Editor BRUCE McDONALD; circ. 341,340.

Israelite Press: 704 Broadway, P.O.B. 741, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Yiddish and English; serving the Jewish community of Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; Independent; Editor MELVIN FENSON; W.

Modern Farmer, The: 171 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg; Editor THOMAS PAGE; W.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg; f. 1915; Western Canada's automotive trade publication; Man. JACK MITCHELL; Editor RALF NEUENDORFF; M.; circ. 13,000.

New Pathway: 184 Alexander Ave., Box 785, Winnipeg; f. 1930; Ukrainian; Independent; Sat.; Editor A. D. DOBRIANSKY; circ. 12,553.

Northwestern: 462 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; f. 1888; German; Independent; Editor DIETRICH E. WOLF; circ. 16,909; W.

Norrona: Dahl Co. Ltd., 325 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Norwegian; Editor M. TALGOY; W.

Our Sunday Visitor of Canada: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1959; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 41,600.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg 21; f. 1910; industry and commerce; Editor R. TYRE; M.

Ukrainian Voice: 210-216 Dufferin Ave., P.O.B. 3629, Sta. B. Winnipeg R2W 3R4; f. 1910; Ukrainian; Independent; Man. Editor M. H. HYKAWY; circ. 13,076; W.

Western Construction and Industry: 84 Isabel St., Winnipeg; f. 1949; Editor BRENDAN CARUTHERS; M.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building, Winnipeg; Independent; circ. 16,230; W.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertiser: Grand Falls; f. 1936; Editor RONALD ENNIS.

Chamber Promoter, The: Box 5309, St. John's; f. 1971; Editor JACK A. BROWN.

Herald: P.O.B. 5266, St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W.; Publisher G. W. STIRLING; Editor R. PUMPHREY; circ. 21,000.

Newfoundland Herald: Water St. W., St. John's; f. 1946; English; Editor D. JAMIESON; W.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O. Box 5874, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JAMES.

Sun: Twillingate; f. 1880; Independent; Editor and Publ. STEWART ROBERTS; W.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: Gleaner Building, Fredericton; f. 1956; Editor and Publisher J. M. S. WARDELL; Man. Editor JOHN BRADDOCK; circ. 22,000; M.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Inuititut (The Eskimo Way): f. 1959 by the Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa; in Eskimo and English; Editor HARRIET GORDON RUSTON; circ. 4,000 in Arctic.

NOVA SCOTIA

Casket: Antigonish; f. 1852; Independent; Editor P. A. G. MACKAY; circ. 10,710.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1921; literary and general; Q.; Editor A. R. BEVAN.

ONTARIO

Agricultural Institute Review: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1934; official organ of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Editor W. E. HENDERSON.

Applied Graphics: Suite 212, Willowdale; f. 1969; Editor PETER PERRY; circ. 7,409.

Arts/Canada: 129 Adelaide West, Toronto; f. 1943; Editor ANNE BRODZKY.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa, K1A 0S7; f. 1867; official organ of the Government of Canada; Editor Queen's Printer; W.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; f. 1954; Man. Editor P. A. COBBETT; M.

Canadian Architect, The: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1955; Publ. S. J. COHEN; Editor JAMES A. MURRAY; M.

Canadian Author and Bookman: 133 Bathurst Street, Toronto; f. 1923; organ of the Canadian Authors' Association; Literary; Editor H. R. PERCY.

Canadian Catholic Register: 67 Bond St., Toronto 205; f. 1942; Publ. SHAUN MACGRATH.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5; (National Newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada); f. 1871; general and religious; Editor HUGH McCULLUM; circ. 290,000; M.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa K1N 6M8; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; circ. 21,888; Editor WILLIAM J. MEGILL; M.

Canadian Labour: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4; f. 1956; Labour; Editor ROY LABERGE; M.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1E2; f. 1905; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; Editor VIRGINIA A. LINDABURY; circ. 70,513; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; Editor Mlle CLAIRE BIGUÉ; circ. 26,145.

Canadian Sportsman: 136 Broadway, Tillsonburg; f. 1870; Editor G. CLIFFORD CHAPMAN; W.

Canadian Welfare: 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, K1N 6G8; f. 1924; journal published by Canadian Council on Social Development, Ottawa; social policy, trends and practices in Canada; Editor NORMAN DAHL; six times a year; circ. 4,500.

Chemistry in Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa; Editor D. W. EMMERSON; M.

Cinema Canada: 2533 Gerrard St. East, Scarborough; two-monthly.

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; Editor DUANE E. SHARP; M.

Labour Gazette: Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor JACK E. NUGENT; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, Box 64, Terminal "A", Ottawa 2; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Case Postale 614, Ottawa; French; literary.

ONTARIO—PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

The following are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto 101.

Bus and Truck Transport: 481 University Ave.; f. 1925; Editor P. INGRAM; M; circ. 17,952.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor E. BELITSKY; M.; circ. 29,652.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1928; Editor HUGH WHITTINGTON; Publ. CHARLES T. TURNER; circ. 12,000.

Canadian Boating: 4 Collier St., 5; f. 1926; Editor BRUCE PROCTOR. Also published **Annual Cruise Guide**; nine issues yearly.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor C. S. HAND; circ. 11,166.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor MAURICE SHORE; F.; circ. 14,726.

Canadian Homes: f. 1925; architecture, interior decoration; Editor JAMES PURDIE; M.; circ. 1,970,470.

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2; and Maclean-Hunter Ltd., 30 Old Burlington St., London, S.W.1; f. 1923; Editor COLIN McLAREN; M.; circ. 22,920.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; Editors DORIS ANDERSON, FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.; circ. 1,248,000.

Civic: f. 1949; public works magazine; Editor WALTER JONES; M.; circ. 14,000.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: Editor GEORGE H. McNEVIN; M; circ. 13,200.

Financial Post: 481 University Ave., Toronto 101; f. 1907; Editor PAUL S. DEACON; W.; circ. 142,248.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1957; Editor DAVID JUDGE; every second Monday; circ. 17,317.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955; Editor JOHN J. DOWNEY; F.; circ. 14,079.

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest; Editor BORDEN SPEARS; circ. 625,517; F.

Mechanical Contracting and Plumbing: f. 1907; Editor TED HEWITT; circ. 17,520.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Manager A. T. CONRON; circ. 11,044.

Canadian Builder: f. 1952; Editor CLIFFORD FOWKE; M.; circ. 17,248.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor A. G. ROBERTS; M.; circ. 14,049.

Style: f. 1888; Editor BRUCE GENDALL; F.; circ. 10,600.

Architecture Canada: 160 Eglinton Ave. E.; M.

Board of Trade Journal: Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W.; f. 1910; business; Editor C. J. DAVIES; circ. 15,000.

Building Materials News: 46 St. Clair Ave. E.; f. 1945; trade; Editor ALEC CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 20,806.

The Canadian/Canadian Star Weekly: Southstar Publishers Ltd., 401 Bay St.; f. 1965; features and illustrated; Editor MICHAEL HANLON; circ. 2,000,000; W.

Canadian Bar Review: 2 Tremont Crescent, Don Mills; f. 1923; Editors Dr. J. G. CASTEL, R. C. MERRIAM; Q.; circ. 14,200.

Canadian Broadcaster: 217 Bay St.; f. 1942; trade; Publ. RICHARD G. LEWIS; two-monthly; circ. 2,139.

Canadian Chartered Accountant: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto M4W 1G5; f. 1911; accounting, management, professional; Editor L. REESOR; M.; circ. 30,114.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1880 as *Canada Lumberman*; Editor STEVE TROWER; M.

Canadian Forum: 56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor ABRAHAM ROTSTEIN.

Canadian Historical Review: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1896; Editor R. CRAIG BROWN; Q.; circ. 3,800.

Canadian Journal of Economics (Revue canadienne d'Economie): University of Toronto Press, Toronto M5S 1A6; f. 1968; organ of Canadian Economics Association (*Association canadienne d'Economie*); Managing Editors G. ROSENBLUTH and B. BONIN; Q; circ. 3,550.

Canadian Journal of Mathematics: University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1949; publ. for the Canadian Mathematical Congress; Editors P. P. H. FANTHAM, P. G. ROONEY; two-monthly; circ. 1,500.

Canadian Journal of Political Science (Revue canadienne de Science Politique): University of Toronto Press, M Toronto, M5S 1A6; f. 1968; organ of the Canadian Political Science Association (*Association canadienne des Sciences politiques*); Co-Editors DAVID HOFFMAN and VINCENT LEMIEUX; circ. 2,900.

Canadian Journal of Psychology (Revue Canadienne de Psychologie): University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1947; journal of the Canadian Psychological Assn.; Editor G. J. MOGENSEN; Q.

Canadian Journal of Public Health: 1255 Yonge Street, Toronto 7; journal of the Canadian Public Health Association; f. 1910; Editor JOHN KEAYS; circ. 4,000.

Canadian Journal of Surgery/Journal Canadien de Chirurgie: 150 St. George St.; f. 1957; English and French; Editor G. T. DICKINSON; Q.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 833 Broadview Ave., Toronto 8; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; circ. 19,000; M.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton Street; f. 1914; an official publication of the Ontario Motor League; Editor JERRY TUTUNJIAN; quarterly; circ. 115,000.

Canadian Research and Development: 481 University Ave., Toronto 101; Editor DOUGLAS DINGELDEIN; two-monthly; circ. 7,400.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 175 College St., Toronto 2N; Editor ARNOLD V. RAISON; M.

Canadian Poultry Review: 204 Richmond St. West; f. 1876; poultry; Editor H. B. DONOVAN, Jnr.; M.; circ. 17,716.

Canadian Printer and Publisher: 481 University Ave.; graphic art journal; Editor and Publ. W. B. FORBES; M.; circ. 7,000.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College St.; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORNEAN; two-monthly.

Canadian School Journal: 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12; f. 1921; educational; Editor Mrs. JEAN M. WATSON; circ. 4,712.

Canadian Magazine Star Weekly, The: 401 Bay St.; Independent; Chair. J. S. ATKINSON; Pres. and Publ. E. J. MANNION; circ. 369,623; W.

Canadian Tribune: 924 King St. West, Toronto 3; f. 1940; Editor WILLIAM C. BEECHING; W.

Courier: 455 Spadina Ave.; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors B. LAENGIN, E. REHWALD; circ. 11,306; W.

Design Engineering: 481 University Ave.; Editor J. C. YOUNG; M.

East Toronto Weekly: 1344 Danforth Avenue; f. 1918; Independent; Editor A. L. DEACHMAN; W.

Engineering: 17 Inkerman St.; Editor JOHN BRANSEN; M.

Engineering and Construction: 34 St. Patrick St.; f. 1927; Editor GEORGE HARRY; Q.

Engineering and Contract Record: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1886; Editor DAVID M. WILLIAMS; circ. 17,100.

Engineering Digest: 46 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 290; f. 1955; trade; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; M.; circ. 54,000.

Executive (incorporating Monetary Times): 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Editor and Publ. A. P. McVEIGH; circ. 25,000; M.

Farm and Country: 3rd Floor, 30 Bloor St. W.; Managing Editor JOHN PHILLIPS; Features Editor JIM GARNER; F.

Farmer's Magazine: 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1909; Editor ROBERT MARJORIBANKS; circ. 137,000; M.

Fur Trade Journal: Bewdley; f. 1923; trade; Editor CHARLES CLAY; circ. 5,000; M.

Health: 111 Avenue Rd.; f. 1933; health education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; circ. 25,825; two-monthly.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON; circ. 18,400; M.

Home Building in Canada: 372 Bay St.; f. 1920; building; Editor J. R. WALKER; two-monthly.

In Review: Canadian Books for Children: Provincial Library Service, Ont. Dept. of Colleges and Universities, Nowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto 182; f. 1967; literary; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH; Q.

Independent Forester: 789 Don Mills Rd.; f. 1881; fraternal; Editor DAVID RUDAN; circ. 456,000.

Industrial Canada: 67 Yonge St.; Man. A. L. ANBOTT; Editor A. W. HOUSE; M.

Jewish Standard: 53 Yonge St.; f. 1929; Jewish interests; Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; two-monthly.

Journal of the Canadian Dental Association: 1251 Yonge St.; Editor Dr. F. H. CROMPTON; M.

Kingston Road and Main Street Herald: 73 Adelaide St. West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARLES; W.

Marketing: 481 University Ave.; f. 1908; Man. A. L. RODGERS; Editor EDWARD EARL; W; circ. 8,500.

Medical Post: 481 University Ave.; Publ. M. R. MARK; Editor E. DAMUDE; F.

Modern Medicine of Canada—Médecine Moderne du Canada: Southam Business Publ. Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2N7; f. 1916; medical; Editor J. A. KELLEN; Man. T. TUCKER; published in English and French; circ. 23,700 (English), 6,600 (French).

Now Equipment News: 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1940; industrial; Editor D. H. GRAHAM; M.; circ. 23,178.

New Review, The: Box 31, Station "E", Toronto 4; East European history; Editors OLEG FIDMAJNY, M. MLADENOVIC; Q; circ. 1,000; East European History.

News: 63 Wellesley St., 5; f. 1910; pictorial; Editor JUDITH ROBINSON; W.

Northern Miner: 77 River St., Toronto, M5A 3P2; f. 1915; mining; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; circ. 30,000. Also publ. *Canadian Mines Handbook* (annually, July); Editor F. M. FIEDLER; circ. 24,000.

Ontario Library Review: Provincial Library Service, Ontario Department of Colleges and Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto 182; f. 1916; literary, catalogue; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH.

Ontario Medical Review: 50 Maitland St., Toronto 5; f. 1922; medical; Editor GLENN SAWYER, M.D.; circ. 9,169; M.

Ontario Milk Producer: 50 Maitland St. 5; f. 1924; dairy; Editor R. H. ROBSON; circ. 34,000.

Oral Health: 443 Mount Pleasant Rd., Toronto 298; f. 1911; dental; Editor J. M. KERR, D.D.S.; circ. 8,700.

Phoenix: Univ. of Toronto Press, Trinity College, Toronto 5; journal of the Classical Association of Canada; Editor THOMAS M. ROBINSON; Q.

Physics in Canada/La Physique au Canada: bulletin of the Canadian Association of Physicists, 151 Slater, Suite 903, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; Editor D. E. BRODIE, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont.; two-monthly.

Protestant Action: 138 Main St., Toronto 13; f. 1936; Protestant; Editor and publisher Rev. W. S. WHITCOMBE, M.A.

Canadian Travel Press: 228 Bloor St. W.; Editor and Publ. W. H. BAXTER; two-monthly.

Quill and Quire: 56 The Esplanade; f. 1935; covers the Canadian book industry; Editor FIONA MEE; 12 a year; circ. 11,000.

Radio and Television Appliance Trade Builder: Hugh C. McLean Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road; f. 1923; trade; Editor G. B. GILROY; M.

Saturday Night: 52 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 7; f. 1877; political, literary and economic; Editor ROBERT FULFORD; circ. 110,000.

Scholarly Publishing: University of Toronto Press, Toronto M5S 1A6; f. 1969; journal for authors and publishers; Editor ELEANOR HARMAN; Q; circ. 1,400.

Sentinel: 205 Yonge St., Toronto 1; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor and Business Man. GORDON KEYES; two-monthly.

Southam's Metalworking: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1937; Man. Editor DON R. ENDICOTT; circ. 9,013; M.

Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses: University of Toronto Press, Toronto, M5S 1A6; f. 1971; Man. Editor Prof. J. W. GRANT.

Time (Canada edition): 200 University Ave.; est. 1943; Pres. and Man. Dir. STEPHEN S. LA RUE; Editor CLELL BRYANT; W.

Toronto Life: 403-129 Adelaide St. W.; est. 1966; Publ. DONALD C. CROMIE; Exec. Vice-Pres. HOWARD J. BATEMAN; Editor JEREMY BROWN; M.

Trade Builder: 175 Jarvis St., 2; f. 1924; merger with Radio and Appliance Sales 1959; Editor E. F. DAMUDE; M.

University of Toronto Law Journal: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 181; f. 1935; Editor Dean R. St. J. MACDONALD; Book Review Editor BRADLEY CRAWFORD; Q.

University of Toronto Quarterly: University of Toronto Press, Toronto, M5S 1A6; Canadian Journal of the Humanities; f. 1931; Editors W. F. BLISSETT, D. M. HAYNE; Q.

W. Toronto Weekly: 2995 Dundas St. W. 9; f. 1921; Independent; Editor SAMUEL WILSON; W.

QUEBEC

Canadian Doctor: Gardenvale; f. 1935; Publ. A. R. URQUHART; Editor D. ROSS WARREN; M.

Canadian Fisherman and Ocean Science: 451 Beaconsfield Ave., Quebec; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor RONALD COOKE; M.

Canadian Mining Journal: Gardenvale; f. 1879; Publ. KEVIN MCCOLLUM; Editor CHRIS MAMEN; circ. 6,551; M.

East End News: Verdun; f. 1939; French and English; circ. 25,000.

La Salle Messenger: La Salle; f. 1954; French and English; Editor ROGER GAGNON; circ. 27,800.

Lachine Messenger: Verdun, Quebec; f. 1932; French and English; Editor GEORGES LEGAULT; circ. 20,500; W.

Progrès de Rosemount: Verdun; f. 1953; French and English; Gen. Man. D. BLANCHARD; circ. 30,000; W.

Verdun Messenger: Verdun; f. 1913; French and English; Editor H. J. DUHAMEL; circ. 26,400.

QUEBEC—PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

L'Actualité Economique: 5255 Ave. Decelles; f. 1925; economics; Editor ROLAND JOUANDET-BERNADAT; circ. 2,300; Q.

Au Grand Air: 1475 Metcalfe Ave.; f. 1961; Publ. HARRY A. WILLSIE; two-monthly.

L'Automobile: 141 Bates Rd.; f. 1939; Editor M. DUFRESNE; M.

Bâtiment: 625 President Kennedy Ave., Montreal 111; f. 1926; complete coverage of the French-speaking building industry; Editor PAUL ST-PIERRE, C.A.D.M.; M.

Building Materials News: 137 Wellington Street W.; f. 1945; trade; Editor A. CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 19,971.

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 1117 St. Catherine St. West 2; f. 1918; French; agriculture; circ. 132,825; M.

Canadian Business: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill; published by C. B. Media Ltd.; f. 1930; Man. W. R. LEONARD; Editor ROBIN SCHIELE; M.

Canadian Jewish Chronicle Review: 4781 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, 252; f. 1966 by amalgamation of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (f. 1897) and the *Canadian Jewish Review*; Editor and Publ. STANLEY SHENKMAN; circ. 10,200; W.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: St. George Street 5; f. 1911; organ of Canadian Medical Association; Editor Dr. G. T. DICKINSON; two-monthly.

Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; mining, metallurgy, geology, etc.; Editor E. G. TAPP.

Canadian Sport Monthly: 1434 St. Catherine Street West, 25; sport; Editor D. H. COLLINS; Publisher H. R. PICKENS, Jnr.; M.

Canadian Textile Journal: 4920 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal 215; f. 1883; news, markets and technical; Editor J. M. MERRIMAN; circ. 3,400; M.

Chatelaine: 2055 Peel St., 2; f. 1960; French edition; women's general; Editor Mrs. FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; circ. 300,000; M.

Commerce: 31 St. James St. W.; Editor MAURICE CHARTRAND; M.

Dimanche-Matin: 5707 Christophe-Colomb St., Montreal; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; circ. 290,024; W.

Engineering Journal: 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 110; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor JAMES G. RIPLEY, M.E.I.C.; circ. 19,820.

Ferme, La: 909 Mount Royal East, Montreal 36; f. 1939; agricultural; Editor ROBERT RAYNAULD; circ. 86,000; M.

Financial Times of Canada: 1061 St. Alexander St., 128; f. 1912; business, financial and economic; Editor MICHAEL BARKWAY; W.; circ. 40,000.

Forest and Outdoors and Rod and Gun: 58 Madsen Avenue, Beaconsfield; amalgamated 1959; organ of Canadian Forestry Association; Publ. R. J. COOKE; M.

Front Ouvrier, Le: 4911 Côte des Neiges Road; f. 1944; Independent; Editor LOUIS LAMONTAGNE; W.

Hockey News: 603A Sun Life Bldg.; Editor KEN MCKENZIE; W.

Hunting and Fishing in Canada: Shepard Publishing Co. Ltd., 702-703 Castle Building, 2; f. 1935; Editor E. L. JARDINE; M; circ. 26,693.

L'Ingénieur: P.O.B. 501, Snowdon, Montreal 248; f. 1915; engineering, educational; Editor MADELEINE G. LAMBERT; circ. 7,986; Q.

Jewish Eagle: 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd.; f. 1907; Yiddish, Independent; Editor JOSEPH GALLAY; circ. 17,860; W.

Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, serving oil, gas and petrochemical industries; Editor E. G. TAPP; Business Man. A. E. BREWER.

Journal des Vedettes, Le: 4274 Papineau, Room 201; f. 1954; Editor JACQUES MATTI; circ. 86,578; W.

Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier): 177 Sherbrooke Street West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor GAETAN DUTOUR; W.; circ. 140,000.

Liberty: 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; circ. 500,000; M.

Le Maclean: 2055 Peel St.; Publ. LLOYD HODGKINSON; Editor LOUIS MARTIN; M.

Monitor, The: 6525 Somerled, Montreal 265; f. 1925; non-party; Editor LOU MILLER; circ. 35,500; W.

Montrealer, The: 2160 Mountain St., Ste. 706; f. 1926; Editor EILEEN COLLYER; Business Man. JAMES H. COLLYER; circ. 23,964.

Le Nouveau Samedi: 4270 Papineau; Editor ANDRE LECOMPTE; W.

Nouvelle Relève, La: 60-ouest, rue Saint-Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HURTUNISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 1236 Crescent Street, f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMPE; circ. 107,756; W.

Patrie, La: 5811 Christophe Colomb; f. 1878; Pres. JACQUES DION; circ. 134,119; W.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, St. Jacques; f. 1959; French; Editor PIERRE GASCON; circ. 835,000; W.

Petit Journal, Le: 5460 avenue Royalmount; f. 1926; French; Independent; Editor J. C. HARVEY; circ. 282,000; W.

Le Pharmacien: 625 President Kennedy Avenue, Montreal 111; f. 1929; Editor XAVIER DE LUSIGNY; M.

Photo Age (Inc. Canadian Photographer): 970 McEachran Ave.; f. 1954; Editor GUENTER KARKUTT; M.

Photo Journal: 5460 ave. Royalmount 307; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LAFORTUNE; circ. 152,000; W.

Quebec Industriel, Le: 625 ave. du Président Kennedy; f. 1946; French language journal serving the Canadian industrial market; Advertising Man. JEAN M. CHAGNON; Editor ROBERT HENRY; circ. 7,971; M.

Reader's Digest: French and English; Pres. E. PAUL ZIMMERMAN; circ. 1,500,000; M.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Blvd, 351; f. 1941; French; edited by a group of Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural, economic and international affairs; Editor-in-Chief IRÉNÉE DESROCHERS, S.J.; circ. 10,000; M.

Rod and Gun in Canada: 1475 Metcalfe Street; f. 1899; recreation; Editor/Publisher HARRY WILLSIE; circ. 55,500.

Samedi, Le: 4270 Papineau Street.; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor ANDRÉ LECOMPTE; circ. 78,954; W.

Technique pour Tous: 294 carré Saint-Louis; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor EDDY MACFARLANE; M. (Ex. July and Aug.).

Télé-Radiomonde: 4270 Papineau; f. 1939; Editor PIERRE NADEAU; circ. 72,342.

Terre de Chez Nous: 515 ave. Viger, Montreal 132; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor H. P. PROULX; circ. 66,095; W.

Vers Dmain: Rougemont, P.Q.; Social Credit and Roman Catholic; Dir. LOUIS EVEN; Administrator and Editor-in-Chief GILBERTE COTÉ-MERCIER; French edition every two months; circ. 55,000; English edition quarterly, circ. 20,000.

Voix Nationale: 3502 Hutchinson St.; M.

Weekend Magazine: 231 St. James St. W.; f. 1951; Editorial Dir. CRAIG BALLANTYNE; circ. 2,017,000; W.

SASKATCHEWAN

Commonwealth, The: 1630 Quebec St., Regina; f. 1938; N.D.P.; Editor FRANK G. HANSON; circ. 22,000; bi-weekly.

Fish and Game Sportsman: P.O.B. 1654, Regina; f. 1968; Editor RED WILKINSON; circ. 12,000; quarterly.

School Trustee: 400 Westman Bldg., Regina; f. 1930; education; Editor L. I. THORSON; circulation to school trustees in the province (5 issues a year).

Western Producer: 456 Second Avenue North, Saskatoon; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor T. R. MELVILLE-NESS; circ. 160,000; W. (Thurs.).

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: Whitehorse; f. 1900; Independent; Editor GRAEME CONNELL; Publ. BOB ERLAM; circ. 5,200; twice weekly.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Drum, The: P.O.B. 1069, Inuvik, N.W.T.; f. 1966; English; Editor THOMAS H. BUTTERS; W.

NEWS AGENCY

Canadian Press, The: 36 King St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2L9; f. 1917; 102 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. GABRIEL GILBERT; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOHN DAUPHINE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Community Newspapers' Association: Suite 51, 2 Bloor St. East, Toronto 285; f. 1919; 400 mems.; Pres. J. A. PERRY; Gen. Man. E. M. WALKER.

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; f. 1919; 84 mems.; Pres. E. B. RICHARDS; Gen. Man. C. H. McDONALD.

CANADA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Canadian Managing Editors' Conference: 565 Avenue Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. P. E. USSHER, 36 King St. E., Toronto, M5C 2L9.

National Press Club of Canada: 150 Wellington, Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. C. W. E. MACPHERSON.

Periodical Press Association: 100 University Ave., Ste. 508, Toronto 1; Pres. J. L. CRAIG; Man. GEORGE MANSFIELD; constituent associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: 100 University Ave., Ste. 508, Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. J. L. DAVIES.

Canadian Business Press: 100 University Ave., Ste 508, Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. R. W. ROBERTSON.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: 100 University Ave.; Ste. 508, Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. L. M. HODGKINSON.

Toronto Men's Press Club: 119 King St. W., Toronto; Pres. D. K. MCKEE.

Winnipeg Press Club: Marlborough Hotel, Smith St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; Pres. IAN SUTHERLAND.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Montreal

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): 664 Grosvenor Ave.

UPI: Place Victoria Suite 432, 800 Victoria Square; Man. Dir. JOHN ALIUS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Addison-Wesley (Canada) Ltd.: 36 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont., M3C 2H4; mathematics, science, language, business and social sciences textbooks, trade juveniles.

Editions d'Aigle: 2105, rue Bourdages, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Allen (Thomas) and Son Ltd.: 50 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont.

Editions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Editions de l'Atelier: 3744 rue Jean-Brillant, Montreal 26; f. 1955; Manager RAYNALD GOUGEON; juvenile, religious books, poetry.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 15, P.Q.

Bélisle Editeur, Inc.: 35-39 rue Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BÉLISLE; technical, classical, and literary books; technical, French-English and French-Canadian dictionaries.

Editions Bellarmin: 8100 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 351, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. Rev. ALBERT PLANTE, S.J.; religious and social.

Bellhaven House Ltd.: 1145 Bellamy Rd. North; Scarborough 707, Ont.; f. 1964; Man. Dir. R. SOUTHGATE; represents foreign educational publishers.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** P.O. Box 200, 4386 Sheppard Avenue East, Agincourt, Toronto, Ont.; elementary and secondary school publishers.

Boreal Express: C.P. 418, Station Youville, Montreal 354, Quebec; f. 1962; history.

Burns and MacEachern Ltd.: 62 Rainside Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Chair. and Pres. B. D. SANDWELL; art, architecture, general, textbooks.

Canada Law Book Ltd.: 100 Richmond St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1855; Pres. W. L. COWING; law reports, law journals, legal textbooks, etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation Ltd.: 58 Advance Rd., Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. T. P. REGAN; music publishers, distributors for music, records.

Centre Éducatif et Culturel: 8101 est, blvd. Métropolitain, Montreal 437, P.Q.; f. 1956; educational books; Pres. ENÉ LACROIX.

Centre Pédagogique: 2299 Versant Nord, Ste-Foy, Quebec, G1N 4C2.

Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie (1968) Inc.: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. GONTRAN TROTTIER.

Le Cercle du Livre de France Ltée.: 3300 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal 36; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; general literature in French.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 791 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 10, Ont.; f. 1930; Pres. IRENE I. CLARKE; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. H. CLARKE; Sec. EVELYNE G. CLARKE; educational and general trade publishers; represent many British and American publishing houses.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 100 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont., M3B 2T5.

Copp Clark Publishing Company: 517 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1841; a division of. Copp Clark Ltd.; trade books, text and reference material; Pres. R. J. BLACKER.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 100, Scarsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. C. SKINNER; text-book and general publishers.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Doubleday Canada Ltd.: 105 Bond St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Écrits du Canada Français: 129 Côte du Beaver, Montreal 1, P.Q.

Éditeur Officiel du Québec: Ministère des Communications, Cité parlementaire, Quebec, G1A 1G7; f. 1868; French language Govt. publications; Head CHARLES-HENRI DUBÉ.

Entreprises Education Nouvelle Inc., Les: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327, P.Q.; f. 1964; Pres., Dir.-Gen. GONTRAN TROTTIER.

Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd.: 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; f. 1937; Pres. P. B. NORTON; other publs. *Britannica Junior*, *World Atlas*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, *Britannica World Language Dictionary*, *Great Books of the Western World*, *Great Ideas Today*, *F. E. Compton Encyclopedia*.

Editions de l'Étoile: 325-327 East Mont-Royal, Montreal 151; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and (in French only) fiction.

Editions Estérel: 6397 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 10, P.Q.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

Evangelical Publishers: 4 Albert St., Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1912; Man. Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART.

Les Editions Fides: 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 129; f. 1937; Pres. PAUL-A. MARTIN, C.S.C.; Gen. Man. PAUL CLOUTIER; religious, history, textbooks and literature.

Editions Format: 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 354, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; trade books in French.

Editions Françaises: 8840 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 11, P.Q.

Editions France-Quebec: 5329 12e ave. Rosemont, Montreal 36, P.Q.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

W. J. Gage Ltd.: 1500 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1844; Pres. G. H. LOVE.

General Publishing Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. JACK STODDART.

***Ginn and Company:** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto 375, Ont., M4A 1H6; f. 1929; Gen. Man. FRANK E. WATSON; textbooks.

Granger Frères Ltd.: 210 Cremazie Blvd. West, Montreal P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LECOMTE; French textbooks, religious books and prayer books.

***Hamish Hamilton Ltd.:** 10 Dyas Road, Don Mills, Ont.

***Hamlyn Publishing Group, Canada Ltd.:** Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont.

Harvest House Ltd.: 1364 ave. Greene, Montreal 215, P.Q.

Editions de l'Hexagone: P.O.B. 337, Bureau Postal N, Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1953; Dirs. GASTON MIRON, ALAIN HORIC.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., of Canada:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Chair. PAUL HODDER-WILLIAMS; Pres. SAM STEWART; Vice-Pres. C. L. WHITESIDE; Treas. A. ECKSTEIN; general.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited: 55 Horner Ave., Toronto, Ont., M8Z 4X6; f. 1904; Pres. and Man. Dir. E. C. D. HARRIS; general trade publications, educational, college, reference and children's books.

Les Editions de l'Homme: 1130 est, rue Lagauchetière, Montreal 123; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. JEAN LEVESQUE; biography, fiction, sociology, politics, guides.

Les Editions de l'Horizon: 6235 rue Deacon, Montreal; f. 1963; Dir. JACQUES DE ROUSSAN; French Canadian history.

***Editions Hurtubise HMH, Ltée.:** 380 ouest, rue Craig, Montreal 126; f. 1960; Man. CLAUDE HURTUBISE; trade and textbooks.

The House of Grant (Canada) Ltd.: 29 Mobile Drive, Toronto 16, Ont.

Information Canada: Ottawa, Ont.; art, business, government, science, social sciences.

Institut de Recherches Psychologiques: 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal 357, P.Q.; f. 1959; educational.

Irwin-Dorsey Ltd.: 265 Guelph St., Georgetown, Ont.; a wholly owned subsidiary of Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (U.S.A.); f. 1967; Pres. RICHARD E. WILLIS, Jr.; economics and business.

Editions du Jour: 3411 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1962; Man. JACQUES HERBERT; general.

Editions Jeunesse: 260, ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327, P.Q.; f. 1962; Pres. GONTRAN TROTTIER; children's and juvenile books.

Editions Leméac: 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 8, P.Q.

Editions du Levrier: 5375 ave. Notre-Dame-de-Grâces, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. M.-RÉGINALD LUSSIER, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology, scientific.

Librairie de L'Action: Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. JULES-A. LORTIE; classics, educational, sociology, theology and juvenile.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée.: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 303; f. 1842; Pres. EDMOND FRENETTE; school books and literature.

Librairie DEOM: 1773 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1896; Man. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.

Librairie Dussault: 8955 Blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale booksellers of all French books published in Europe; branches in Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Hull.

Librairie Hachette (Canada) Ltée.: 1285 rue Labelle, Montreal, P.O. f. 894; Dir. GERMAIN LAPIERRE.

Librairie Garneau, Ltd.: 47 Buade, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. LAVERY SIROIS; Canadian historical publications.

Librairie Générale Canadienne: 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.

Librairie Leméac: 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 152; f. 1952; Man. GÉRARD LEMÉAC; Dir. Mme. C. VOGLI-MACCI; technical books and Canadiana.

Librairie St. Viateur: 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; text and children's books.

Editions Lidec Inc.: 1083 ave. Van Horne, Montreal 8, P.Q.

J. B. Lippincott Company of Canada Ltd.: 75 Horner Ave.; Toronto 18, Ont.; medical, nursing, dental and pharmaceutical publications.

Little, Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16; trade and educational.

***Longman Canada Ltd.:** 55 Barber Greene Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. in Canada 1924; general; Pres. R. KILPATRICK.

Samuel Lowe Company of Canada Ltd.: 184 Front St. East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. A. FRY; children's books and games.

McAinsh & Co. Ltd.: 1835 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., M4S 1L7

McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. J. G. McCLELLAND; trade, illustrated and educational.

McGill-Queen's University Press: 3458 Redpath St., Montreal 109, P.Q.

McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.: 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont.; Pres. J. F. MACMILLAN.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd.: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1887; Chair. DONALD HUNTER; consumer and business periodicals, radio, television, cable television.

George J. McLeod, Ltd.: 73 Bathurst St., Toronto 20, Ont.; f. 1898; Pres. H. E. LANGFORD, G.C.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DOUGLAS J. McLEOD; Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales WILLIAM G. McLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction, etc.

***Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto, M5B 1X3, Ont.; f. 1905; general.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers

Editions Maristes: 1113 rue Desnoyers, St.-Vincent-de-Paul (Ville Laval), P.Q.; f. 1912; Dir. JEAN POIRIER.
Methuen Publications: 2330 Midland ave., Agincourt, Ont.
Musson Book Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1894; Pres. JACK STODDART.

National Business Publications Ltd.: Gardenvale, P.Q.: British Office: Walmar House, 296 Regent St., London, W.1; Pres. A. W. DANCEY; publish 11 technical and business journals and directories.

Nelson, Foster and Scott, Ltd.: 299 Yorkland Blvd., Agincourt, Ont.

***Nelson, Thomas and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 81 Curlew Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. J. C. FLEMING; textbooks, trade.

Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.: 33 Kern Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. D. W. BEST; Canadian history.

***Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Man. I. M. OWEN; general, education, religious, juvenile, Canadiana and music.

Palatine, Ltd.: 1460 ave. Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.

Palm Publishers Press Services Ltd.: 1949 55th Ave., Dorval, Montreal 760; Pres. R. W. KEYSERLINGK.

Editions Parti Pris: C.P. 149—"N", Montreal 18, P.Q.

Editions Pedagogia Inc.: 8440 Blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal 11; f. 1961; Pres. FERNAND BÉRUBÉ; school and library books.

Editions du Pelican: 1432 rue de Villars, Quebec 6; f. 1956; Man. RÉAL D'ANJOU; textbooks, art, general.

Pergamon of Canada Ltd.: Suite 318, 207 Queen's Quay W., Toronto, Ont., M5J 1A7; f. 1965; Gen. Man. B. H. DUNN; scientific, technical, journals.

***Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd.:** 495 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. M. I. PITMAN; general.

Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.: 225 Yonge St., Toronto.

Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.: 1870 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough 706, Ont.

Les Presses de L'Université de Montreal: C.P. 6128, Montreal 3, P.Q.

Les Presses de l'Université du Québec: 3465 rue Durocher, Montreal 129, P.Q.

Progress Books: 487 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont., M5V 1T4.

Random House of Canada Ltd.: 370 Alliance Ave., Toronto 334, Ont.; Dir. D. V. BRADSTREET.

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2182 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 108, P.Q.

Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique: 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 354, P.Q.; f. 1965; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; Publishers of textbooks in French.

Editions du Richelieu: C.P. 216, Saint-Jean-de-Quebec, P.Q.

Riverside Books Ltd.: 47 Green St., Montreal 23.

Ryerson Press, The: 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1829; educational, medical, religious and trade books, general printing, complete library service; Gen. Man. C. B. HUGHES.

Saunders of Toronto Ltd.: 1885 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1935; Dirs. C. R. ALLEN, ROSS F. McDONALD, S. W. ALLEN, A. J. RICHARDS.

Smithers and Bonellie Ltd.: 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. WILLIAM BONELLIE; Sec. and Treas. JACK T. FINLAY; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.

Southam Business Publications Limited: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; publish 65 business magazines.

Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.: 29 Birch Ave., Toronto 7, Ont. f. 1909; Pres. JOHN C. BIRD; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.

United Church Publishing House: 47 Coldwater Rd., Don Mills, Ont.

University of Toronto Press: Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., M5S 1A6; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH JEANNERET; scholarly and university texts and reference books; 17 journals.

Les Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa: 65 Hastey Ave., Ottawa K1N 6N5; f. 1937; Man. Rev. LÉOPOLD LANCTOT, O.M.I.; university books.

Les Presses de l'Université Laval: C.P. 2447, Quebec 2; f. 1950; Dir. ANDRÉ VACHON; scholarly books and periodicals.

Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.: 1410 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1970; technical and educational; Pres. CAMPBELL HUGHES.

G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.: 222 Evans Avenue, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1935; Pres. H. G. WELCH.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Book Publishers' Council: Suite 701, 45 Charles St. East, Toronto 2B5, Ontario; f. 1910; 45 mems.; a trade association of member firms who publish and/or are representatives of publishers in the United Kingdom and the United States; Pres. WALLACE A. MATHESON; Exec. Dir. TOIVO ROHT.

Le Conseil Supérieur du Livre: 3405 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 130, P.Q.; f. 1961; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; Sec. VICTOR MARTIN; constituent associations:

Association des Editeurs Canadiens: f. 1943; 45 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉBERT; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.

Société des Editeurs de Manuels Scolaires du Québec: f. 1970; 20 mems.; Pres. ROLAND SASSEVILLE; Sec.-Treas. VICTOR CÔTÉ; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.

Association des Libraires du Québec: f. 1969; Pres. RAYMOND CARIGNAN; Sec.-Treas. ANDRÉ CONSTANTIN.

Independent Publishers Association: 35 Britain St. Toronto, Ont., M5A 1R7; f. 1971; Pres. W. DAVID GODFREY.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Canadian broadcasting is a combination of public and private enterprise which provides radio and television services for almost all of the country's population. All stations and networks are subject to the regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, but are entitled to freedom of expression and enjoy varying degrees of autonomy. Most privately-owned television stations and many of the private radio stations are affiliated with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and help to distribute national broadcasting services over CBC networks. Of the unaffiliated television stations, eleven form the CTV Television Network Ltd., which now reaches over 63 per cent of the population.

The source material for local stations comes from their own and network productions, wire services, free-lancers and production companies. An Act of Parliament passed in 1968 stipulates that a national broadcasting service be provided which is predominantly Canadian in content and character.

Private stations broadcast over 2,500,000 hours annually, with some stations on the air 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In Canada there are 308 AM stations, 83 FM stations, 352 television stations, 22 shortwave stations, 254 Low Power Relay transmitters, and 274 Cable television systems.

Canadian Radio-Television Commission: Head Office 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N2; Chair. PIERRE JUNEAU; Sec. Miss MONIQUE COUPAL; Vice-Chair. HARRY J. BOYLE; Full-time mems. Mrs. PAT PEARCE, HAROLD DORNAN, REAL THERRIEN; ten part-time mems.

The CRTC's mandate to supervise and regulate the Canadian broadcasting system is enabled by provisions of the Broadcasting Act (1968) which give it the authority and direction to license all broadcasting undertakings, enact regulations, research any and all aspects of broadcasting and develop and formulate policy for the system. In 1970 new regulations provided for a graduated increase in Canadian television programming to 60 per cent by October 1972, and a minimum of 30 per cent Canadian content in AM radio. In July 1971 the Commission announced policies aimed at integrating cable television into the Canadian broadcasting system.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Head Office 1500 Bronson Ave., Ottawa (P.O.B. 8478); Pres. GEORGE F. DAVIDSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. LAURENT A. PICARD.

The Corporation consists of a president and fourteen other directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Vice-President is appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The Corporation is publicly owned and was established by an Act of the Canadian Parliament to provide the national broadcasting service in Canada. The CBC was created in 1936, replacing an earlier public broadcasting agency which was established in 1932. The regulation of all Canadian broadcasting stations, both public and

private, was also a CBC function until 1958, when a separate body, the Board of Broadcast Governors, was set up. The Broadcasting Act of 1968 reconstituted the Board as the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The CBC is financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising. As a publicly owned corporation, the CBC is responsible to Parliament, and reports on its operations each year through a Cabinet Minister designated in the Broadcasting Act.

RADIO

The CBC operates two AM networks, in English and in French, an FM network in English, and a multilingual service in the English, French, Indian and Eskimo languages, providing medium and shortwave broadcasting to the Canadian North. There are 397 outlets for the national radio service, 44 CBC-owned originating stations, 254 CBC-owned low-power relay transmitters, and 99 privately-owned affiliated stations. CBC radio service is within reach of 98.6 per cent of the Canadian population. Radio Canada International broadcasts by shortwave in 11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australasia, Latin America, the Caribbean and North America. It also distributes programmes to foreign broadcasters by means of music and spoken-word transcriptions and special relay circuits. The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides recorded and shortwave programmes and television films for Canadian military bases in Canada and abroad.

TELEVISION

Outlets for the national television service total 336, including 19 CBC-owned originating stations, 109 CBC-owned network relay and rebroadcasting stations, and 42 privately owned affiliates with their 166 rebroadcasting stations. CBC television services are within reach of 96.6 per cent of the Canadian population. Most evening programming is in colour, and about 18 per cent of households have colour sets. The main production centre for English networks is in Toronto, and in Montreal for French networks, with regional centres across the country.

As well as producing programmes in many fields, CBC also carries a selection of programmes from other countries. The CBC is a member of several international broadcasting organizations and is active in international programme sales and exchanges. With the Canadian International Development Agency and UNESCO, CBC has aided foreign broadcasting organizations and provides broadcasting training for foreign students. CBC maintains offices in London, Paris, New York and Washington and news bureaux in Moscow and the Far East.

CTV Television Network: Baton Broadcasting, Box 9, Toronto 375, Ont.; Vice-Pres. L. NICHOLS.

The Network is privately-owned and has provided a second television service in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Moose Jaw and Vancouver since October 1961. CTV now also serves Saskatoon, Sudbury and Moncton.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
\$ = Canadian dollar.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$5m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E.; Deputy Govs. G. K. BOUEY, L. HÉBERT, R. W. LAWSON.

Industrial Development Bank: Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. \$75m. (September 1972); Pres. L. RASMINSKY; Gen. Man. E. R. CLARK.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of British Columbia: 1725 Two Bantall Centre, Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1968; cap. p.u. \$5.1m.; Chair. and Pres. ALBERT E. HALL; Gen. Man. V. DOBB.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$68m.; dep. \$10,356m. (Oct. 1972); Chair. G. ARNOLD HART; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. L. WALKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. F. H. McNEIL.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. p.u. \$33,750,000; Chair. T. A. BOYLES; Pres. A. H. CROCKETT; Chief Gen. Man. C. E. RITCHIE.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$12m.; Chair. and Pres. LOUIS HÉBERT; Chief Gen. Man. GERMAIN PERREAULT.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; amalgamation in 1961 of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (f. 1867) and the Imperial Bank of Canada (f. 1875); cap. p.u. \$69.7m.; Chair. N. J. McKINNON; Dep. Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. P. R. WADSWORTH; Vice-Chair. W. M. CURRIE and L. G. GREENWOOD; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. R. E. HARRISON.

Mercantile Bank of Canada, The: 1015 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. \$10m.; Pres. P. H. AUSTIN.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 221 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; cap. p.u. 10.4m.; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer LÉO LAVOIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND PRIMEAU.

Royal Bank of Canada, The: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1869; cap. p.u. \$66.5m.; Chair. and Pres. W. E. McLAUGHLIN; Dep. Chair. and Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. COLEMAN; Vice Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. J. K. FINLAYSON.

Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 800 Place Victoria, Montreal; f. 1961; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Pres. R. CHARBONNEAU; Gen. Man. G. BUBENDORFF.

Toronto-Dominion Bank, The: P.O.B. 1, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto 111, Ont.; f. 1856; cap. p.u. \$30m.; Chair. and Pres. A. T. LAMBERT; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. T. PATON; Vice-Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. R. M. THOMSON.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal Que.; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Pres. E. DONALD GRAY-DONALD; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. F. X. GUÉARD.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: P.O.B. 1440, 9912 107 St., Edmonton, Alta.; f. 1938; Supt. of Branches C. G. DAVEY.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: Parliament Building, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1921; Dir. R. I. NELSON.

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Caisses Populaires Desjardins: organization operating under the Savings and Credit Unions Act (Quebec); Pres. EMILE GIRARDIN, 8175 blvd. St. Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1855; combined assets \$3.55 billion; Pres. DONALD G. NEELANDS.

Canada Trust Co.: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$11m.; Chair. and Pres. J. A. TAYLOR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. H. MINGAY.

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien: 612 St. James St., Montreal 101, Que.; f. 1880; cap. \$10.5m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer BERNARD LECHARTIER; Vice-Chair. RAYMOND LAVOIE.

Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co.: Halifax, N.S.; f. 1888; cap. \$2m.; Pres. D. M. SMITH; Gen. Man. D. H. COCHRANE.

Eskimo Loan Fund of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: a fund set aside for the purpose of making loans to Canadian Eskimos.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1925; cap. and reserves \$31.7m.; Chair. and Pres. A. B. RAMSAY; Gen. Man. R. L. ARMSTRONG.

Montreal Trust Co.: 777 Dorchester Blvd., Montreal, Que.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. \$2.6m.; Chair. FRANK E. CASE; Pres. G. W. HODGSON; Sec. J. K. REYNOLDS.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1898; cap. and res. \$24.5m.; Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.; Vice-Chair. H. H. WILSON; Pres. E. H. HEENEY.

Royal Trust Co., The: 630 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1892; cap. and reserves \$70.4m.; general trust business through 68 offices in Canada, London, Dublin and Channel Islands; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer CONRAD F. HARRINGTON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer K. A. WHITE.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 rue Dorchester, Ouest, Montreal, Que.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$4.5m.; Pres. M. ROBERT JUSSAUME; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT; Treas. A. COTÉ; Sec. R. PICOTTE.

Victoria and Grey Trust Co.: 85 Kent St., Lindsay, Ont.; f. 1885; cap. p.u. \$7.7m.; Chair. H. J. McLAUGHLIN, Q.C.; Pres. Hon. WALTER HARRIS, Q.C.

Western Savings and Loan Association: 280 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man.; cap. p.u. \$94.8m.; Chair. C. E. ATCHISON; Pres. A. S. JACKSON.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Canadian Bankers' Association, The: Box 282, Royal Trust Tower, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto 111, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. F. H. McNEIL; Exec. Dir. J. H. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. J. F. RIEGERT; 9 mem. banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Calgary Stock Exchange: 330 9th Ave. S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta; f. 1914; 26 mems.; Pres. J. H. SCOTT; Sec. V. R. WHITMAN; Man. J. R. THOMSON.

Canadian Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1926; 100 mems.; Pres. C. B. NEAPOLE; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Montreal Stock Exchange: 453 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1852; 126 mems.; Pres. J. R. KIMBER, q.c.; publ. *Daily Record, Monthly Review*.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: 536 Howe St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 52 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. DOHM.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 704-213 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg 2, Man.; 27 mems.; Pres. G. S. SWINDELL; Sec.-Treas. R. C. CLIFFORD.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Aeterna-Life Insurance Company: 1184 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110, Que.; f. 1934; Man. Dir. GEORGES ROUSSIN; Pres. J. P. TARDIF.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 434, Antigonish, N.S.; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Assurances U.C.C. Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-Vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal 132, Que.; f. 1936; Pres. LIONEL SOREL; Dir.-Gen. CARMIN GRAVELINE; Sec. PIERRE-EUGÈNE PROULX.

Beaver Insurance Co.: 60 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. Dir. D. S. HARLEY, M.C.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal; f. 1917; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. F. CAIRD, F.C.I.I., F.I.I.C.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Ave., Toronto 100, Ont.; f. 1847; Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, q.c.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 170 University Ave., Toronto 110, Ont.; f. 1907; Chair. J. W. McCUTCHEON; Pres. R. E. BETHELL.

Canadian Home Assurance Co.: 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, P.Q.; f. 1928; Pres. H. R. POLLAK.

Canadian Indemnity Company: 333 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Vice-Chair. P. D. CURRY.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Norwich Union Bldg., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. R. H. STEVENS.

Canadian Surety Co., The: 8th Floor, 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 101, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD D. MCKAY.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1890; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT.

Commerce General Insurance Company, The: 2450 Blvd. Groulx, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; Chair. B. BENOIT; Pres. J. R. ST-GERMAIN; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. ST-GERMAIN.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. W. L. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. H. T. C. TAYLOR; Sec.-Treas. F. O. VOGELSZANG.

Confederation Life Insurance Co.: 321 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1871; Pres. J. CRAIG DAVIDSON.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. A. F. WILLIAMS.

Dominion Insurance Corp.: 790 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. H. L. MASSIE.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Road, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; Pres. E. G. SCHAFER.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 165 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Mans. H. N. HANLY, J. M. RUTHERFORD.

T. Eaton Life Assurance Co., The: 14 College St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1920; Chair. G. D. WOTHERSPOON; Pres. A. G. WEAVER.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; Chair. Maj.-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O.; Pres. J. W. WESTAWAY.

Federation Insurance Co. of Canada: 275 St. James St. W., Montreal 126, P.Q.; f. 1947; Man. Dir. E. E. AHL.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. J. A. BROADBENT; Vice-Pres. J. S. M. CUNNINGHAM.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, B.A., A.I.C.; Vice-Pres. H. L. BECK and D. F. SMITH.

Gerling Global General Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1V2; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. H. GERLING; Pres. A. BRANDIN; Snr. Vice-Pres. and Treas. Dr. R. KERN.

Gerling Global Reinsurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1V2; f. 1957; Pres. A. H. BRANDIN.

Global Life Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 101; f. 1957; Exec. Vice-Pres. K. H. KLAESER.

Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1894; Pres. D. B. MARTIN.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.: Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. D. McINTOSH.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; Pres. W. McRAIT; Gen. Man. J. TIMMERMAN.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., The: 60 Osborne St. North, Winnipeg 1, Man. R3C3A5; f. 1891; Pres. J. W. BURNS.

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: 240 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1911; Chair. Col. IRWIN H. EAKIN; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. S. HARLEY.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1809; Chair. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Pres. J. E. MacNELLY.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. J. B. MARTIN.

Imperial Insurance Office: 48 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1907; Pres. and Man. Dir. R. P. SIMPSON.

Imperial Life Assurance of Canada: 95 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1N7; f. 1896; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. ROSS POYNIZ, F.C.I.A.; Pres. G. K. FOX, F.C.I.A.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; Pres. M. ELLS; Man. V. L. ROOP.

London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada: 61-65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1908; Pres. G. F. BURKE; Man. and Sec. J. HOLDEN.

London Life Insurance Co.: Cnr. Wellington and Dufferin, London, Ont.; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. A. H. JEFFERY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. M. C. PRYCE.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. E. S. JACKSON.

Maritime Life Assurance Co.: 5435 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923; Pres. O. M. ERICKSEN; Chair. R. G. SMITH.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada Ltd.: 34 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. Sir NEIL M. RITCHIE; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. S. HAMILTON.

Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co.: Frelighsburg, P.Q.; f. 1835; Pres. W. W. FOOT; Gen. Man.; Sec. L. R. BOAST.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg 1, Man. R3C 0S9; f. 1904; Chair. T. BRUCE ROSS; Pres. HAROLD THOMPSON.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: 630 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 111, Que.; f. 1908; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. G. ALEXANDER.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; Chair. H. M. TURNER; Pres. K. R. MACGREGOR, F.S.A.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 350 Bloor St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4W 1H4; f. 1897; Pres. J. A. RHIND.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. D. W. PRETTY; Vice-Pres. L. S. MACKERSY, J. M. BREEN.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 291 Dundas St., London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. R. M. IVEY, q.c.; Pres. E. A. PALK.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. J. C. MILLER, q.c.; Gen. Man. E. M. BROWN.

Provident Assurance Co.: 507 Place d'Armes, P.O. 1270, Place d'Armes, Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. C. A. LANG.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada: 759 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1920; Pres. P. QUESNOT; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. W. G. PEREGO.

The Safeguard Life Insurance Co.: 152 Notre-Dame St. East, Montreal 127, Que.; f. 1901; Pres. and Man. Dir. C. GAUTHIER.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office: Government Insurance Building, 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; f. 1945; Chair. Hon. R. J. ROMANOW; Gen. Man. W. N. FOX.

Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Co. Ltd.: Government Insurance Bldg., 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; ceased operations 1972.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, A.I.I.C.

La Société des Artisans, cooperative d'Assurance-vie: 333 est. rue Craig, Montreal 129, Que.; f. 1876; Pres. R. PARÉ; Dir.-Gen. L.-P. SAVARD.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1320 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1902; Chair. J. S. LAND; Pres. and Man. Dir. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Co.: 291 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; f. 1835; Man. Dir. J. P. GAUTHIER.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: P.O.B. 6075, Montreal 101, Que.; f. 1865; Chair. GEORGE W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.S.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; Pres. A. M. CAMPBELL, F.I.A., F.S.A.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 175 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; Pres. JOHN T. ENGLISH; Chair. H. W. B. BOYNTON.

United Canadian Shares Ltd.: 333 Main St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1951; Pres. C. S. RILEY; Vice-Pres. P. C. CURRY.

Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co.: Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1863; Pres. W. J. MCGIBBON; Man. Dir. G. B. KENNEY.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: 1 Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; Pres. M. C. HOLDEN.

Wellington Fire Insurance Co.: 15 Toronto St., Toronto Ont.; f. 1927; Pres. R. B. MORAN.

Western Assurance Co.: 40 Scott St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1851; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

Western Life Assurance Co.: 149 Main St. East, P.O.B. 67, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; Chair. H. O. MARTIN, Jr.; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. SIMPSON.

Western Union Insurance Co.: 640-8 Ave. S.W., 811 7th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.; f. 1840; Man. Dir. D. J. FREEZE.

Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 188 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3C4; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer. R. N. MACKINTOSH.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

All Canada Insurance Federation: Suite 801, 500 St. James's St. West, Montreal; f. 1909; Pres. J. E. BURNS; Man. and Gen. Counsel E. H. S. PIPER, q.c.; 192 mem. companies (other than life).

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada: 555 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1Y7; f. 1917; Pres. F. A. SWAINE.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Associations: 330 Bay St., Toronto; Pres. J. V. HARBORD; Gen. Man. FRED G. FUNSTON.

Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1; Sec. WILSON E. MCLEAN, q.c.

Canadian Life Insurance Association: 44 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E9; f. 1894; Sec. T. DOUGLAS KENT; 117 member companies.

Canadian Underwriters' Association: Room 100, 36 Toronto St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Gen. Man. T. HANSON.

Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada Inc.: 365 Evans Ave., Suite 410, Toronto, Ont. M8Z 1K2; f. 1923; Gen. Man. P. J. COLLINS; Sec. E. S. ESCUBEDO.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 220 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1899; Pres. R. J. MCKEE; Man. HELEN D. SCOTT; 4,000 mems.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 44 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E9; Sec. MISS BESSIE ALLEN.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. HERBERT V. WILLIAMS; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER/ q.c.; 15,552 mems.

New Brunswick Board of Underwriters: Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Man. J. L. MURPHY; 106 mems.; (Branch of Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal, Quebec).

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters: Tramway Building, Sackville Street, P.O. Box 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Manager W. G. SHAKESPEARE; 128 mems.

Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters: 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.

Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Manager D. H. SAUNDERS; 63 mem. Cos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1926; Pres. A. ARCHIBALD; Chair. R. K. CARTY; Hon. Treas. S. T. PATON; Gen. Man. C. H. SCOFFIELD; mems. over 800 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 31 National Trade associations and 2,600 business firms and corporations; Provincial Chambers in every Province; town and city chambers which are autonomous organizations are members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. D. SPRAGUE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. D. H. FRÉCHETTE; Gen. Sec. B. K. LARSEN; 8,000 mems.; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual), *Industry* (fortnightly).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa K1P 5H4; f. 1920 to promote the efficiency of scientific and technical agriculture; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 43 brs.; 9 provincial sections; 8 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (fortnightly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (thrice yearly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (quarterly), and *The Agrolgist* (fortnightly).

Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.: 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; 500 mems.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. J. M. BENTLEY; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 15 mems. (9 provincial Federations).

Canadian Horticultural Council: 1568 Carling ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1922; Pres. ALLAN CLARIDGE; Sec. W. DAMAN; 38,000 mems.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association, The: P.O.B. 455, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8S2; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. McLAUGHLIN; 6,969 mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (4 times a year; in English and French).

Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association: 143 Wellington St. West, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. M. C. CAMPBELL.

Central Farmers' Institute: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 37 member associations; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

Manitoba Farm Bureau: 1700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 12; f. 1945 aims to co-ordinate policies and programmes of commodity groups and educational organizations, providing a united voice for agriculture.

National Dairy Council of Canada: Journal Bldg., 365 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5K2; Exec. Dir. L. G. LEE; 600 mems.

United Co-operatives of Ontario: 35 Oak St., Weston, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. BRUCE McCUTCHION; Gen. Man. JULIAN SMITH; 45 brs., 65 local co-operative mems.; member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.: 1119 First Street South-east, Calgary; f. 1931; Pres. G. SAYLE; Sec. A. W. PLATT; 50,000 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc.: 17 Ellesmere Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1904; Sec. C. B. TAYLOR; 268 mems.

The Canadian Construction Association: "Construction House", 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa K2P 1T2; f. 1918; Pres. E. L. HARTLEY, Toronto; Gen. Man. S. D. C. CHUTTER; mems. over 2,700, including local and regional associations.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 1815 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Pres. R. G. JOHNSON; 75 mems.

Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association/Association des Fabricants de Peintures du Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. L. BARRY; 57 mems.; publ. *Cross-Links* (monthly).

National Concrete Products Association: Room 309, Ontario Food Terminal, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1949; Sec.-Man. GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 51 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 501 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS; mems. 12 (national organisations).

Ontario Contracting, Lathing and Plasterers' Association: Suite 5, 56 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1923; Sec. I. J. GROSSMAN; 40 mem. firms.

CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 60 Avenue Rd., Toronto 180; f. 1944; Pres. BRUCE R. BELLINGER; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. HEMMINGS; 3,730 mems.; publ. *Foodservice/Hospitality Canada*.

CLOTHING

Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King Street West, Toronto 248, Ont.; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. THOMAS APLIN; 22 mems.

Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association: Montreal; f. 1947; 75 mems.; Pres. GUY CORDELL, 435 St. Paul Street East, Montreal 1.

National Associated Women's Wear Bureau: 410 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2H, Ont.; f. 1933; Pres. A. RICHMAN; Sec. S. FROMER; 200 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: Suite 710, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Sec. JEAN-CLAUDE GLADU; 137 mems. (and subsidiaries).

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOTELS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 130 Bloor St. West, Toronto 1; Pres. GORDON LIGHTSTONE; Vice-Pres. HARVEY HARNICK; Exec. Dir. FRED C. DILLON; 11 mems.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 202-10275 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1Y2; Pres. S. W. FERGUSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. T. BARR.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 400, 100 West Pender St., Vancouver 3; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Man. K. M. CAMPBELL.

Fisheries Council of Canada: Room 209, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6; Pres. D. W. MONROE; Man. C. GORDON O'BRIEN.

CANADA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

- Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.:** 21 King Street East, Toronto; f. 1922; Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 190 mems.; publ. *The Bakers Journal*.
- Brewers Association of Canada:** 151 Sparks St., Ottawa Ont. K1P 5E3; f. 1943; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer K. R. LAVERY; Sec. and Assistant Gen. Man. FRED A. BAMFORD.
- Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.:** 10 Shoincliffe, Islington, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1922; Exec. Sec. Mrs. MILFRED CROFT.
- Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages:** Suite 35, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. E. C. BEALING; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C.B.C.B. News*; 500 mems.
- Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute:** 6000 Metropolitan Blvd. East, Montreal 451, Que.; f. 1919; Exec. Pres. B. P. TURCOR; 300 mems.
- Canadian National Millers' Association:** 300 St. Sacrement St., Montreal; f. 1920; Chair. SOL KANEE; Vice-Chair. R. G. DALE; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 26 mems.
- Confectionery Association of Canada:** 44 King St. West, Room 2523, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1919; Pres. K. A. BROWN; 1st Vice-Pres. W. H. WARDLE; 28 active, 59 associate mems.
- Meat Packers Council of Canada:** 5230 Dundas Street West, Islington, Ont.; f. 1919; Gen. Man. H. K. LECKIE; 37 mems.
- Ontario Food Processors' Association:** Room 309, Food Terminal, Toronto, Ont.; Sec. Manager GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 49 mems.
- Western Food Processors Association:** 608 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Man. J. A. RANKIN; 15 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

- Canadian Forestry Association:** 185 Somerset St. West, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1900; Pres. E. G. SHORTER; Exec. Dir. A. D. HALL, R.P.F.
- Canadian Lumbermen's Association:** 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa 2; f. 1908; Sec.-Manager D. D. LOCKHART; 750 mems.
- Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc.:** 185 Bay St., Toronto; f. 1916; Exec. Sec. E. A. MATEER; 125 mems.
- Canadian Pulp and Paper Association:** 2300 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. HOWARD HART; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH; 60 mems.
- Ontario Forest Industries Association:** 907 Commerce and Transportation Building, 159 Bay St., Toronto 116, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. H. F. STANFORTH; Man. R. B. LOUGHLAN; 46 mems.
- Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.:** 500 Grande Allée East, Quebec City; f. 1924; to exchange ideas as to the best methods of protecting forests, organising related industries, and ensuring co-operation between the forest owners and licensees; Chair. W. E. SOLES; Pres. ANATOLE COTÉ; Sec. J. WILFRID TURCOTTE; Treas. MISS LOUISE SAMSON.

MINING

- Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources:** 10009 105 St., Edmonton; f. 1936; Man. J. H. CHESNEY; 50 mines, 3,500 mems.

- British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines:** 840 West Hasting St., Vancouver 1; f. 1912; Man. THOMAS ELLIOTT; 1,650 mems.
- Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia:** 371 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.; Pres. F. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY F. STEVENS.
- Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario:** 55 Scarsdale Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. W. SKEWIS; Sec. L. F. BRESOLIN; 260 mems.
- Mining Association of British Columbia:** 305-1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1921; Sec.-Treas. C. H. MITCHELL; 86 mem. companies.
- Mining Society of Nova Scotia:** P.O.B. 2500, Sydney, Cape Breton; f. 1887; Sec. R. F. MACKINNON; 240 mems.
- Ontario Mining Association:** 199 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. H. STOVEL; Exec. Dir. NORMAN A. WADGE; Sec.-Treas. E. G. CRAYSTON; mems. approx. 60 mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

- Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada:** 1110 Gillin Bldg., 141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa 4; f. 1914; Pres. Dr. W. W. WIGLE; 60 mems.
- Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association:** 1819 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. AGNES HOWARD.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

- Canadian Lithographers' Association Inc.:** 200 Bay St., Suite 209, Toronto 116, Ont.; Pres. G. H. GREENHOUGH; 60 mem. firms.
- Photo Engravers' and Electrotypers' Association of Canada, The:** 2250 Islington Rd., Weston, Ont.; f. 1937; Sec. W. J. CANNON; Publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (for mems. only).

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

- Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association:** 10 Price St., Toronto 289, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. K. C. HAGUE; Gen. Man. F. G. SAMIS; Sec. C. R. VERRIER; publ. *C.E.M.A. Newsletter*; 160 mems.
- Ontario Electrical League:** 620 University Ave., Toronto 5; Man. W. L. SCOTT.
- Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada:** 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mem. cos.

RETAIL TRADE

- Retail Council of Canada:** 74 Victoria St., Toronto 1; f. 1963; Chair. J. N. DOYLE; Pres. A. C. ABBOTT; mems.; 346 direct, 44 associate, 26 affiliates; the largest organization of its kind in Canada, comprising all classes of retail merchants.
- Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.:** 1780 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1896; Pres. J. T. WAITE; Gen. Man. C. B. GORRELL; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

SHIPBUILDING

- Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association:** 100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. J. E. HARRINGTON; Exec. Dir. D. TAYLOR; 12 shipyards.

TEXTILES

- Canadian Carpet Institute:** 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, Que.; f. 1962; Pres. S. A. FRIEDMAN; Exec. Dir. J. I. ARMSTRONG; 22 mems.
- Canadian Textiles Institute:** Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; Pres. J. I. ARMSTRONG.

CANADA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air Transport Association of Canada: 116 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Sec. H. M. PICKARD; 230 mem. firms.

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

Canadian Trucking Association: Varette Bldg., 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1937; Exec. Dir. A. KENNETH MACLAREN.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto; f. 1926 as Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, renamed 1964; 8 mems.; Gen. Man. J. G. DYKES; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automotive Industry*.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1123 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; f. 1917 as Canadian Railway Assn. for National Defence, renamed and established on permanent basis 1919; Pres. DONALD GORDON; Exec. Sec. R. E. WILKES; Gen. Sec. G. A. RICHARDSON; 14 full mem. and 11 associate Cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada Inc.: 326 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. H. COLLEY; Exec. Dir. M. JETTÉ; Sec. J. A. CRICHTON; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: 2249 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1932; Gen. Manager KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousemen's Association: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Managing Dir. H. CECIL RHODES; the only national association of Canadian warehousing industry executives; 300 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Almost all unions are affiliated either to the Canadian Labour Congress or to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Canadian Labour Congress: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B6; f. 1956 through the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour; about 60 per cent of the affiliated unions are "international" in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Pres. D. MACDONALD; Sec.-Treas. W. DODGE; 115 international, national and provincial affiliates with 8,000 locals and 143 directly chartered unions; 1,750,000 mems.; Publ. *Canadian Labour* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000 IN CANADA

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Rep. in Canada and Vice-Pres. H. LAUTMAN, 20 de Montigny St. West, Montreal 129; 16,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: Int. Vice-Pres. ARTHUR BURKE, 340 Riverspray Crescent, Apt. 1106, Mississauga, Ont.

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: Vice-Pres. ALLAN WOOD, 101 Thorncliffe Drive, Toronto 17, Ont.; 13,000 mems.

British Columbia Government Employees' Association: Pres. N. T. RICHARDS, 2972 Larkdowne Rd., Victoria, B.C.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: Suite 690, 550 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 111;

Inter. Vice-Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 19,768 mems.; publs. *Railway Clerk* (monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Gen. Vice-Pres. and Canadian Admin. J. PAUL RAYMOND, 544 43rd Ave., LaSalle City, P.Q.; 24,581 mems.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 230 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5J8; f. 1908; Pres. D. N. SECORD; Sec.-Treas. R. A. GINGERICH; 34,324 mems.; publ. *Canadian Transport* (fortnightly).

Canadian Food and Allied Workers: Room 305, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Nat. Dir. F. W. DOWLING; 40,000 mems.

Canadian Union of Public Employees: Suite 800, 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Nat. Pres. S. A. LITTLE; Nat. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. GRACE HARTMAN; 140,000 mems.; publs. *CUPE Journal* (monthly, English), *Le Réseau* (monthly).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: Int. Vice-Pres. O. ZAMBRI, 103 Church St., Room 301, Toronto 1, Ont.; 14,057 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Gen. Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS, 80 Argyle Ave., Suite 302, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B6; 52,000 mems.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN D. CARROLL, Suite 209, 2489 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9; 11,002 mems.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada W. LADYMAN, Suite 601, 88 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; 29,250 mems.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada L. H. LORRAIN, Suite 320, 1010 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 110, P.Q.; 35,338 mems.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: Rep. in Canada ROBERT C. EDWARDS; 3000 Barclay Avenue, Montreal 26; 36,891 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Canadian Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization in Canada THOMAS W. SLOAN, Suite 48, Shoreacres House, 1262 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills 403, Ont.; f. 1944; 15,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Chemical Worker Paper*; circ. 110,000.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada S. BRESNER, 405 Concord St., Montreal 2, P.Q.; 25,000 mems.; publ. *La Justice*.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' AFL-CIO-CLC: Room 504, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. in Canada GEORGE HUTCHENS; 12,000 mems.

International Woodworkers of America: Rep. in Canada: JOE MIYAZAWA, Vancouver, B.C.; 41,847 mems.

Labourers International Union of North America: Int. Vice-Pres. and Sub-Regional Man. for B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan HERBERT FLESHER, 535 W. Georgia St., Vancouver 2, B.C.; 21,543 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: 106 Lakeshore Road East, Port Credit, Ont.; Canadian Dir. J. R. DUNCAN; 13,000 mems.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4; f. 1966; Pres. C. A. EDWARDS; 120,000 mems.; publs. *Argus-Journal*, M., circ. 110,000, *Civil Service Review*, Q., circ. 11,000.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. E. EASTERBROOK, 607-85 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; 10,265 mems.

CANADA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: Dir. in Canada G. BARLOW, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; 26,000 mems.; publ. *The Record*.

Seafarers International Union of Canada: 634 St. James Street West, Montreal; 15,000 mems.

Textile Workers Union of America: Dir. in Canada J. HAROLD D'Aoust, 137 Bond Street, Toronto; 17,000 mems.

United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America International Union: Dir. Canadian Region DENNIS McDERMOTT 2450 Victoria Park Ave., Willowdale 425, Ont.; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Solidarity*.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Official in Canada A. COOPER, 133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto; 76,501 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: Dir. in Canada NORMAN ALLISON, 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B; 13,000 mems.

United Steelworkers of America: National Dir. in Canada W. MAHONEY, 1901 Yonge Street, Toronto; 150,000 mems.

United Transportation Union: 1729 Bank St., Ottawa 8, Ont.; Canadian Legislative Rep. W. G. MCGREGOR.

Confederation of National Trade Unions—CNTU: 1001 St.-Denis Street, Montreal 18; formerly the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour—CCCL; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. MARCEL PEPIN; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND PARENT; 225,000 mems.; 900 unions in Quebec Province, 1 in Newfoundland, and 2 in Ottawa, Ontario; publ. *Le Travail* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000

Fédération canadienne des Employés des Services publics: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. MARCEL ROBITAILLE; 21,043 mems.

Fédération canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Directeur professionnel YVON JACQUES; 11,071 mems.

Fédération du Commerce, Inc. (C.S.N.): 155 blvd. Charest Est, Quebec, P.Q.; Dir. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT.

Fédération nationale des Services, Inc.: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. RENAUD FLYNN; 44,800 mems.

Fédération nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.: 155E blvd. Charest, Quebec 2; Sec. CLAUDE GINGRAS; 30,000 mems.

Federation of Building Workers of Canada: 1231 Demonstigny Street East, Montreal; Sec. J. B. DELISLE; 20,408 mems.

National Metal Trades' Federation: 2002 St.-Denis St., Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ADRIEN PLOURDE; Sec. MAURICE LANGEVIN; 23,800 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

Catholic Union of Farmers: 515 Viger Ave., Montreal; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. H.-P. PROULX; 56,000 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous* (weekly), circ. 70,000.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: Pres. in Canada KENNETH A. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. WM. LONGRIDGE; 1219 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1893; 34,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Mine, Mill Herald*; circ. 45,000.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE): Canadian Pres. C. S. JACKSON, 3 Thorncliffe Square, Toronto 17; 25,740 mems. in Canada.

United Mine Workers of America: Pres. in Canada W. MARSH, McDonnell Building, Glace Bay, N.S.; 21,860 mems. in Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Algoma Central Railway: 289 Bay St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; passenger service, iron ore, coal grain; forest products and stone transportation; Chair. Sir DENYS LOWSON; Pres. L. N. SAVOIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. A. THOMPSON; 28 diesel locomotives, 29 passenger cars, 1,933 freight cars, 9 cargo vessels.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority: 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 103 miles, 18 diesel locomotives Chair. D. CASS-BEGGS; Sec. G. G. WOODWARD.

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System); Sec. P.O.B. 8100, Montreal 1; Head Office: 935 LaGauchetiere St. W., Montreal; European Office: 17-19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1; Chair. and Pres. N. J. MACMILLAN; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN; European Gen. Man. W. G. BUCHANAN.

Mileage operated, all tracks 58,126 km.; Equipment: 2,051 diesel-electric, 96 steam generator units, 15 booster units, 14 electric locomotives, 1,862 passenger cars, 109,824 freight cars, 8,768 service cars; operating revenue (Dec. 1971) \$1,140,800m.; operating expenses \$1,119,500m.

Canadian Pacific Ltd.: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Head Office: 62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; inc. in Canada in 1881 with

limited liability; Chair. N. R. CRUMP; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer I. D. SINCLAIR, q.c.; Vice-Pres. F. S. BURBRIDGE; Sec. T. F. TURNER.

Miles operated (1970): Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,599; Controlled Railway Companies 4,728; Total 21,327.

Rolling Stock (1970): 1,132 diesel units, 79,848 freight cars, 491 passenger train cars, 4,963 boarding, tool and other work cars.

Income: net earnings (1970) \$38.4m.

Cartier Railway Co.: Port Cartier, Saguenay County, P.Q.; 193 miles; 17 diesel locomotives; Pres. L. J. PATTERSON.

Northern Alberta Railways: Edmonton, Alta; 923 miles; 17 diesel locomotives; Pres. KEITH CAMPBELL; Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN.

Ontario Northland Railway (formerly *Temiskaming and Northern Ontario*); Head Office: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Govt. Commission; Chair. J. H. JESSIMAN; Gen. Man. E. A. FRITH; rail, highway, boat and communications services.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.: 1095 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; owned by the British Columbian Govt.; 865 miles; 61 diesel locomotives;

Pres. The Hon. W. A. C. BENNETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. M. GUNDERSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. S. BROADBENT.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co.: Suite 1150, 1245 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q.; 358 miles; 80 diesel locomotives; Pres. W. J. BENNETT; Man. R. S. GIRARDIN.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company: Hamilton, Ont.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; Pres. J. A. McDONALD, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

White Pass and Yukon Corporation Ltd.: Standard Bldg., 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; integrated rail-ship-truck transportation system; Pres. ALBERT P. FRIESEN.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and North-west Territories and in National Parks. At the end of 1971 the mileage of all provincial, federal and municipal roads was 516,783, of which 395,437 miles were surfaced and 121,346 miles were earth roads.

The Trans-Canadian Highway, extending from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, was officially opened on September 3rd, 1962.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways stretching 2,300 miles across the continent. There is a 35 foot navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and a 27 foot channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. A channel only 14 feet deep existed previously between Montreal and Prescott (approx. 100 miles). The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly with a view to providing a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority: See Section One, Vol. I.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Abticiosti Shipping Co.: 800 Dorchester Boulevard W., Montreal, P.Q.; cargo, St. Lawrence River ports; Pres. Hon. MAURICE SAUVÉ, P.C.; Man. PIERRE GERMAIN; 4 vessels.

British Columbia Ferry Authority: 516 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.; 1; passenger and car ferries; Gen. Man. M. F. ALDOUS; 22 ferries.

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.: Head Office, 759 Victoria Sq., Montreal 126, P.Q. (P.O.B. 100, Montreal 101, P.Q.); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer LOUIS R. DESMARAIS; 30 vessels; 376,100 tons gross.

Hall Corporation (Shipping) Ltd.: 4333 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 215, Que.; Pres. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. A. PULLIN; 12 tankers; 15 cargo vessels; 225,000 t.d.w.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd.: P.O.B. 664, Fort William, Ont.; bulk carriers; Pres. Senator N. M. PATERSON; Vice-Pres. DONALD S. PATERSON, JOHN N. PATERSON; Man. J. N. SUTHERLAND; 16 vessels; 94,862 tons gross.

Scott Misener Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: 115 Dieppe Rd., P.O.B. 100, St. Catharines, Ont.; bulk cargo; Chair. RALPH S. MISENER; Pres. J. N. McWATTERS; 10 vessels; 104,281 tons gross.

Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd.: 49 Jackes Ave., Toronto M4T 1F2 Ont.; Pres. and Dir. J. D. LEITCH; Gen. Man. L. A. KAAKE; bulk carriers; 22 vessels; 480,000 t.d.w.

Westdale Shipping Ltd.: 106 Lakeshire Rd. East., Port Credit, Ont.; bulk cargoes; Pres. K. SMITH; 9 vessels; 92,000 t.d.w.

SHIPPING

Blue Peter Steamships Ltd.: Harbour Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland; refrigerated cargo Canada-U.S.A., Europe; Chair. L. H. M. AYRE; Gen. Man. R. M. CLANCY; 4 vessels.

Branch Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, Sorel, P.Q.; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast, Arctic and N.W.T.; Pres. A. SIMARD; Exec. Vice-Pres. L.-H. TELLIER; Superintendent T. DURAND; 11 tankers, 73,000 t.d.w.; 1 tug.

Canadian Coast Guard: Government of Canada, Ministry of Transport, Tower C, Place de Ville, Ottawa K1A N5; ice-breaking, ice information and routing throughout the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf and the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in winter and the Arctic and Hudson Bay in summer; installation of light-stations, buoys and other aids to navigation; supply of bases and settlements throughout the Arctic and Hudson Bay; marine research and rescue; survey and sounding of St. Lawrence ship channel and northern waters; manning of weather station PAPA in the northern Pacific; repair of undersea cables; environmental research; marine traffic control on the St. Lawrence River; fleet of 155 vessels including 14 full ice-breakers; patrol, survey, auxiliary, supply, landing, weather station and various other vessels and 1 hovercraft; 27 helicopters and 1 fixed-wing aircraft; 3,000 employees including 700 officers; Deputy Minister O. G. STONER.

Canadian City Line: 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal 125, P.Q.; Canada-India, Pakistan and Ceylon and South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. W. R. EAKIN; 3 vessels.

Canadian National Railways, Newfoundland Services: St. John's, Newfoundland; Canadian coast; Man. R. J. TINGLEY; 15 ships.

Clarke Traffic Services Ltd. & Associated Companies: Head Office: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1921; operators in Canada of Dart Containerline, Clarke Transportation Canada Ltd. and Newfoundland Steamships Ltd.; divisions: pool car, road transport, steamship agency, automotive; Pres. S. D. CLARKE; 5 vessels.

Federal Commerce and Navigation Co. Ltd.: 3800 Stock Exchange Tower, Montreal 115, P.Q.; f. 1944; ship-owners, operators, contractors, Terminal operators; Pres. L. G. PATHY; owned and chartered fleet of 101 d.w.t.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1K3; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports, Persian Gulf to U.K. and European ports; Pres. J. A. ARMSTRONG; Man. Marine Div. R. S. GROUT; 11 vessels; 200,000 t.d.w.

CANADA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 1060 University St., Montreal 101, P.Q.; owned by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.; Canada-Caribbean, Central and South America; United Kingdom/North Continent-Caribbean; Pres. JOHN L. EYRE; over 30 vessels chartered.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Seaboard House, Vancouver, B.C.; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. H. P. O'HAGAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. M. MATHER.

Shell Canada Ltd. (Marine Dept.): P.O.B. 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. F. BOOKOUT; Man. J. B. ARCHER; 1 ocean tanker, 12,608 g.r.t.; 5 Lake tankers, 15,909 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal 2, P.Q.; created by Act of Parliament 1937 as a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways; Pres. J. R. BALDWIN; Chair. and Chief Exec. YVES PRATTE; Board of Dirs. consists of 5 mems. elected by shareholders and 3 nominated by Governor-in-Council. Operates services throughout Canada to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Brussels, Prague, Copenhagen, Moscow, Zürich, Vienna, Bermuda and the West Indies; (1969) revenue passengers carried 6.6m.; revenue freight ton miles 148m.; revenue mail ton miles 26m.; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 4 Tristars, 44 DC-8, 41 DC-9, 13 Viscounts.

Canadian Pacific Airlines: Head Office: 1900 Granville Square, 200 Granville St., Vancouver 2, B.C.; Pres. J. C. GILMER; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller C. F. O'BRIEN; Vice-Pres. International and Corporate Services H. D.

CAMERON; Vice-Pres. Technical Services I. A. GRAY; Vice-Pres. Customer Service G. E. MANNING; Vice-Pres. Flight Operations R. B. PHILLIPS; Treas. and Sec. J. W. H. CRAWFORD.

Revenue passenger flight miles (est. 1972) 2,891m.; passengers 1,669,000; revenue cargo ton miles 51m.; revenue mail ton miles 12m.; operates DC-8s, Boeing 737s, Boeing 727s.

Norcanair (North Canada Air Ltd.): P.O.B. 850, Prince Albert, Sask.; acquired Saskair 1965; Pres. and Gen. Manager J. B. LLOYD; Traffic and Sales Manager IAN MACLEOD; Production and Engineering Manager J. POOL; Supt. Northern Operation S. W. MCKNIGHT; unduplicated route mileage 1,400; fleet includes DC-3s, Cansos, Beechcraft D-18s and Otters, and other small craft.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. R. H. LAIDMAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. R. HARRIS; Sec.-Treas. D. F. GRANGER; operates Boeing 707-138B, Boeing 737-200, Lockheed L-382 Hercules, Convair 640, DC-6, DC-4.

Quebecair: P.O.B. 490, Montreal International Airport, Dorval 300, P.Q.; began operations in 1946 as Rimouski Airlines Ltd.; present name 1953; local and charter services; Pres. Col. M. FORGET; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. LIZOTTE; operates 2 BAC 1-11, 4 Fairchild F-27, 5 DC-3 and various light craft; unduplicated route mileage 4,000.

TransAir-Midwest Limited: Winnipeg International Airport, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba; f. 1969 after TransAir Ltd. and Midwest Airlines merged.; Pres. J. S. McBRIDE; Sec. F. C. MCKAY; fleet includes YS-11 As; DC-6A/B, DC-4s, DC-3s, Viscount 724, Argosy 222s, Hawker-Siddeley 748s, Boeing 737s, and 14 helicopters.

TOURISM

Canadian Government Travel Bureau: 150 Kent St., Ottawa Ont. K1A 0H6; a division of the Office of Tourism, Federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce; f. 1934; Dir. DAN WALLACE.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern United States: 680 Fifth Ave., Room 1201, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Western United States and Pacific Area: Suite 2300, Crocker Plaza, 600 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Europe: Macdonald House, Room 40, 1 Grosvenor Sq., London W1X 0AB, England.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Suite 1900, AMP Bldg., Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

France: 4 rue Scribe, Paris 9e.

German Federal Republic: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bieber-gasse 6-10.

Japan: AIU Akasaka Bldg., 2nd Floor, No. 1-2, Akasaka 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: 9th floor, 110-905 Avenida Morelos, Mexico City 6, D.F.

Netherlands: Kamer 40, Hofweg 3, The Hague.

United Kingdom: 19 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BP.

United States:

California: 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 90014.

600 Market St., San Francisco 94104.

District of Columbia: NAB Bldg., 1771 N St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036.

Georgia: 9th Floor, 260 Peachtree St. N.W., Atlanta 30303.

Illinois: Suite 410, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 60604.

Massachusetts: 263 Plaza, The Prudential Center, Boston 02199.

Michigan: Book Bldg., 1257-1259 Washington Blvd., Detroit, 48226.

Minnesota: 124 S. 7th St., Northstar Center, Minneapolis 55402.

New York: 680 Fifth Ave., New York 10019.
1417 Main Place, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.

Ohio: 1010 Enquirer Bldg., 617 Vine St., Cincinnati 45202.

Winous-Point Bldg., 1250 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44115.

Pennsylvania: Suite 1309, 3 Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia 19102.

4 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 15222.

Washington: Suite 1117, Plaza 600, 600 Stewart St., Seattle 98101.

CANADA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Travel Industry Association of Canada: Suite 1016, 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; non-profit organization to disseminate travel industry information; publ. *Canadian Tourism* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The **National Arts Centre** is the latest in a series of Government agencies active in the field of culture: **National Film Board**, **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation** and the **National Gallery**. The **Canada Council** also plays an important part in promoting the arts and awarded grants of over two million dollars to 23 Canadian arts organizations during 1967.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 85 Lombard Street, Toronto, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1945, formerly Canadian Arts Council; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; 39 member societies; National Dir. ALAN JARVIS.

National Arts Centre: Ottawa; f. 1969; opera house theatre, experimental theatre, salon, resident 46-piece orchestra; Dir.-Gen. GORDON HAMILTON SOUTHAM.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stratford National Theatre of Canada: Stratford, Ont.; f. 1953 as the Stratford Festival Company, status changes 1968; now Canada's national English-language theatre company; Dir. JEAN GASCON.

Canadian Music Council: 188 Elmwood Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; f. 1949; aims to represent and promote musical activity within Canada and to acquaint other countries with Canadian music and musicians, and officially represents Canada on the International Music Council; mems. 19 national organizations, 29 group mems., CBC and individual musicians; Pres. FRANÇOIS BERNIER; Sec. JOHN COZENS; publ. *The Canada Music Book—Les Cahiers Canadiens de Musique*.

National Ballet Guild of Canada: 157 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; touring company of 100.

Canadian Opera Company: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1A, Ont.; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. HERMAN GEIGER-TOREL; publ. *Opera Canada* (quarterly).

Les Feux Follets: Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1952; national folk dance ensemble; Art Dir. ALAN LUND.

Queen Elizabeth Theatre: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1959; houses the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra and the Vancouver Opera Asscn.; 2,800 seats.

Queen Elizabeth Playhouse: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1962; home of the Playhouse Theatre Company; 647 seats.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: 289 Portage Ave., Winnipeg; f. 1938; one of the oldest dance companies in N. America; has created numerous original works for many of the world's leading choreographers; Artistic Dir. ARNOLD SPOHR.

Le Grand Theatre: Quebec; f. 1971; arts centre with facilities for dramatic, musical and visual arts; Pres. M. J. M. POITRAS.

Theatre Department of the National Arts Centre: Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1971; Artistic Dir. JEAN ROBERTS; Assoc. Dir. JEAN HERBIET.

There are Theatre Centres in Toronto and Manitoba.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec: Palais Montcalm, bur. 50, Quebec 4, P.Q.; Musical Dir. PIERRE DERVAUX.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: La Place des Arts, 200 de Maisonneuve Blvd., Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1934; Pres. ROBERT J. BRUCK; Man. Dir. DENIS LANGELIER; Musical Dir. FRANZ-PAUL DECKER.

National Arts Centre Orchestra: resident orchestra of the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1969; Man. KENNETH MURPHY; Conductor MARIO BERNARDI.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Room 117, 555 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; Gen. Man. L. D. STONE; Conductor and Dir. of Music PIERO GAMBA.

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto.

Opera Associations exist in Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O.B. 1046, Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. Dr. D. G. HURST; responsible for all regulatory matters, makes grants for research.

Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.: Port Hope, Ontario; Pres. W. M. GILCHRIST; produces various forms of uranium and zirconium.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 275 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. J. L. GRAY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; five research reactors at Chalk River, Ontario, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba; one nuclear power station in operation at Rolphton, Ontario and one at Douglas Point, Ontario (both in conjunction with Ontario Hydro); another reactor, of 250 MW

power at Gentilly, P.Q. (in conjunction with Hydro Quebec); the first two units (540 MW each) were declared in-service in 1971 at Pickering, Ontario, Canada's first full-scale nuclear power station. Another unit will start up in 1972 and the fourth in 1973; and a 3,000 MW station is under construction at Bruce, Ontario (both being built by Ontario Hydro, featuring AECL CANDU reactors).

University of Toronto: Toronto; Sub-critical Reactor, started 1958.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ont.; Swimming Pool Reactor, power 1,000 kW., started 1959, and a van de Graaf Accelerator.

Ontario Hydro: 620 University Ave., Toronto; four 500 M.W. power reactors under construction at Pickering, Ontario; Chair. GEORGE E. GATHERCOLE, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Acadia University: Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 160 teachers, 2,400 students.

University of Alberta: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; 1,400 full-time teachers, 18,240 full-time students.

Bishop's University: Lennoxville, Quebec; 92 teachers, 1,380 students.

Brandon University: Brandon, Manitoba; 100 teachers, 1,218 full-time students.

University of British Columbia: Vancouver 8, British Columbia; 1,539 teachers, 20,937 students.

Brock University: St. Catharines, Ontario; 170 teachers, 2,228 students.

University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta; 725 teachers, 9,173 full-time students.

Carleton University: Rideau River Campus, Colonel By Drive, Ottawa 1, Ontario; 588 teachers, 8,755 full-time students.

Dalhousie University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 429 teachers, 5,612 students.

University of Guelph: Guelph, Ontario; 793 teachers, 7,000 students.

University of King's College: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 12 professors; 300 students.

Lakehead University: Oliver Rd., Port Arthur, Ontario; 227 teachers, 2,870 full-time students.

Laurentian University of Sudbury: Ramsay Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ontario; 253 teachers, 2,054 full-time students.

Laval University: Cité Universitaire, Quebec, P.Q.; 2,024 teachers, 9,890 full-time students.

University of Lethbridge: Lethbridge, Alberta; 120 teachers, 2,000 students.

Loyola College: 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 28, P.Q.; 275 teachers, 3,865 students.

McGill University: Montreal 110, Quebec; 2,234 teachers, 16,546 students.

McMaster University: Hamilton 16, Ont.; 795 full-time teachers, 14,388 (full and part-time) students.

University of Manitoba: Winnipeg 19, Manitoba; 1,149 full-time teachers, 13,590 full-time students.

Memorial University of Newfoundland: St. John's, Newfoundland; 597 teachers, 6,557 full-time students.

University of Moncton: Moncton, New Brunswick; 203 full-time teachers, 6,323 students.

University of Montreal: C.P. 6128, Montreal, P.Q.; 1,217 professors, 21,663 students.

Mount Allison University: Sackville, New Brunswick; 130 teachers, 1,363 students.

Mount St. Vincent University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 85 teachers, 1,000 students.

University of New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick; 380 teachers, 5,527 students.

Notre Dame University of Nelson: Nelson, B.C.; 45 teachers, 560 students.

University of Ottawa: Ottawa, Ontario; 775 professors, 12,439 students.

University of Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; 140 professors, 3,870 full-time students.

Université du Québec: Sainte Foy, Québec; 828 teachers; 3,000 students.

Queen's University: Kingston, Ontario; 706 teachers, 7,050 students.

St. Francis Xavier University: Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 234 teachers, 2,994 students.

St. Mary's University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 150 professors, 2,531 full-time students.

University of Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 882 teachers, 10,218 full-time students.

Université de Sherbrooke: Cité Universitaire, Sherbrooke, Quebec, P.Q.; 590 full-time teachers, 4,528 students.

Simon Fraser University: Burnaby, British Columbia; 358 teachers, 5,976 students.

Sir George Williams University: 1435 Drummond St., Montreal 25, P.Q.; 560 teachers, 16,296 students.

University of Toronto: Toronto 181, Ontario; 4,700 teachers, 30,716 students.

Trent University: Peterborough, Ontario; 157 teachers, 1,950 students.

University of Victoria: Victoria, B.C.; 394 teachers, 5,750 students.

University of Waterloo: Waterloo, Ontario; 595 teachers, 13,488 students.

Waterloo Lutheran University: Waterloo, Ontario; 143 teachers; 2,796 full-time students.

University of Western Ontario: London, Ontario; 800 teachers, 12,000 full-time students.

University of Windsor: 400 Huron Line, Windsor, Ontario; 470 teachers, 5,839 students.

University of Winnipeg: 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; 156 teachers, 4,353 students.

York University: 700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario; 950 full-time teachers, 23,500 students.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, the Sudan to the east, Congo People's Republic and Zaïre to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but nearly half are Christians. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

Formerly the territory of Oubangui Chari within French Equatorial Africa, the Republic took its present name when it achieved self-government in 1958. Full independence was attained in 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Bartholémy Boganda, was killed in an air accident in 1959 and was succeeded by Dr. Abel Goumba, then by David Dacko who was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* at the end of 1965 which brought to power Colonel (now Gen.) Jean-Bédel Bokassa.

At the beginning of January 1966 Colonel Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. An alleged conspiracy against the President in 1969 led to the arrest and execution of Colonel Banja. Bokassa was made Life President in March 1972.

Relations between the C.A.R. and Congo (Kinshasa, now Zaïre), and Chad were normalized during 1969 after tension had arisen over the C.A.R.'s withdrawal from the UEAC to rejoin the UDEAC. The C.A.R. is also a member of the United Nations, the French Community, and an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Government

The Constitution was abrogated in January 1966 and the President has full competence to act in all affairs of state.

Defence

The armed forces have been reorganized under President Bokassa and now number about 3,000 men. Military service is compulsory for adult males.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, the most important cash crops being cotton and coffee. Forestry is increasing in significance. Diamonds account for over half the country's export earnings. Bangui has been the headquarters of the UDEAC since 1966.

Transport and Communications

The C.A.R. is 900 miles from the sea but roads (5,000 km. of national roads, 4,000 km. of regional roads and 10,000 km. of rural roads) radiate east, north and west to Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. There are however no railways, and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville, from where a railway runs to the port of Pointe Noire. There are steamer services and much freight traffic from Bangui to Brazzaville. Numerous airfields are in use and four airlines provide internal and international services. The international airport is at Mpoko, near Bangui. Feasibility studies are in progress on the possibility of connecting Bangui, by road or rail, to the trans-Cameroon line to Douala. Under an agreement signed in December 1971, a railway is to be built across the Sudanese-C.A.R. border, assisting the development of the copper industry in both states.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. A university was founded at Bangui in 1970, and in addition 650 students attend courses of higher education abroad, 250 of them in France.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing.

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Whit Monday), August 13 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 1 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), March 29 (Death of Boganda), April 12-15 (Easter), May 1 (May Day), May 21 (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = 575.52 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 239.21 francs CFA.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 622,984 sq. km. (240,535 sq. miles).

Population (1971 estimate): 1,637,000, excluding refugees from the Sudan, numbering 28,000 in 1966.

PRÉFECTURES

PRÉFECTURE*	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1968)
Ombella-M'Poko	Boali	238,000
Haute-Sangha	Berberati	38,000
Ouham	Bossangoa	35,000
Ouaka	Bambari	36,000
Nana-Mambere	Bouar	48,000
M'Bomou	Bangassou	28,000
Haute-Kotto	Bria	25,000
Lobaye	M'Baïki	18,000
Ouham-Pende	Bozoum	n.a.
Kemo-Gribingui	Sibut	n.a.
Basse-Kotto	Mobaye	n.a.
Bamingui-Bangoran	N'Délé	n.a.
Haut-M'Bomou	Obo	n.a.
Vakaga	Birao	n.a.

*Bangui (capital, an autonomous commune): population 1968, 298,579.

EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000}—1971)

Agriculture, Forestry and Mining	475
Manufacturing Industry and Construction	52
Commerce, Transport and Other Services	32
Administration	7.5
Unemployed	43.5

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1968
(^{'000} hectares)

Arable Land	5,840
Land under Permanent Crops	60
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	100
Forest Land	7,400
Other areas (including rough grazing)	48,898
TOTAL	62,298

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Bananas	20*	20	n.a.	170*	170*	n.a.	8,500*	8,500*	n.a.
Cassava (manioc)	200*	200*	n.a.	1,000*	1,000*	n.a.	5,000*	5,000*	n.a.
Coffee	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11	9	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cottonseed	134	126	126*	37	34	31	280	270	240*
Cotton (lint)				22	20	18	160	160	140*
Groundnuts (in shell)	90*	105*	105*	75	85	85*	830*	810*	810*
Maize	61	63	58*	47	48	45*	770	770	780*
Millet and Sorghum	94	80*	80*	35	50*	50*	370	630*	630*
Oranges and Tangerines	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11*	11*	11*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice	15	13	14	12	13	14	820	1,020	1,030
Sesame Seed	52*	52*	52*	16*	16*	16*	310*	310*	310*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	16*	16*	n.a.	47	47*	n.a.	2,900*	2,900*	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cattle . . .	463,000	470,000*	480,000*
Goats . . .	515,000*	520,000*	530,000*
Sheep . . .	63,000	64,000*	66,000*
Pigs . . .	52,000*	54,000*	56,000*
Asses . . .	1,000	1,000*	1,000*
Chickens . .	1,050,000*	1,070,000*	1,100,000*
Ducks . . .	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*

* FAO estimate.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Meat . . .	13,000*	13,000*	n.a.
Cows' milk . .	21,000*	21,000*	22,000*
Honey . . .	4,500*	5,000*	5,000*
Raw Cattle Hides .	1,670*	1,690*	n.a.
Hen Eggs . . .	700*	700*	800*

* FAO estimate.

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (cubic metres)

1968	1,991,000
1969	2,106,000

FISHING (metric tons)

1968	3,000*
1969	3,000*
1970	3,000*

* FAO estimate.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

COTTON MANUFACTURES

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Loin-cloths	'000 metres	4,034	3,851	3,146
Cloth	" "	811	1,240	1,237
Unfinished Cloth	" "	3,093	2,955	2,847
Gauze	'000 sq. metres	750	494	432
Printed Cotton	'000 metres	5,152	4,684	4,422
Blankets, Rugs, Covers, etc.	'000	223	140	96
Cotton Wool and Carded Cotton	'000 kg.	25	51	31

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Beer	hectolitres	97,089	110,231	118,630
Soft Drinks	"	28,123	31,492	29,646
Sawnwood	cu. metres	55,000	66,617	78,466
Soap	metric tons	2,425	3,279	2,939
Radio Sets	number	9,500	8,804	n.a.
Motor Cycles	"	5,769	6,375	5,711
Bicycles	"	7,742	8,852	7,494
Electric Energy	'000 kWh.	41,200	46,727	47,313
Diamonds	carats	535,317	491,000	468,438

Electric Energy (1971): 47.3 million kWh.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 575.52 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 230.21 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.738 = \$4.344.

BUDGET

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972
Income Taxes	990	1,288	1,288	Transfers to:			
Other Direct Taxes	1,983	2,341	2,341	Households	386	337	333
Import Duties	2,380	2,230	2,170	National Bodies	754	708	496
Export Duties	255	250	250	Foreign Bodies	667	603	385
Taxes on Sales and Turn-over	1,380	1,321	1,320	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	860	1,292	1,234
Other Indirect Taxes	2,030	2,156	2,149	Expenditure on:			
Income from Property	313	403	223	Education	1,652	1,642	1,808
Contributions and Subsidies	415	550	400	Public Health	656	632	607
Reimbursement of Loans and Advances	—	151	42	Agriculture and Cattle Rearing	591	479	725
Other Receipts	1,560	1,849	1,497	Interior	741	838	841
	11,306	12,539	11,680	Defence	1,351	1,468	1,227
DEFICIT	778	—	—	Other Goods and Services	1,681	1,935	1,945
				Other Expenditures	2,745	2,605	2,097
TOTAL	12,084	12,539	11,680	TOTAL	12,084	12,539	11,680

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	10,908	9,820	9,766	9,491	9,053
Exports	7,166	8,816	9,196	8,494	8,939

* Excluding trade with other countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa: Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and, until 1969, Chad.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Machinery	1,740	1,830	1,799	Diamonds	4,123	3,456	3,181
Cotton Textiles	1,285	1,230	928	Coffee	1,399	1,864	2,127
Motor Vehicles	1,363	1,830	1,447	Cotton	2,137	1,845	2,086
Petroleum Products	691	29	12	Wood	627	517	911
Shoes	122	90	69	Rubber	93	61	50
Paper and Paper Products	257	264	258	Sesame	4	n.a.	n.a.
Clothing	99	55	74	Palm Products	6	5	n.a.
Tyres	72	99	123				

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971
France	5,325	5,484	5,488
U.S.A.	466	529	493
Germany, Federal Republic	696	741	540
United Kingdom	409	265	265
Netherlands	327	293	247

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg	497	1,029	1,073
Chad	330	457	257
France	4,706	4,225	5,014
Germany, Federal Republic	176	344	382
Israel	1,339	1,265	835
Italy	515	250	109
Japan	152	365	27
South Africa	137	48	21
United Kingdom	248	146	230
U.S.A.	814	20	58

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC Motor vehicles in use

	1968	1969	1971*
Passenger Cars	6,171	7,308	6,104
Buses and Coaches	133	152	155
Goods Vehicles	2,106	2,369	1,968
Motor Cycles and Scooters	4,686	6,275	n.a.

* Statistics for 1970 are not available.

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC (metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Freight loaded at Bangui	62,308	74,200	62,600
of which:			
Freight from Chad	34,862	n.a.	n.a.
Freight unloaded at Bangui	154,225	193,000	160,000
of which:			
Freight for Chad	18,592	n.a.	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION Scheduled services*

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown ('000)	1,511	1,688	1,719
Passenger-km. ('000)	55,659	61,867	68,914
Cargo ton-km. ('000)	4,665	5,539	5,811
Mail ton-km. ('00)	464	478	529

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique, from which the Central African Republic withdrew in August 1971.

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	778	178,550
Secondary	21	9,540
Technical	15	1,420

There are also pre-primary schools which were attended by 6,863 pupils in 1969-70, 4 colleges and a university.

Sources: Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Etudes Economiques, Bangui; FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971* (Rome, 1972).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of February 16th, 1959, was modified five times up until 1964, and was abrogated on January 4th, 1966, when a constitutional act was adopted giving the President full competence to act in all affairs of state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Life President of the Republic: Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1973)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Information, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding, Minister of Mining, Minister of Civil and Military Aviation, Minister of the Civil Service and Keeper of the Seals: Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

Minister of State in charge of Rural Development: Brig. ANDRÉ DIEUDONNÉ MAGALE.

Minister of State in charge of Public Works, Housing and Transport: (vacant).

Minister Delegate to the Presidency in charge of Territorial Administration: JEAN-LOUIS PSIMHIS.

Minister Delegate in charge of National Organizations: JEAN AMITY.

Minister Delegate in charge of the Government General Secretariat: HENRI PAUL BOUNDIO.

Minister Delegate in charge of Foreign Affairs: JOSEPH POTOLOT.

Minister of Finance, Industry and Commerce: ALPHONSE KOYAMBA.

Minister of Education, Youth, Sport and Arts: HENRY MAIDOU.

Minister of Territorial Administration: JEAN-PAUL MOKO-DOPO.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ANGE PATASSÉ.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ANTOINE GOALO.

Minister of Planning, International Co-operation and Statistics: ANTOINE FRANCK.

Minister of Justice and Labour: CLÉMENT N'GAIVOUETO.

Minister of Water Resources and Forests: CHRISTIAN SOMBODEY.

Deputy Minister for Rural Development: JOACHIM DA SILVA.

Secretary of State at the Presidency in charge of Missions: LOUIS ALAZOULA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: AUGUSTIN DALLOT BEFIO.

Secretary of State for the Presidential Secretariat: ALEXIS TCHEOUTI.

Secretary of State for Ex-Servicemen and National Guidance Centres: LOUIS PIERRE GAMBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: Place de la République, Bangui (E); Ambassador: VICTOR ALLARD.

Cameroon: B.P. 935, Bangui (L); Ambassador: JEAN BIKANDA (also accredited to Gabon).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: B.P. 461, Bangui (E); Ambassador: MUSTAPHA BATRANE.

China, Peoples Republic: Ambassador: LIAO TCHOUN KIN.

Congo, Peoples' Republic: B.P. 1414, Bangui (E); Ambassador: ANTOINE MAKOUNAGO.

Egypt: Bangui (E); Ambassador: AHMED EL SAID KADEL HAK.

France: blvd. du Général-de-Gaulle, B.P. 784, Bangui (E); Ambassador: LAURENT GIOVANGRANDI.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

German Federal Republic: rue Lamothe, B.P. 901, Bangui (E); Ambassador: REINHARD HOLUBEK.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Israel: B.P. 569, Bangui (E); Ambassador: MICHAELI ITZAHAK.

Italy: (E); Ambassador: BENIAMINO DEL GIUDICE.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Lebanon: Ambassador: SAID EL HIBRI.

Liberia: Ambassador: JENKINS COOPER.

Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E).

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

North Korea: Ambassador: RIM MYEUNG TCHEUL.

Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Sudan: Bangui; Ambassador: AMBROSE WOL.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Tunisia: Ambassador: ABDEL HABIB AMMAR.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 869, Bangui (E); Ambassador: DMITRI ZELENOV.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 924, Bangui (E); Ambassador: MERVIN MANFULL.

Vatican: Nuncio: Mgr. MARIO TAGLIAFERRI.

Zaire: B.P. 989, Bangui (E); Ambassador: FERDINAND MALILA.

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Libya and Romania.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved on January 4th, 1966.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire (MESAN):
Leader Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA; Head of Secretariat
GEORGES YAKITÉ.

A government decree passed in November 1968 banned all foreign political parties from the Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; President ANTOINE GUIMALI; Vice-Pres. M. LESCUYER.

There are a Criminal Court and 7 Civil Courts, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are about 120 mission centres with a personnel of 2,689.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 798, Bangui; f. 1894; 24 missions, 55 priests; Archbishop Mgr. JOACHIM N'DAYEN.

Diocese of Bambari: B.P. 80, Bambari; f. 1920; 11 missions, 24 priests; Bishop (vacant); Apostolic Administrator Mgr. J. N'DAYEN.

Diocese of Bangassou: B.P. 84, Bangassou; f. 1929; 21 missions, 39 priests; Bishop Mgr. ANTONIUS MAANICUS.

Diocese of Berberati: B.P. 22, Berberati; f. 1923; 14 missions; 46 priests; Bishop Mgr. ALPHONSE-CELESTIN-BASILE BAUD.

Diocese of Bossangoa: B.P. 7, Bossangoa; f. 1943; 11 missions, 33 priests; Bishop Mgr. TOUSSAINT LÉON CHAMBON.

Episcopal Conference: Secretariat B.P. 1518, Bangui.

Protestant Missions: In the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and Congo (Brazzaville) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

PRESS

Bangui La So: Bangui; daily.

Journal officiel de la République Centrafricaine: twice-monthly.

Presse, La: B.P. 373, Bangui; daily.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

AFP (France): B.P. 815, Bangui; Correspondent JEAN-PIERRE GALLOIS.

Tass is also represented in Bangui.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958; Government station; programmes in French, English and Sango languages; 44,000 listeners; Dir. V. TETEA.

There were 46,000 radio receivers in 1970.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; B.P. 851, Bangui; f. 1955 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 250m. francs CFA; res. 1,627 francs CFA (1971); Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT; C.A.R. Dir. FRANÇOIS PEHOVA.

Banque Nationale Centrafricaine de Dépôts: Place de la République, B.P. 851, Bangui; f. 1971; cap. 150m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. Mme BÉATRICE KONGBO.

Banque Nationale de Développement de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 647, Bangui; f. 1961; cap. 420m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH MOUTOU-MONDZIAOU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 817, Bangui; Dir. P. RAYNAUD.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: B.P. 59, rue de Brazza, Bangui; f. 1962; cap. 200m. francs CFA; res. 57.8m. francs CFA (1970); Pres. M. MONDZIAOU; Gen. Man. R. DUCHEMIN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A.: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1965; br. in Bangui.

Banque Nationale de Paris S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, 75 Paris 9e, France; f. 1966; brs. in Bangui and Berberati.

INSURANCE

La Paternelle Africaine and Cie. Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et de Bagages: c/o S.A.F.C.I., B.P. 821, Bangui.

Société Jeandreau and Cie. S.A.R.L.: B.P. 140, Bangui; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 500,000 Fr. CFA; Dir. H. JEANDREAU.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORAREF): B.P. 852, Bangui; Dir. PIERRE DUROU.

Société Aélienne d'Assurances: B.P. 512, Bangui.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre National de Commerce: B.P. 813, Bangui; Pres. JEAN DE DIEU DESSAUDE; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

Chambre des Industries et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 252, Bangui; Pres. JEAN SERIRO.

Chambre des Mines: Bangui.

Chambre d'Agriculture, d'Élevage, des Eaux et Forêts et des Chasses: B.P. 850, Bangui; Pres. MAURICE OSCAR GAUDEVILLE.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ETC.)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Bangui.

Groupeement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et le Développement de l'Economie Centrafricaine (GIRCA): B.P. 627, Bangui; 100 mems.; planters, transporters, tradesmen and businessmen; Pres. M. PLANTEVIN; Vice-Pres. M. AZAIS; Sec. Gen. M. JAMAIS.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs Centrafricains: B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964; Pres. MAURICE GOUANDJA.

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are no railways at present but a 1,100 km. line from Bangui to Fort-Lamy (Chad) is proposed. The total cost is estimated at 22,000,000 French Francs.

A railway is also due to be constructed from Sudan's Darfur province into the C.A.R.'s Vakaga province. An agreement between the two Governments was signed in December 1971.

ROADS

Compagnie Nationale des Transports Routiers: Bangui; f. 1971; state-controlled.

There are about 19,000 km. of roads, 6,000 km. of which are passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. Routes nationales 5,018 km., regional roads 3,789 km., rural roads 10,400 km. The main road from Bangui to Fort-Lamy (Chad) has been asphalted. The road from Damara to Sibut (57 km.) was completed in 1970, and a new road from Bangui to M'Baiki (100 km., 6 m. wide) crossing the Lobaye region was opened in July 1972.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compagnie Nationale des Transports Riverains (CNTR): Bangui; f. 1971; state-controlled.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal. There are two ports, at Bangui and Salo on the rivers Oubangui and Sangha respectively. Efforts are being made to develop the stretch of river upstream from Salo to increase the transportation of timber from this area.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Centrafrique: B.P. 873, Rue du Président Boganda, Bangui; f. 1966 as Air Bangui, reorganized in 1971 when the Government planned to withdraw from Air Afrique; extensive internal services; fleet of one DC-3, one DC-8, one Caravelle and one Baron.

Air Afrique: B.P. 875, Bangui; the C.A.R. Government has a 6 per cent share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast.

There is an international airport at Bangui and several small airports for internal services. The Central African Republic is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Zaire, Cameroon Airlines and UTA.

POWER

Energie Centrafricaine (ENERCA): B.P. 880, Bangui; f. 1963; state-owned company for the production and distribution of electricity; in 1971 47.3 million kWh. were produced; Dir. PAUL BAI.

TOURISM

Service du Tourisme: P.O.B. 655, Bangui; Dir. J. C. DALLA.

UNIVERSITY

Jean Bédel Bokassa Université de Bangui: Bangui; f. 1970.

CHAD

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chad is a landlocked state in north central Africa, stretching south from Libya and the Tropic of Cancer to the Central African Republic. Niger and Cameroon lie to the west and the Sudan to the east. The climate is hot, arid in the desert north and very wet (annual rainfall 196 inches) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic and various African languages are widely spoken. About half the population are Muslims living in the north; most others follow animistic beliefs. There are a few Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of vertical blue, yellow and red stripes. The capital is Fort-Lamy.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became independent in 1960. In 1962 a new Constitution providing for a President as Head of State was adopted. Civil disturbances began in 1963 with riots in Fort-Lamy and a full-scale rebellion broke out in 1965, concentrated mainly in the north, where the nomadic Tuareg-Berbers have traditionally been opposed to their black, southern compatriots. The rebellion spread to the borders with Cameroon and the Central African Republic. The National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), which is officially banned, assumed leadership of the rebellion, which flared up again as civil war in 1969. It was quashed with the help of French military forces, on whom the Government was heavily dependent until 1971.

Some rebel leaders in the centre and east of the country were reconciled to the Government in January 1971, and in April and May many political prisoners were released. In a major cabinet reshuffle in May several former detainees were brought into the Government, half of whose members were then, for the first time, Muslims. However, FROLINAT pledged itself to continue to fight for the overthrow of the present Government, and on August 27th it was reported that there had been an attempted coup d'état in Fort-Lamy in which both Libya and FROLINAT were alleged to have been implicated. Diplomatic relations were broken off with Libya, who later formally recognized FROLINAT and opened an office for it in Tripoli.

A commando attack on Fort-Lamy led by FROLINAT was alleged on June 4th, 1972, after which the PPT, the Republic's sole political party, set up an "action committee" to deal with those involved, and more than 1,000 arrests were made. French military intervention officially ended in September, and in November President Tombalbaye announced that FROLINAT no longer presented any threat, as Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and now also Libya refused to harbour its members. Diplomatic relations were restored with Libya in December, and a co-operation agreement signed.

Chad is a member of the French Community, UDEAC, OCAM and the OAU.

Government

Executive power lies with the President assisted by a Council of Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the

Legislative Assembly, elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term. Chad has officially been a one-party state since 1965. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 14 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's army numbers about 2,600 men. There are also some 4,000 men in the National Guard and other paramilitary forces. In addition some French military personnel remain to assist the Chad military forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, 96 per cent of the population working on the land or moving about the desert. The chief product is cotton, which forms 80 per cent of exports. Cattle, sheep and camels are raised. There is fishing in Lake Chad and the Chari and Logone rivers. The minerals exploited are natron and tungsten; oil exploration concessions were awarded in 1969 and 1970 to Conoco (U.S.A.) and SIREP (Iraq). The little foreign trade is mostly with France. The state depends on substantial French budgetary and other aid.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad but an extension of the Trans-Cameroon railway into Chad is planned, thus connecting N'Gaoundéré in Cameroon with Moundou, and eventually Sarh, in Chad. The river Chari is navigable from Fort-Lamy near to Lake Chad to Sarh in the far south. Roads are inadequate and only short stretches have been surfaced. There is an international airport at Fort-Lamy and over 40 aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. Medical institutions in 1966 comprised 5 hospitals, 38 medical centres, and over a hundred infirmaries and dispensaries.

Education

In 1971 about 22 per cent of children between 6 and 14 years old attended school. A National University was opened in 1971 with 300 students and in addition the Republic sends students to foreign universities.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves; there is excellent hunting, mainly around Sarh.

Visas are not required to visit Chad by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1973: June 11 (Whit Monday), August 11 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 30 (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 1 (All Saints), November 28 (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), January 7 (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), January 11 (National Holiday), April 2 (Creation of UDEAC), April 4 (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), May 25 (Liberation of Africa).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 1,284,000 sq. km. (495,800 sq. miles).

Population (1972 estimate): 3,791,000.

PREFECTURES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Batha	88,800	335,000	3.8
Biltine	46,850	146,000	3.1
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	600,350	82,000	0.1
Chari-Baguirmi	82,910	490,000	5.9
Guéra	58,950	181,000	3.1
Kanem	114,520	193,000	1.7
Lac	22,230	131,000	5.9
Logone Occidental	8,695	252,000	29.0
Logone Oriental	28,035	280,000	10.0
Mayo-Kebbi	30,105	555,000	18.4
Moyen-Chari	45,180	427,000	9.4
Ouadaï	76,240	352,000	5.6
Salamat	63,000	95,000	1.5
Tandjilé	18,045	272,000	15.1
TOTAL	1,284,000	3,791,000	2.95

CHIEF TOWNS

(Population—1972 estimate)

Fort-Lamy (capital)	179,000	Koumra	17,000
Sarh*	43,700	Bongor	14,300
Moundou	39,600	Doba	13,300
Abéché	28,100	Pala	13,200
Kélo	16,800		

* Fort-Archambault was renamed Sarh in July 1972.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(1970-'000)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Stock-rearing	90	1	91
Other Agriculture	715	267	982
Fishing	12	1	13
Industry	46	1	47
Transport and Other Services	65	7	72
TOTAL	928	277	1,205

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1968

('000 hectares)

Arable and under Permanent Crops	7,000
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	45,000
Forest Land	16,500
Other Land	58,500
Inland Water	1,400
TOTAL AREA	128,400

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Cassava (Manioc)	17*	17*	n.a.	55*	55*	n.a.	3,200*	3,200*	n.a.
Cottonseed	294	283	283*	71	67	68	240	240	240*
Cotton (lint)									
Dates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22*	22*	22*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	162	160	160*	115	115	115*	710	720	720*
Maize	6	12*	12*	12	20*	20*	1,920	1,670*	1,670*
Millet and Sorghum	921	1,050*	1,050*	651	715*	715*	710	680*	680*
Pulses	185*	185*	185*	90*	90*	95*	490*	490*	510*
Rice	36	33*	33*	37	33*	33*	1,010	1,000*	1,000*
Sesame Seed	40*	40*	40*	12*	12*	12*	300*	300*	300*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	12*	12*	n.a.	52*	52*	n.a.	4,300*	4,300*	n.a.
Wheat	5	5*	5*	9	9*	9*	1,840	1,800*	1,800*

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cattle	4,500,000	4,550,000	4,500,000*
Goats	2,200,000	2,300,000*	2,400,000*
Sheep	1,800,000	1,800,000*	1,800,000*
Horses	15,000	150,000	150,000*
Asses	300,000	285,000	275,000*
Camels	355,000	370,000	370,000*
Chickens	2,800,000	2,900,000*	2,950,000*

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Animal Meat†	15,000	14,000	n.a.
Poultry Meat	1,600*	1,600*	n.a.
Offal	9,000*	9,000*	n.a.
Tallow	1,400*	1,400*	n.a.
Cattle Hides	5,500*	5,500*	n.a.
Sheep Skins	1,290*	1,290*	n.a.
Goat Skins	1,080*	1,100*	n.a.
Cows' Milk	163,000*	165,000*	167,000*
Sheeps' Milk	15,000*	16,000*	16,000*
Goats' Milk	31,000*	31,000*	32,000*
Hen Eggs	2,500*	2,500*	2,700*

* FAO estimate.

† Inspected production only, i.e. meat from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

Source for Agriculture tables: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (cubic metres)

1968	2,960,000
1969	2,970,000
1970	3,000,000

FISHING FRESH-WATER CATCH (metric tons)

1968	110,000
1969	110,000
1970	120,000

INDUSTRY (1971)

Cotton Fibre ('000 metric tons)	43
Refined Sugar (" " ")	15
Beer and Soft Drinks ('000 hl.)	64
Frozen Meat ('000 metric tons)	22
Cigarettes (million packets)	12

1970: Salt production totalled 10,000 metric tons.
Cotton textile production totalled 13.5 million metres.

ELECTRIC ENERGY Production for public use ('000 kWh.)

1969	38,000
1970	41,884
1971	48,000

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 575.52 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 230.21 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.738 = \$4.344.

BUDGET

1969: Ordinary revenue 11,800 million francs CFA.

1970: Ordinary revenue 13,400 million francs CFA.

1971: Ordinary revenue 13,440 million francs CFA.

1972: Ordinary revenue 13,848 million francs CFA.

Both the current and development budgets are dependent on substantial French aid. In 1969 French aid amounted to some 1,200 million CFA francs, of which 300 million were granted to balance the current budget.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	7,338	9,248	8,262	11,914	17,059	17,117
Exports	5,848	6,635	6,824	8,020	8,205	7,787

* Prior to 1969, figures exclude trade with Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Cereals	399	354	Live Cattle	94	120.3	159.6
Sugar and Honey	8	950	Meat	430	696	1,451
Other food	447	648	Hides and Skins	96	114.9	82
Beverages and Tobacco	179	484	Raw Cotton	5,778	6,586.4	5,910.4
Petroleum products	1,353	1,935	Natural Gums, Resins, etc.	107	80.3	34.8
Chemicals	554	851				
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc. . . .	791	952				
Machinery (non-electric)	727	823				
Electrical machinery	502	590				
Road motor vehicles	696	938				

Cotton (1971): 5,257.

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Cameroon	584	408	n.a.	Belgium/Luxembourg . .	591	—	n.a.
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,645	1,269	1,538	Cameroon	125	82	n.a.
France	3,669	4,228	7,021	Central African Republic	322	146	239
Germany, Federal Re- public	567	420	594	Congo (Brazzaville) . .	176	203	374
Italy	481	514	612	France	4,333	6,654	6,005
Netherlands Antilles	153	28	n.a.	Gabon	135	110	162
Nigeria	950	1,514	1,608	Germany, Federal Re- public	114	26	n.a.
United Kingdom	226	439	n.a.	Japan	344	—	n.a.
U.S.A.	804	625	697	Nigeria	192	265	257
				United Kingdom	288	60	n.a.
				Zaire	362	291	847

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
Motor vehicles in use

	1968	1969
Passenger Cars	3,700	3,200
Commercial Vehicles	5,900	5,100
TOTAL	9,600	8,300

CIVIL AVIATION
Scheduled services*

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown ('000)	2,047	2,243	2,373
Passenger-km. ('000) .	65,324	73,435	78,953
Cargo ton-km. ('000) .	5,120	6,188	6,451
Mail ton-km. ('000) .	554	598	651

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places. 3,000 tourists visited Chad in the 1967-68 tourist season (Dec.-July), half of them from France.

EDUCATION
(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	707	137,059	46,191	183,250
Public	664	129,236	38,681	167,917
Private (Catholic and Protestant) .	43	7,823	7,510	15,333
Secondary	31	8,536	731	9,267
Public	26	8,157	429	8,586
Private	5	379	302	681
Technical	2	473	22	495
TOTAL	740	146,068	46,944	193,012

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated June 5, 1964)

Principles: Defence of the rights of man and public liberties; building of a true democracy founded on the separation of powers. The Republic is indivisible, lay, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by equal, universal and secret suffrage. Equality of race, origin and religion; freedom of belief and opinion, guarantee of education.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President of the Republic, who is nominated by the sole party and elected by universal suffrage for a term of 7 years. He is Head of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers, which he appoints.

Council of Ministers: Appointed by the President, determines policy, law, and public office-holders.

National Assembly: Holds legislative power. Its 105 members are elected from a list presented by the sole party, and serve for five years. In case of a vote of no confidence the President may, after consultation with the President of the Assembly, dissolve Parliament.

Economic and Social Council: Advises the National Assembly on economic and social matters.

Political Party: Chad was officially declared to be a one-party state in November 1965. The party is the Chad Progressist Party (PPT).

Judiciary: Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE (elected June 15th, 1969)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1973)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence, Planning and Veteran Affairs: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

Minister of State at the Presidency: DJIBRINE KHERALLAH.
Minister of State in charge of Agriculture: MICHEL DJIDIN-GAR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BABA HASSANE.

Minister of Trade: ABDEL MOUTY TAHA.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr. JACQUES BAROUM.

Minister of Public Works, Mines and Geology: RAYMOND NAIMBAYE.

Minister of Stock-breeding and Animal Product Marketing, Production, Waters and Forests, Hunting and Fishing: MAHAMAT ABDELKERIM.

Minister of Tourism and Crafts: PIERRE-ALFRED DESSANDE.

Minister of National Education and Culture: BOUHADI BRUNO.

Minister of Territorial Improvement and Housing: ABDOULAYE DJONOUA.

Guardian of the Seals, Minister of Justice: JOSEPH BRAHIM SEID.

Minister of the Interior: MAHAMAT DOUBA ALIFA.

Minister in charge of relations with Parliament: (vacant).

Minister of the Civil Service: MUSTAPHA BATRAN.

Minister of Finance: ELIE ROMBA (suspended March 1972).

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: ADOUM AGANAYE.

Minister Responsible for Party Organization: ADOUM TCHERE.

Secretary of State for Youth, Labour and Sports: MAHAMAT IDRIS.

Secretary of State for Stock-breeding, Animal Product Marketing, Waters and Forests, Hunting and Fishing: JEAN NICOLAS.

Secretary of State for Information, attached to the Presidency: AHMAT AMADIF.

Secretary of State for Agriculture and Rural Development: FRANÇOIS GOLO.

Secretary of State for National Education and Culture: ABDERAHIM DAHAB.

Secretary of State for Transport and Communications: ADOUM HAMID.

Secretaries of State in charge of Missions for the Presidency: OUMAR SEID, MAHAMAT ZEN ALI.

Head of the President's Office: BERNARD DIKOA GARANDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CHAD

(In Fort-Lamy unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Belgium: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Central African Republic: ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 115 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: PIERRE NGREGAI.

Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaïre (E).

France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 431 (E); *Ambassador*: FERNAND WIDBAUX.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

German Democratic Republic: ave. du Général Joseph-Désiré Mobutu (E); *Ambassador*: HERR SCHUNKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 24 rue de Marseille, B.P. 893 (E); *Ambassador*: WERNER SELDIS.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaïre (E).

Guinea: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaïre (E).

Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).

Libya: (E); *Ambassador*: INRAHIM MOHAMED EL BICHARY.

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).

Mali: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Nigeria: 35 ave. Charles de Gaulle, B.P. 752; *Ambassador*: KABIR BAYERO.

Pakistan: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Sudan: rue de Havre, B.P. 45 (E); *Ambassador*: ABDEL AL SINADA.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaïre (E).

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

U.S.S.R.: ave. Charles de Gaulle extension, B.P. 891 (E); *Ambassador*: EUGENY NERSESSOV.

United Kingdom: London, England (E).

U.S.A.: ave. du Colonel d'Ornano, B.P. 413 (E); *Ambassador*: EDWARD MULCAHY.

Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).

Zaire: ave. du 20 août, B.P. 9-10; *Ambassador*: NESTOR WATUM.

Chad also has diplomatic relations with People's Republic of China, Egypt, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Vietnam.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ABBO NASSOUR.

Vice-Presidents: LAMIDO SALEH SAIDOU, ARABI EL GONI, PAUL RARIKINGAR, LÉON MOGOMBAYE.

ELECTION (December 1969)

Voting was on a single list of government candidates. There are 105 deputies, elected for a five-year term. A presidential referendum was held in June 1969. President Tombalbaye, the sole candidate, gained 93 per cent of the 1,479,000 votes.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A consultative body set up to advise the President of the Republic; 25 members chosen by the Council of Ministers and divided into three commissions: Finance, Economy, Transport, Tourism and Hunting; Agriculture and Estate Affairs; Social Affairs.

President: MAURICE N'GANGTER.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti progressiste tchadien (PPT): Chad section of the *Rassemblement démocratique africain* (RDA); has a Political Bureau of 36 members; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

There are several opposition groups, chiefly Muslim; all are banned and the leaders are in exile. One, FROLINAT (an acronym from National Liberation Front), claims to lead the revolt; its leaders are Dr. ABBA SIDDICK and HADJ ISSAKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; the court for decisions on constitutional matters; it has a President, an Attorney-General and six counsellors in three chambers: judicial, administrative and financial; Pres. PIERRE DJIME.

High Court of Justice: Fort-Lamy; superior court, empowered to judge the President of the Republic and members of the Government in matters of complicity against the state. The members are elected by the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Fort-Lamy.

A criminal court sits at Fort-Lamy, Sarh, Moundou and Abéché, in addition to a tribunal in each of these towns.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population are Muslims, 43 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 2 per cent of the total population.

Head of the Muslim Community: Iman Moussa.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Fort-Lamy: Mgr. PAUL DALMAIS, Archevêché, B.P. 456, Fort-Lamy. There are 43 mission centres and about 320 missionaries.

Bishop of Moundou: Mgr. LOUIS GAUMAIN.

Bishop of Sarh: Mgr. HENRI VENIAT.

Bishop of Pala: Mgr. HILAIRE DUPONT.

Protestant Missions: L'Entente Evangélique, B.P. 127, Fort-Lamy; a fellowship of churches and missions working in Chad: Eglise Baptiste, Eglise Evangélique au Tchad, Assemblées Chrétiennes, Eglise Fraternelle Luthérienne and Eglise Evangélique des Frères.

PRESS

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy; daily news bulletin issued by Chad Press Agency, ATP.

Informations Economiques: B.P. 48, Fort-Lamy; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy.

Cahiers de l'Unité: Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy; daily in French; published by Ministry of Information; circ. 1,500.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): B.P. 83, Fort-Lamy; Corr. JEAN-CLAUDE FIOL.

Reuters (U.K.) is also represented in Chad.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 892; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and Sara; a transmitter with a 100 kW circuit for short wave transmissions and a 20 kW circuit for medium wave were put into operation in June 1972; Dir. GRÉGOIRE BICQUET.

There are 60,000 radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 50; Dir. PIERRE GUICHETEAU.

Banque de Développement du Tchad: B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; cap. 520m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

Banque Tchadienne de Crédits et de Dépôts: B.P. 461, 6 rue Robert-Lévy, Fort-Lamy; f. 1963; cap. 250m. francs CFA; Pres. A. MEAR.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: B.P. 478, Fort-Lamy; Dir. M. LANGLOIS.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Fort-Lamy, P.O.B. 87; Sarh, P.O.B. 240; Dir. Fort-Lamy ANDRÉ BOULIÈRE.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 38; Dir. GUY ROMEO.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Conseil National du Crédit: Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

CHAD—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, ETC.)

Association Professionnelle des Banques au Tchad: Fort-Lamy.

INSURANCE

Twelve of the leading French insurance companies are represented in Fort-Lamy.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 458; f. 1938; Pres. GASTON PALLAYE; Sec.-Gen. M. N'GANGBET; publ. *Bulletin des Informations Economiques*.

Chambre de Commerce de Sarh: Sarh.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Tchad (UNATRAT): B.P. 553, Fort-Lamy; f. 1968 as an amalgamation between two former unions; mems. 5,500; Pres. SEMOKO YAMARA; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GORALLAH.

Union Interprofessionnelle du Tchad (UNITCHA): B.P. 94, Fort-Lamy; Dir. GILBERT MAILLARD.

Union Tchadienne de Transports: B.P. 39, Fort-Lamy; Agencies at Bangui, Moundou, Sarh; Dir. JEAN FADRY.

Union d'Entreprises de Constructions (UECO): B.P. 229, Sarh.

DEVELOPMENT

Calisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 110 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 478.

Mission Permanente d'Aide et de Coopération: B.P. 898, Fort-Lamy; French technical mission; Head of Mission RENÉ GUILBAUD.

Société Hotelière du Tchad: c/o BDT B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; Pres. BENÔÎT PIRCOLOSSOU; Dir.-Gen. GEORGES DIGUIMBAYE.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications: B.P. 110, Sarh; f. 1959; develops common means of transport between the member states of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the OAU.

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from N'Gaoundéré to Sarh. The total cost will be about 2,700 million f. CFA, and survey work began in 1964. The railway has been constructed as far as Belabo, and the section from Belabo to N'Gaoundéré, the last major town in Cameroon before the Chad frontier, is now being built.

ROADS

In 1971 there were 30,725 km. of roads, of which 2,680 are national roads and 3,463 km. are secondary roads. There are also some 20,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840 km. motor track leads from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad. In 1968 the International Development Association granted Chad a U.S. \$4 million loan for the improvement of its road system, notably in the provision of a direct link between Lake Chad and Fort-Lamy. Two stretches of road, from Fort-Lamy to Guelendeng and from Fort-Lamy to Massaquet, have been asphalted under this scheme. Studies were made in 1971 on a road from the north to the south of the country, linking three main regional centres of Fort-Lamy, Sarh and Abéché. The cost of the project is estimated at 12,000 million francs CFA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Char/ and Logone rivers which meet just south of Fort-Lamy. The traffic is confined to the wet season, August-December.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at Fort-Lamy has been in use since 1967, and there are over 40 smaller aerodromes.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: ave. Charles de Gaulle, Fort-Lamy; f. 1966; Government majority holding with 36 per cent UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad; Pres. ADOUM AGANAYE; Gen. Man. MARCEL DUVERNOIS; fleet of one DC-4, two DC-3, one Beechcraft Baron and one Piper Cherokee.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Cameroon Air Lines, Air Afrique, Air Zaïre, Sudan Airways and UTA.

POWER

Société Tchadienne d'Energie Electrique: B.P. 44, Fort-Lamy; f. 1968; cap. 238 million francs CFA; production and distribution of electricity and water; Dir. P. G. PINAULT; 250 employees. In 1970 42 million kWh. were produced, and in 1971 48 million kWh.

TOURISM

Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 748, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; Dir. (vacant); also at B.P. 62, Sarh.

Agence Tchadienne de Voyages: Tchad-Tourisme, B.P. 894, Fort-Lamy; Pres. V. N'GAROUTOU.

UNIVERSITY

National University: Fort-Lamy; first courses began 1971-72; 300 students.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching for 4,480 km. along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, some 4,000 km., the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. The central region enjoys a temperate climate, average temperature ranging from 3°C in winter and 29°C in summer. Annual rainfall ranges from 0.04 inches in the northern desert to 105 inches in the south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half having a white star on a blue square left, the remainder being white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

In 1964 Eduardo Frei Montalva, the Christian Democrat candidate, was elected President and his major work was the "Chileanization" of the U.S.-owned copper mines and the implementation of agrarian reform. In general elections held in March 1969 the Christian Democrats were the strongest party, taking 31.6 per cent of the poll. The right-wing Partido Nacional took second place in the polls. In the elections of September 1970 Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, (the Marxist candidate of Unidad Popular, a coalition of five left-wing parties including the Communist party), was elected President by a narrow majority. Dr. Allende promised to transform Chilean society by constitutional means and among proposed measures designed to bring about "social emancipation", were the nationalization of private banks, the nationalization of the nitrates and copper industries, the intensification of agrarian reforms to give land to the peasants and the extension of government control over foreign trade. Public opinion approved the nationalization of the copper industry but this measure brought the Government into conflict with the United States Government and the U.S.-owned mining corporations over the question of compensation. The visit of Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, in November 1971 polarized Chilean politics and after demonstrations for and against the Government a state of emergency was declared in Santiago as the visit was ending. During 1972 shortages of many basic foodstuffs and consumer goods became more acute. Inflation continued and the combination of these factors caused great discontent, especially among the middle classes. Rumours of further nationalization measures provoked the seven-week long "bosses' strike", which ended in November when General Carlos Prats became Minister of the Interior. The elections of March 1973 were seen by all as an opportunity to break the political deadlock. However, although the Government coalition did better than expected, it did not achieve a Congressional majority. Chile is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, the

United Nations, LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for six years. The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 45 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members. All citizens of eighteen or over are eligible to vote. Late in 1969 the Congress approved a reform granting greater independence to the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory at 19 years of age, but exemption is frequently obtained. The army has a strength of 24,000, the air force 8,500 and the navy 15,000. A military assistance pact with the U.S.A. was signed in 1952. Para-military security forces number about 25,000.

Economic Affairs

Chile is the world's third largest producer and second largest exporter of copper. Copper sales account for eighty per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Copper and nitrate deposits are mainly concentrated in the arid north of the country, while further south there are important deposits of gold, silver, coal and iron-ore. Oil production is concentrated in Magallanes in the extreme south and provides about half of the national requirement. One-third of the population lives on the land, particularly in the fertile central region. Chile has great agricultural potential and produces some of the finest wines in the world, but inefficient utilization of land resources has made it necessary for thirty per cent of the nation's food to be imported. Recent agrarian reforms, involving the distribution of land to the peasants, have led to a further fall in home food production. During 1971 state control was extended to banking, including foreign banks, the textile industry, coal and iron mining and the cement industry. The nationalization programme caused relations to become strained with the American government as Chile claims that the three largest American companies owe her \$388 million for excess profit and lack of investment. The dispute was still unresolved in 1973. The Government's \$8,000 million six-year development programme to encourage new industry and improve housing, education and health services, is to draw ninety per cent of its finance from the nationalized copper industry. However the fall in world copper prices and the disappearance of Chile's former favourable trade balance forced the government to call on its sixteen creditor countries to reschedule approximately \$1,300 million falling due for repayment between 1970 and 1974, and could jeopardize the development plan.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is over 5,000 miles, of which some 4,250 are state-owned. There are 70,701 km. of roads of which eleven per cent are paved. There are 1,350 miles of navigable rivers. The chief ports are Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas; a new port is planned at San Vicente, Concepción. Air

CHILE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

transport is provided by the state airline Línea Aérea Nacional, Ladeco and several foreign airlines, and a new international airport is in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. Plans are going ahead to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, receive benefits for sickness, unemployment and retirement and there are dependents' allowances. Between 1964 and 1967 the number of trade unions in Chile rose from 1,900 to 3,600. There is a National Health Service which was established in 1952. In 1968, the Curative Medicine Law was passed for the benefit of over 600,000 middle class families previously ineligible for medical care or low-cost hospitalization. As a result of this law, many of the smaller state and private welfare services are now disappearing. A law on accidents at work and occupational diseases was also passed, affording protection for every worker in Chile.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Over 90 per cent of the population are literate (95 per cent in the towns). Much has been done recently to improve and extend education; 1969 constituted the second year of the present Government's educational reform. The duration of primary school education has been extended from six to eight years, new academic and technical syllabuses have been drawn up for the secondary school course, a period of four years, and for the first time in Chile community centres for adult education have been introduced. In 1968 the educational budget was 1,555 million escudos, and the illiteracy rate for 1970 is estimated to have dropped from 16.4 per cent to 10 per cent. There are eight universities with over 60,000 students.

Tourism

The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction to tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the largest of which is Llanquihue.

Visas are not required to visit Chile for a period of up to 90 days. This applies to all nationalities.

Sport

The State plays an important part in the promotion and development of national sports, and has established hundreds of sports centres throughout the country. Football is the most popular sport. The World Cup competition was held in Chile in 1962, the Chilean eleven reaching the semi-final. Ski-ing and fishing are extremely popular. The international world ski championships were held in Portillo in 1966.

Public Holidays

1973: June 21 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Independence Day), September 19 (Army Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saint's Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12 (Good Friday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 21 (Navy Day), May 23 (Ascension Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

1,000 pesos (milésimos) = 100 cóndores (centésimos)
= 1 Chilean escudo.

Exchange rates (December 31st, 1972):

£1 sterling = 58.69 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 25.00 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1970 census)	RATE PER '000 (1970)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
286,395	8,866,221	26.96	7.37	8.54

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION†	CAPITAL
Aconcagua . . .	3,939	161,451	San Felipe
Antofagasta . . .	47,515	251,555	Antofagasta
Arauco . . .	2,223	98,664	Lebu
Atacama . . .	30,837	152,748	Copiapó
Aysén . . .	34,345	48,423	Puerto Aysén
Bío-Bío . . .	4,341	193,534	Los Angeles
Cautín . . .	6,707	420,850	Temuco
Chiloé . . .	9,057	111,150	Ancud
Colchagua . . .	3,421	168,580	San Fernando
Concepción . . .	2,200	658,118	Concepción
Coquimbo . . .	15,399	339,403	La Serena
Curicó . . .	2,215	174,737	Curicó
Linares . . .	3,793	189,010	Linares
Llanquihue . . .	18,408	92,270	Puerto Montt
Magallanes* . . .	50,978	89,396	Punta Arenas
Malleco . . .	5,489	176,963	Angol
Maule . . .	2,172	82,700	Cauquenes
Ñuble . . .	5,489	314,738	Chillán
O'Higgins . . .	2,745	306,739	Rancagua
Osorno . . .	3,864	160,237	Osorno
Santiago . . .	6,559	3,217,870	Santiago
Talca . . .	3,723	232,008	Talca
Tarapacá . . .	21,344	175,089	Iquique
Valdivia . . .	8,133	277,738	Valdivia
Valparaíso . . .	1,865	726,953	Valparaíso

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory † 1970 census

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 estimates)

Santiago (capital) . . .	2,586,212	Talca . . .	88,452
Valparaíso . . .	292,847	Valdivia . . .	92,763
Concepción . . .	196,317	Chillán . . .	85,008
Viña del Mar . . .	153,085	Osorno . . .	78,187
Antofagasta . . .	137,968	Punta Arenas . . .	64,456
Talcahuano . . .	115,568	Rancagua . . .	69,444
Temuco . . .	104,372		

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971
Agriculture	4,300	5,600
Mining and Quarrying	2,200	2,500
Manufacturing	254,700	295,200
Building	45,400	62,900
Trade	160,500	154,600
Transport, Public Works	72,700	80,000
Government, Finance.	93,100	108,000
Personal Service	152,300	136,500
Other Services	179,700	182,700
Unspecified	200	600
TOTAL	964,800	1,038,200

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Wheat	743	740	727	712	1,220	1,214	1,307	1,368	1,191
Barley	44	47	53	67	157	80	97	113	138
Oats	81	73	75	83	163	95	110	111	111
Rye	8	8	9	9	8	10	11	12	12
Maize	58	74	77	84	321	154	239	258	283
Beans (Dry)	47	57	70	79	n.a.	47	66	72	82
Peas (Dry)	11	11	10	13	12	7	5	9	11
Lentils	14	17	18	18	4	8	11	12	11
Chickpeas	9	11	16	20	8	3	5	7	9
Potatoes	76	72	80	79	725	602	684	836	733
Rice	16	25	27	25	93	37	76	67	86
Sunflower Seed	25	20	15	15	43	28	28	20	20
Sugar Beet	28	42	35	31	1,143	1,066	1,655	1,390	1,201
Rape Seed	48	54	49	56	48	64	70	82	77

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965
Cattle	2,845	2,870
Pigs	959	1,022
Sheep	6,552	6,690
Horses	492	478

FISHING (metric tons)

	1970	1971
Fish	1,082,252	1,396,538
Shell-fish	990,069	97,876

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Coal . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,640	1,496	1,611	1,704	1,510	1,676
Gold . . .	(kilogrammes)	1,636	1,808	1,796	1,827	1,623	1,996
Iodine . . .	(tons)	2,931	2,217	1,964	2,449	2,223	2,622
Iron Ore . . .	('000 metric tons)	7,788	6,853	7,428	7,161	6,940	6,854
Nitrates . . .	(" " ")	1,062	869	679	782	674	829
Petroleum . . .	(cubic metres)	1,975,970	1,966,450	2,177,390	2,122,440	1,976,965	2,048,119
Silver . . .	(kilogrammes)	100,143	98,158	116,306	95,654	76,205	84,897

COPPER PRODUCTION (metric tons)

TYPE	GRAN MINERÍA				MINERÍAS MEDIANA Y PEQUEÑA			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1966	1967	1968	1969
Electrolytic . . .	232,210	268,403	280,709	287,633	14,015	—	—	—
Fire-refined . . .	56,673	68,427	65,364	48,124	24,022	21,763	26,508	27,392
Blister . . .	230,966	209,887	189,879	172,620	70,287	72,376	81,095	87,679
TOTAL . . .	519,849	546,717	535,952	508,377	108,324	94,139	107,603	115,071

COMBINED PRODUCTION (metric tons)

TYPE	1968	1969	1970	1971
Refined copper . . .	546,357	574,109	563,820	534,964
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	120,307	124,962	146,861	182,368
TOTAL . . .	666,664	699,071	710,681	727,332

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971
Sugar . . .	306	282	316
Paper and Cardboard . . .	150	157	159
Cement . . .	1,436	1,349	1,370
Liquid Cast Iron . . .	484	466	500
Steel Ingots . . .	601	547	607
Beer . . .	156	178	279
Petrol . . .	1,525	n.a.	n.a.
Paraffin . . .	429	513	655
Diesel Oil . . .	722	731	892
Fuel Oil . . .	1,241	1,049	1,620
Tyres . . .	562	676	791
Cigars . . .	1,120	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes . . .	6,945	6,590	8,302
Matches . . .	307	303	322
Glass Sheets . . .	2,647	2,559	2,677

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1,000 pesos (milésimos)=100 cóndores (centésimos)=1 Chilean escudo.

Coins: 2, 5 and 10 centésimos.

Notes: 50 centésimos; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 escudos.

Exchange rates (December 31st, 1972): £1 sterling=58.69 escudos (principal trading rate)
or 107.98 escudos (principal non-trade rate);

U.S. \$1=25.00 escudos (principal trading rate) or 46.00 escudos (principal non-trade rate).
100 Chilean escudos=£1.70=\$4.00 (trading rates).

BUDGET, 1969 (million escudos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>		<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>	
Tributary Income	10,332.3	Wages and Salaries	3,887.6
Personal Income	1,274.4	Consumer Goods	631.1
Business Income	1,060.2	Social Security and Family Allowances	339.7
Property	450.4	Transfers to Public Sector	349.4
Purchases/Sales	3,401.8	Transfers to Private Sector	2,888.5
Production	1,020.0	Interest on Public Debt	405.5
Services	860.6		
Legal Contracts	599.9	TOTAL	8,502.0
Imports	1,598.6		
Sundry Taxes	6.4	<i>Capital Budget:</i>	
Non-tributary Income	504.9	Direct and Indirect Investment	3,403.6
National Assets	120.7	Debt Payments	739.0
National Services	180.0		
Miscellaneous Revenue	204.2	TOTAL	4,142.6
TOTAL	10,837.2		
<i>Capital Budget:</i>			
Copper Taxes	976.0		
External Loans	896.0		
Internal Loans	145.2		
TOTAL	2,017.2		
GRAND TOTAL	12,854.4	GRAND TOTAL	12,644.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(December 1969 = 100)

1948	1958	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
5.2	7.59	48.01	56.72	71.83	93.84	124.35	149.29

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SANTIAGO

(December 1969=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Food	94.65	128.12	158.63	556.68
Housing	94.94	119.41	138.99	214.62
Clothing	91.17	116.45	146.73	335.06
Miscellaneous	92.69	127.63	143.53	334.68
General	93.84	124.35	149.29	400.70

* November.

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES

(April 1959 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972
Public Utilities	2,641.4	4,342.7	6,878.6
Mining	2,677.2	4,440.1	5,495.5
Manufacturing Industries	2,110.8	3,117.3	4,927.8
Fiscal Institutions	2,337.1	3,473.6	3,887.3
Semifiscal Institutions	1,774.1	2,754.1	3,869.7
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	2,126.2	3,253.5	4,563.3
Salaries	2,094.8	3,184.3	4,793.0
Wages	2,155.6	3,318.2	4,348.4

Figures are for April each year.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	604.2	756.9	726.6	742.7	907.1	930.8
Exports	687.9	880.7	913.1	940.8	1,075.4	1,253.3

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

COMMODITIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1970	1971	1969	1970
Livestock and Animal Products	40,666	52,513	7,460	7,027
Vegetable Products	63,816	70,286	19,051	27,681
Animal and Vegetable Fats	18,578	25,726	1,806	3,520
Manufactured Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	15,584	26,956	22,255	22,052
Mineral Products	65,356	100,740	116,501	113,071
Chemicals	98,452	97,208	29,149	31,093
Synthetic Plastics, Rubber	33,144	35,859	74	80
Skins and Leather Goods	4,325	7,487	1,275	1,129
Wood, Cork and Basket Products	1,972	1,936	7,639	8,863
Paper and Paper-making Materials	23,413	22,156	29,723	33,302
Textiles	46,385	59,156	8,176	6,597
Plaster, Cement, Ceramics and Glass	12,221	13,996	28	25
Metals and Metal Goods	85,576	67,156	821,247	967,779
Technical and Electrical Equipment	257,504	253,554	3,174	2,788
Transport Equipment	132,110	104,333	5,714	7,396
Optical and Precision Instruments	25,620	19,833	508	768

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (^{'000} U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	80,005	92,397	93,324	48,001	66,394	78,799
Belgium	6,465	10,352	8,034	13,831	24,964	38,357
Brazil	19,334	31,517	24,795	19,926	23,679	24,400
Ecuador	9,505	12,193	9,032	1,740	2,368	3,929
France	19,199	27,875	31,590	40,337	54,792	68,700
German Federal Republic	84,025	93,138	115,762	75,698	102,086	134,900
Italy	16,489	28,832	24,457	60,975	87,533	92,939
Japan	13,238	18,167	27,700	124,889	146,017	149,754
Mexico	26,543	21,158	18,664	5,546	7,625	10,495
Netherlands	12,475	12,949	13,033	108,587	119,181	187,764
Peru	6,581	9,633	7,096	4,356	4,603	8,988
Portugal	285	1,120	n.a.	120	283	n.a.
Spain	12,325	16,060	21,376	18,984	33,292	29,727
Sweden	10,650	10,793	10,693	39,809	37,688	39,281
Switzerland	11,014	17,408	16,742	88	646	n.a.
United Kingdom	42,410	48,160	58,103	141,844	154,336	154,155
U.S.A.	285,395	348,983	393,575	210,947	185,885	177,168

TOURISM

Visitors: 1967: 155,189; 1968: 170,310; 1969: 181,182; 1970: 198,824; 1971: 261,214.

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS (^{'000})

	1969	1970	1971
Passengers (number)	21,705	21,194	20,746
Passenger/km.	2,216,858	2,338,134	2,481,068
Freight . . (tons)	19,281	19,026	19,490

ROADS

TYPE	1968	1969	1970
Cars	130,225	149,853	176,066
Buses	12,614	13,384	15,956
Lorries	111,721	122,204	133,798
Motor Cycles	28,670	19,062	28,336

SHIPPING (^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Total Tonnage	29,377	27,228	26,815
Loaded	22,563	21,973	20,444
Unloaded	6,814	5,255	6,371

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1971	1971
Km. Flown (^{'000})	21,673	22,674	200,067
Passengers* (number)	533,828	574,880	679,034
Freight* (^{'000} tons/km.)	114,850	n.a.	n.a.

* Includes foreign airlines.

EDUCATION

LEVEL	NUMBER OF PUPILS		
	1968	1969	1970
Kindergarten	57,518	56,278	60,360
Primary Schools	1,965,331	1,960,815	2,043,032
Secondary Schools	264,104	265,413	302,461

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION of 1925, somewhat amended, remains in force today. It provides for a unitary state and a republican form of government; a bi-cameral legislature and executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct popular vote. If the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes has not obtained more than half the votes cast—as happened in 1952 and 1958—Congress decides which of the two candidates with the highest number shall be President. The President is ineligible, on retirement, for immediate re-election.

He has wide powers of appointment and dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and some political officials. He is responsible for the maintenance of order and may, in the event of disturbance, declare a state of siege if Congress is not in session. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign policy.

The President enjoys a modified veto on bills submitted by Congress, his rejections or amendments being overruled if a two-thirds majority of both Chambers so votes. Legislation may be initiated by the Chambers or by the

President, who is empowered to issue the decrees he may deem necessary for the execution of the laws. Members of his Cabinet, who cannot be members of Parliament, may attend sessions of Congress and speak, but may not vote.

Congress, whose ordinary sessions last from May 21st to September 18th, and whose extraordinary sessions last the rest of the year, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The former has 50 members, elected for eight years by ten provincial groups of departments, each group electing five Senators. One-half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies has 150 members, elected for four years by departments or groups of departments on the basis of proportional representation.

All voting is by ballot. All citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote.

The Republic is divided into 25 Provinces (Aconcagua, Antofagasta, Arauco, Atacama, Aysén, Bío Bío, Cautín, Chiloé, Colchagua, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Magallanes, Malleco, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Osorno, Santiago, Talca, Tarapacá, Valdivia, Valparaíso).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

THE CABINET

(April 1973)

Minister of the Interior: GERARDO ESPINOZA (PS).
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: CLODOMIRO ALMEYDA MEDINA (PS).
 Minister of Finance: FERNANDO FLORES (MAPU).
 Minister of Economic Affairs: ORLANDO MILLAS (PC).
 Minister of Education: JORGE TAPIA (PR).
 Minister of Justice: SERGIO INZUNZA (PC).
 Minister of Defence: JOSÉ TORÁ GONZÁLEZ (PS).
 Minister of Public Works and Transport: HUMBERTO MARTONES MORALES (PR).

Minister of Agriculture: PEDRO HIDALGO (PS).
 Minister of Lands and Settlement: ROBERTO CUÉLLAR (API).
 Minister of Labour and Social Security: LUIS FIGUEROA (PC).
 Minister of Mines: SERGIO BITAR (IC).
 Minister of Health: Dr. ARTURO JIRÓN (Independent).
 Minister of Housing: LUIS MATTE VALDES (Independent).
 Secretary-General to the Government: ANÍBAL PALMA (PR).

(PS) Partido Socialista; (PC) Partido Comunista; (PR) Partido Radical; (MAPU) Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitario; (API) Acción Popular Independiente; (IC) Izquierda Cristiana.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SANTIAGO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Argentina:** Avda. Vicuña Mackenna 45 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER TEODORO GALLAC.
- Australia:** Moneda 1123, 9 (E); *Ambassador:* NOEL DESCHAMPS.
- Austria:** Alcántara 142 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH HOHENBÜHEL (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).
- Belgium:** Capullos 2254 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS TAELEMANS.
- Brazil:** Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1656 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO C. DA CÂMARA CANTO.
- Bulgaria:** Av. Holanda 116 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV CHUROV.
- Canada:** Ahumada 11, 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW DONALD ROSS.
- China, People's Republic:** El Regidor 66, El Golf (E); *Ambassador:* LIN PING.
- Colombia:** Isidora Cayenechea 3365 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO GARCÍA HERRERA.
- Costa Rica:** Vitacura 3634 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO BONILLA LARA.
- Cuba:** Los Estanques 1875 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GARCÍA INCHAUSTEGUI.
- Czechoslovakia:** Coronel Pereira 120 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOŠ VESELÝ.
- Cyprus:** (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDAS.
- Denmark:** (E); *Ambassador:* BJARNE W. PAULSON.
- Dominican Republic:** Dinamarca 2041 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ E. BAEHR CABRAL.
- Ecuador:** Merced 280, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO CORREA E.
- Egypt:** Triana 865 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH BADR.
- El Salvador:** Carlos Antunez 2026, D. 4. (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO PESA Q.
- Finland:** (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER THESLEFF.
- France:** Ave. Condell 65 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DE MENTION.
- German Democratic Republic:** Alcántara 1128 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY SPINDLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic of:** Agustinas 785 (E); *Ambassador:* LOTHAR LAHN.
- Greece:** Agustinas 975, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BAIOS.
- Guatemala:** Av. Vitacura 2902, Depto. 1406 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO JUÁREZ TOLEDO.
- Honduras:** Bustos 2374 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS DÍAZ VARELA.
- Hungary:** Los Leones 2279 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERENC CSÁSZÁR.
- India:** El Tamarugo 1600, Vitacura (E); *Ambassador:* GUNWANTSINGH J. MALIK (also accredited to Peru).
- Indonesia:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Iran:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Israel:** Luis Thayer Ojeda 919 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE TOU.
- Italy:** Carmen 8, 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERTO B. DELL'ELMO.
- Japan:** Callao 3796, El Golf (E); *Ambassador:* SAHITO SATO.
- Jordan:** Aurelio González 3600 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DR. ANTON NADR.
- Korea, People's Republic:** (E); *Ambassador:* LI JYU SONG.
- Lebanon:** (L); Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Malta:** (L); *Envoy:* NICOLAS TCHKOTOVA.
- Mexico:** Américo Vespucio Norte 846 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MORENO PINO.
- Morocco:** (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.
- Nepal:** Washington, U.S.A. (E).
- Netherlands:** Apoquindo 5360 (E); *Ambassador:* IZAAK C. DEBROT.
- Nicaragua:** Avda. Nueva Los Leones 082 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SALINAS MUÑOZ.
- Norway:** Américo Vespucio Norte 548 (E); *Ambassador:* DITLEF KNUDSEN.
- Pakistan:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Panama:** Avda. Irarrázaval 1628, 12, of. 123 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DECEREGA.
- Paraguay:** Bombero Salas 1531, of. 200 (E); *Ambassador:* PABLO GONZÁLEZ MAYA.
- Peru:** Las Peñas 3280 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO GARCÍA.
- Philippines:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Poland:** Burgos 140 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENTUSZ NOWORYTA.
- Portugal:** Huerfanos 1175, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO DE CASTRO E. ABREU.
- Romania:** Benjamin 2955 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE DUMITRESCU.
- South Africa:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Spain:** Avda. Republica 475 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Sweden:** Pedro de Valdivia 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DE GEER (also accredited to Bolivia).
- Switzerland:** Las Hortencias 2322 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GEORGES PEYRAUD.
- Syria:** Don Carlos 2941 (E); *Ambassador:* BOURHAN KAYAL.
- Thailand:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Turkey:** Montolin 150 (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET OZMEN (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).
- U.S.S.R.:** Apoquindo 3846 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR V. BASOV.
- United Kingdom:** Gertrudis Echerique 96 (E); *Ambassador:* R. L. SECONDE.
- United States:** Agustinas 1343, 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL DAVIS.
- Uruguay:** El Golf 243 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁNCHEZ.
- Vatican:** Montolin 200 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Excmo. Rev. Mons. SOTERO SANZ VILLALBA.
- Venezuela:** Bustos 2021 (E); *Ambassador:* ORLANDO TOVAR TAMAYO.
- Yugoslavia:** Vitacura 3441 (E); *Ambassador:* RADOMIR RADOVIC.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(September 4th, 1970)

CANDIDATES	Votes
Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS (U.P.).	1,075,616
JORGE ALESSANDRI RODRÍGUEZ (Ind.).	1,036,278
RADIMIRO TOMIC (P.D.C.).	824,849

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress in October 1970, and Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS was elected by 153 votes to 35.

(U.P.) Unidad Popular; (Ind.) Independent; (P.D.C.) Partido Demócrata Cristiano.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

Head of Chamber of Deputies: ALFREDO LORCA.

ELECTION, MARCH 1973

Party	Chamber of Deputies	Senate
	Number of Seats	Number of Seats
Christian Democrat	50	19
National	34	8
Radical	5	2
Communist	25	9
Socialist	28	7
Others	8	5
TOTAL	150	50

POLITICAL PARTIES

Unidad Popular: consists of the following parties:

Acción Popular Independiente: Leader RAFAEL TARUD.

Movimiento Acción Popular Unitaria (MAPU): split in March 1973; Leader JAIME GAZMURI.

Izquierda Cristiana: Leader BOSCO PARRA.

Partido Comunista: Sec. Gen. LUIS CORVALÁN.

Partido Radical: Casilla 817, Santiago; a Social Democratic party; Leader ANSELMO SULE.

Partido Socialista: Santiago; f. 1968; Leader SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS; Gen. Sec. C. ALTAMIRANO.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Santiago; Christian Democrat party; Leader RADIMIRO TOMIC.

Partido Nacional: Casilla 251 V, Correo 15, Santiago; f. 1966; conservative; Pres. SERGIO ONOFRE JARPA, Sec.-Gen. MARIO ARNELLO.

Unión Socialista Popular (USOPO): supports U.P.; one senate seat; Leader RAÚL AMPUERO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

Twelve Courts of Appeal, whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Electoral Qualifications Tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed for four years; two of whom must be members of the Supreme Court, one a member of the Santiago Court of Appeal, one an ex-president of the Senate, and one an ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Supreme Court: RAMIRO MENDEZ.

Ministers of the Supreme Court: JUAN POMÉS, OCTAVIO RAMÍREZ, EDUARDO VARAS, ARMANDO SILVA, ENRIQUE URRUTIA, JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE, VÍCTOR RIVAS, EDUARDO ORTÍZ SANDOVAL, ISRAEL BÓRQUEZ, RICARDO MARTÍN, RAFAEL RETAMAL, LUIS MALDONADO.

Attorney-General: URBANO MARÍN.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion:

SANTIAGO

Metropolitan See: Archbishop H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ, S.D.B., Apostolic Administrator of Santiago and Primate of Chile; La Serena, Casilla 30-D.

Vicar-General: Mgr. SERGIO VALECH.

Five Suffragan Bishops.

ANTOFAGASTA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DE BORJA VALENZUELA Ríos.

Vicar-General: Mgr. ROBERTO BAHAMONDE BARRIENTOS.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

CONCEPCIÓN

Metropolitan See: Most Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEGUIRISTAIN.

Vicars-General: Mgr. CARLOS OVIEDO CAVADA, RENÉ INOSTROZA ARRIAGADA.

Four Suffragan Bishops.

PUERTO MONTT

Metropolitan See: (vacant).

Vicar-General: Mgr. PEDRO ÁLCIDES NAVARRO MAYORGA.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

LA SERENA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FRESNO LARRAÍN.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

THE PRESS

Although freedom of the press is assured, use has been made by the Government of the law passed in 1958 on the Internal Security of the State which grants power to "suspend for twenty-four hours the sending, repetition, transportation, delivery or transmission of printed matter, documents, newspapers, etc." which is judged to constitute a transgression of the law. These measures are, however, exceptional.

As a quarter of the inhabitants of Chile live in Santiago and Valparaíso, the circulation of provincial papers is not large, some appearing only on alternate days or once and twice a week. A list of some newspapers in the larger towns is given below.

SANTIAGO

- Clarín:** Galvez 106; f. 1954; daily; Dir. ALBERTO GAMBOA SOTO; circ. 150,000 (morning).
- El Diario Ilustrado:** Moneda 1162, Casilla 270, 5 Correo; f. 1902; morning; Traditional Conservative, Catholic; Dir. ANDRÉS ABURTO S.; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 64,000 (Sundays).
- El Diario Oficial:** calle Agustinas No. 1269; Dir. RUBEN ALZOLA BRICEÑO.
- El Mercurio:** Compañía 1214; f. 1900; morning; Right independent; Santiago Dir. RENÉ SILVA ESPEJO; Props. Empr. E. Mercurio S.A.; circ. 150,000 (weekdays), 310,000 (Sundays).
- La Nación:** Agustinas 1269; f. 1917; morning; non-party; is partly owned by the Government; Dir. OSCAR WAISS; circ. 100,000.
- El Paredón:** f. 1961; tabloid; Left-wing; Editor LAUTARO OJEDA.
- La Segunda:** Compañía 1214, piso 2°; f. 1931; evening; Dir. MARIO CARNEYRO CASTRO; circ. 45,000, 55,000 (Saturdays).
- El Siglo:** Catedral 1377; Casilla 182D; f. 1952; morning; Communist; Dir. JORGE INZUNZA BECKER; circ. 30,000.
- La Tercera de la Hora:** Casilla 9-D; Calle V. MACKENNA 1870; f. 1950; daily, morning; independent; Dir. A. GUERRERO ESPINOZA; circ. 120,000 (weekdays), 178,000 (Sundays).
- Última Hora:** Tenderini 171; f. 1943; evening; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TOHA; circ. 35,000.
- Las Últimas Noticias:** Compañía 1214; f. 1902; midday; tabloid; independent; Dir. NICOLAS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000, Saturdays 120,000.

VALPARAÍSO

- La Estrella:** Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57 V.; f. 1920; evening, except Sundays and holidays; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 35,000.
- El Mercurio:** Esmeralda 1002; f. 1827; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 70,000.
- La Unión:** Casilla 19-V; f. 1885; morning; pro-Catholic; Dir. ALFREDO SILVA CARVALLO; circ. 28,000 and 40,000 Sundays.
- ANTOFAGASTA**
- El Mercurio de Antofagasta:** Calle Matta 2112; f. 1906; morning; independent; Proprs. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MARIO CORTÉZ FLORES; circ. 22,000.
- La Estrella del Norte:** f. 1966; evening; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGNETI; circ. 14,000.

CHILLÁN

- La Discusión:** Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; second oldest paper in Chile; morning; independent; Dir. ALFONSO LAGOS; circ. 15,000.

CONCEPCIÓN

- Crónica:** Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor A. LAMAS; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 35,000.
- La Patria:** Huérfanos 1022; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ GÓMEZ; publ. by Soc. Periodística del Sur, who also own; *La Prensa*, Osorno; *El Diario Austral*, Temuco; *El Correo de Valdivia*, Valdivia; circ. 36,000.
- El Sur:** P.O. Box 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 45,000.

COQUIMBO

- El Norte:** Casilla 127; f. 1932; daily.
- El Regional:** Casilla 137, Calle Aldunate 944-54; daily; non-political; Dir. JUAN R. MARIN M.; circ. 1,500.

CURICÓ

- La Prensa:** Casilla 17; f. 1898; morning; Right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,500.

IQUIQUE

- La Estrella de Iquique:** f. 1966; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ.
- El Tarapacá:** Casilla 557; f. 1894; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 7,000.

LA LIGUA

- La Libertad:** Calle Prat 252, Casilla 67; f. 1926; morning, four days a week; independent; Dir. MANUEL J. PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

LA SERENA

- El Día:** Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA R.; circ. 8,000 copies.
- El Serenese:** Casilla 357; f. 1948.

LA UNIÓN

- La Región:** Casilla 360; f. 1958.
- Diario La Unión:** Prat 1237; f. 1937.

LOS ANDES

- Frontera:** Casilla 400; f. 1958.
- La Nuova Prensa:** Santa Rosa 444, Casilla 224; f. 1951; tabloid; Dir. EDUARDO CAMPOS LEIVA; circ. 1,500.

OSOERNO

- La Prensa:** Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-D; f. 1917; morning; Right-wing; Dir. RICARDO GALLARDO; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

OVALLE

- La Provincia:** Ariztia 258; Casilla 253; f. 1936; morning; Radical; Editor LUIS MENDOZA; circ. 4,500.
- El Tamaya:** Casilla 71; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ARMANDO DIAZ CASTILLO.

PUERTO MONTT

- El Llanquihue:** Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning independent; Dir. EWALDO HOHMANN J.; circ. 12,000

PUNTA ARENAS

- El Magallanes:** Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 16-D; f. 1894; morning; independent; Dir. ARTURO AMPUERO NAVARRO; Admin. SERGIO PORRAS LEDESMA; circ. 8,600.
La Prensa Austral: Waldo Seguel 646, Casilla 9-D; f. 1942; morning; anti-Communist; Dir. OSVALDO WEGMANN HANSEN; circ. 8,000.

RANCAGUA

- El Rancaguino:** Casilla 50; f. 1915; evening; independent; Dir. HECTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

SAN FERNANDO

- La Región:** Valdivia 753; f. 1952.
La Voz de Colchagua: Casilla 41; f. 1943.

TALCA

- La Mañana:** Casilla 7-D; f. 1906; morning; Right-wing; Editor VICENTE ROJAS; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

- El Diario Austral:** Bulnes esq. de Varas, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial and agricultural interests, anti-Communist, Right-wing; Dir. RAÚL RIVERA BARRERA; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 34,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

TOCOPILLA

- La Prensa:** Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTES; circ. 8,000.

VALDIVIA

- El Correo de Valdivia:** Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895 morning; non-party; Dir. and Admin. RAÚL GALLARDO LARA; circ. 22,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

- El Agrario:** monthly; farming interests.
Arquitectura y Construcción: Teatinos 248-8° piso, Santiago; f. 1946; architects' and builders' monthly; Editor Arch. LARGO ARREDONDO U.
Ateneo: Casilla 4074; f. 1924; monthly; cultural; Dir. MILTON ROSSELL.
Boletín Banco Central de Chile: Casilla 967, Santiago; f. 1926; economics; circ. 4,000.
Boletín Minero: Moneda 759; monthly; mining interests.
El Campesino: farming monthly; publ. by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, Tenderini 187, Casilla 40-D; Editor RAFAEL CABRERA M.
Chile Aéreo: Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.
Chile Filatélico: Huérfanos 972; f. 1889; monthly; Dir. ALVARO BONILLA-LARA.
Chile Textil: Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.
Confidencias: Avda. Santa María 076, Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 96,000.
Destiño: Bandera 131; weekly; general interest; illustrated.
Economía y Finanzas: Clasificador 441, Correo Central; f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET; Editor CHRISTIAN CASANOVA.
Ercilla: Avda. Santa María 0108, 3° piso; 63-D; f. 1934; weekly; general interest; published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag, S.A.; Editor EMILIO FILIPPI M.; Man. GERARDO INFANTE VIAL; circ. 80,000.

- Eva:** Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 80,000.

La Farmacia Chilena: monthly.

Flash: Avda. Santa María 0104, piso 2°; weekly, general interest; illustrated.

Industria: Sociedad Fomento Fabril, Moneda 759; monthly.

Panorama Económico: Casilla 10220; f. 1947; monthly.

Política y Espíritu: Alonso Ovalle 766; f. 1945; monthly; Christian Democrat; Editor JAIME CASTILLO V.

Punto Final: Union Central 1010, Oficina 1108; left-wing; fortnightly.

Radiomanía: Huérfanos 979, Oficina 328; monthly; broadcasting and wireless; Dir. LUCHO ARÓN.

Revista Chilena de Ingeniería: engineering bi-monthly.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly medical journal; circ. 2,000.

Rosita: Avda. Santa María 076, Casilla 84-D; weekly; 'dressmakers' journal; publ. by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 56,000.

Siete Días: Avda. Santa María 0188, 2°; weekly; general interest.

Telecran: Avda. Santa María 076; f. 1969; weekly; film and TV magazine, published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag; circ. 125,000.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Sociedad Minera El Teniente; circ. 15,000.

Topaze: Calle Loreto 22, Casilla 2310; f. 1931; weekly; satirical; Dir. LUIS GOYENECHEA.

Vea: Avda. Santa María 0188, 1°; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; Dir. GENARO MEDINA; circ. 180,000.

En Viaje: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 1173; general and tourist interest; monthly; also yearly tourist guide with maps and hotel information.

Vistazo: Teatinos 340; f. 1952; weekly; Communist.

VALPARAÍSO

Mar: Avda. Errázuriz 471, Casilla 117-V; f. 1915 under title "Revista de la Liga Marítima de Chile"; this was changed to "Mar" in 1939; monthly; all aspects of maritime affairs; organ of the Liga Marítima de Chile Dir. T. B. SEPULVEDA WHITTLE.

Scientia: Casilla 110 V; f. 1934; quarterly; technical and scientific; edited by Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María; Dir. CARLOS GONZALEZ DE LA FUENTE.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Santiago; Pres. GERMÁN PICÓ CAÑAS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX
Santiago

ANSA: Agustinas 1269; f. 1954; Bureau Chief GIORGIO BAGONI BETTOLINI.

AP: Calle Compañía 1214; Bureau Chief JOSEPH L. BENHAM.

UPI: Calle Nataniel 47, 9°, Casilla de Correo 71-D; Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

- Ediciones Atenea:** Universidad de Concepción.
- Editorial Andrés Bello:** Ahumada 131-4° piso, Santiago. medicine, history, economy, sociology.
- Empresa Ercilla, S.A.:** Casilla 63-D, Avda. Santa María 0108-3er. piso, Santiago; literature, fiction, translations of foreign works.
- Editorial González Porto Ltda.:** Miraflores 109, Casilla 165-D, Santiago; juvenile, general non-fiction, textbooks.
- Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.:** Bandera 172, Santiago; Casilla 367; philosophy, religion.
- Editorial Jurídica de Chile:** Ahumada 131, Casilla 4256; Santiago; law, social sciences.
- Walter Lechner Ltda.:** Casilla 10172, Santiago; handicrafts, fashion, directories.
- Librería y Editorial Nascimento:** San Antonio 390, Casilla 2298, Santiago.
- Editorial del Nuevo Extremo:** Ahumada 6, Casilla 10471, Santiago; fiction.
- Editorial Orbe:** Galería Imperio 256, Santiago; education, children's books, history, fiction.
- Editorial Pomaró Ltda.:** Avda. Bulnes 80, 5° piso, Of. 56, Santiago; fiction, children's books.
- Editorial Universitaria, S.A.:** Dpto. de Publicaciones, San Francisco 454, Casilla 10220, Santiago; education.
- Zamorano y Caperán:** Casilla 362, Compañía 1015, Santiago; f. 1909; law, history, bibliography.
- Empresa Editora Zig-Zag:** Casilla 84-D, Avda. Providencia 199, Santiago; f. 1095; general publishers and editors and publishers of numerous periodicals; Pres. SERGIO MUJICA L.; Gen. Man. GONZALO UNILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusoras de Chile (ARCHI): Pasaje Matte 956, Oficina 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago de Chile; f. 1936; there are 150 broadcasting stations; Pres. DANIEL RAMÍREZ ESTAY; Exec. Dir. JORGE QUINTEROS TRICOT; Admin. Sec. ENRIQUE PRIETO CHÁVEZ.

There are 30 short wave and 137 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with ARCHI.

In 1971 there were about 1,400,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

- Televisión Nacional de Chile:** Bellavista 990, Santiago; 19 stations; Dir. J. NAVARRETE M.
- Universidad Católica:** Alameda 340, Santiago; non-commercial; Dir.-Gen. RAÚL HASBUN ZAROR.
- Universidad de Chile:** Huérfanos 1117, Of. 424, Santiago, f. 1960; educational; Dir. M. PLANET.
- Universidad del Norte:** Avda. Angamos 0610; Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; opened 1956; Rector MIGUEL CAMPO; Sec. Gen. MARIO GARIBAY MONTE; publs. *Anales*, *Revista de la Universidad del Norte*.

In 1971 there were about 500,000 receivers.

The first permanent earth station in South America for satellite communications was opened in 1968. It is 70 miles south-west of Santiago and is owned by the Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180; f. 1926; issues notes; cap. 10.1m., dep. 15,166m. (May 1972); Pres. ALFONSO INOSTROZA; Vice Pres. HUGO FAZIO R.; Gen. Man. JAIME BARRIOS M.

SANTIAGO

Banco del Estado de Chile: Santiago, Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 20.4m., res. 511m. (Dec. 1971); State Bank; incorporates the Caja Nacional de Ahorros, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and Instituto de Crédito Industrial; Pres. KURT DRECKMANN; Gen. Man. WASHINGTON BERTRAND REMEDY.

Banco Continental: Agustinas 1127, Casilla 10492; f. 1958; Pres. NICOLÁS YARUR L.; Gen. Man. HERYÁN MOLINA A.

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251; f. 1894; cap. 69.9m., dep. 2,092m. (1970); Pres. MANUEL VINAGRE D.; Gen. Man. ARTURO QUIROZ F.

Banco de Comercio e Industria: Huérfanos 1147, Casilla 271-V; f. 1959; Pres. ABRAHAM LAMA LAMA.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 1360; f. 1937; Chief Exec. JORGE YARUR BANNA; Gen. Man. GUIDO GIOVANNETTI C.

Banco de A. Edwards y Cia.: put into liquidation 1972.

Banco Nacional del Trabajo: Agustinas 828; f. 1955; cap. 18.7m., res. 29.6m. (June 1971); Pres. G. VILLABLANCA COLLADO; Gen. H. FUENZALIDA LANIÁ.

Banco Panamericano: Alameda 720; f. 1954; Pres. JUAN SAID KATTAN; Gen. Manager LUIS SAID DEMARIA.

Banco Sud Americano: Morandé 226; f. 1944; cap. 30m., res. 83.3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ELIODORO MATTE O.; Gen. Man. G. MORGAN TORRES.

VALPARAÍSO

Banco Español-Chile: Casilla 76-D; f. 1926; cap. 40m., res. 93.3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CARLOS SAN MARTÍN MADARIAGA; Gen. Man. H. VARGAS SCHNEIDER.

Banco Hipotecario de Desarrollo: Esmeralda 978; f. 1853; cap. p.u. 3m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. SERGIO ROSALES MANFREDINI; Gen. Man. ADRIANO SIMONETTI MICHELLI.

CONCEPCIÓN

Banco de Concepción: O'Higgins 612, Casilla 17-C; f. 1871; cap. 25m., dep. 447.5m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. ORTO BENNEWITZ B.; publ. *Memorias Semestrales*.

OSORNO

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Casilla 25-O; f. 1968; cap. 23.0m., dep. 1,040m. (June 1971); Pres. MOISÉS ZELIZER; Gen. Man. MARCELO RINGELING L.

PUNTA ARENAS

Banco Chileno Yugoslavo: 21 de Mayo 1199; f. 1958; Pres. NICOLÁS SIMUNOVIC SAPUNAR; Gen. Man. JUAN KUZMANIC RAZNITIC.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: Bandera 75, Casilla 123-D, Santiago. f. 1893; 43 mems.; Pres. EUGENIO BLANCO RUIZ; publs. *Cierre Oficial de Precios*, *Análisis del Mercado Bursatil*, *Estudios Sobre Empresas*, *Reseña de Valores Mobiliarios*.

Bolsa de Corredores: Valparaíso.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Araucania, Compañía de Seguros: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1944; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

Caja Reasuradora de Chile: Bandera 84, Carregur; f. 1927; reinsurance in fire, earthquake, marine, hull, life, motor car, aviation, fidelity guarantee, livestock, burglary, glass, miscellaneous; Pres. VICENTE GARCÍA HUIDOBRO PORTALES; Man. RAÚL UNDURRAGA ALEMPARTE.

Compañía de Seguros Sudamerica: Bandera 172, Santiago.

Consorcio La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 127, Santiago.

Consorcio Nacional de Seguros: Bandera 236, Santiago.

La Construcción: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1954; life; Pres. LUIS CIFUENTES; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Financiera: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1958; non-life; Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA FUENZALIDA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Germania: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1914; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

La Independencia: Bandera 236, Santiago; f. 1948; non-life; Pres. A. FUENTES NAVARRETE; Gen. Man. C. TOMASELLO ROSSL.

Lautaro: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1944; non-life, reinsurance; Pres. VÍCTOR MORALES GUZMÁN; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Minera: Bandera 131, Santiago; Pres. SALUSTIO PRIETO CALVO; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

Organización Kappés: Agustinas 1137, Santiago.

Philadelphia Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; insurance, reinsurance; Pres. ERNESTO BARROS JARPA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Provincia: Huérfanos 830, Santiago; f. 1942; non-life; Dir.-Gen. D. BARRIOS V.

Sud América de Chile: Bandera 172 esq. Agustinas, Santiago; life, annuities; Pres. F. BULNES CORREA; Man. E. VIOLLIER WAUGH.

La Victoria: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. SYDNEY L. SHAW; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santiago, Santa Lucía 302-piso 3°; Casilla 1297; f. 1919; 2,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO SAHLI NATERMANN; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SALAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales*, *El Informativo*, *El Informativo Alale*.

Cámara Central de Comercio de Chile: Santiago; f. 1858; 175 mems.; Pres. HORACIO GONZÁLEZ PADILLA. Manager PABLO DE TEZANOS PINTO.

Chambers of Commerce also exist in the following towns: Angol, Antofagasta, Arica, Chillán, Concepción, Coquimbo,

Curicó, Iquique, La Serena, Lautaro, Los Angeles, Magelanes, Osorno, Ovalle, Puerto Montt, Rancagua, San Antonio, San Fernando, Talca, Talcahuano, Temuco, Tocopilla, Traiguén, Valdivia, Valparaíso.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caja Autónoma de Amortización: Bandera 46, Casilla 1627; f. 1932; sinking funds and amortisations; Man. P. ARANDA CODDOU.

Corporación del Cobre: f. 1966 as a result of law providing for the Chileanization of copper; to control production and sale of Chilean copper.

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria: Olivares 1229, Casilla 137-D, Santiago; f. 1962; land and crop development; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAFAEL MORENO ROJAS.

CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción): Ramon Nieto 920, Santiago; Investment (1967) 832m. escudos; (1968) 764m. escudos and 75m. U.S.\$; Vice-Pres. RAÚL SAEZ SAEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS CROXATTO SILVA; exercises some control over:

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico—CAP: f. 1946; cap. p.u. U.S.\$63.5m.; development plans include doubling steel ingot production to 1m. tons.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: f. 1950; 5,722,000 cubic metres refined 1971; Man. Dir. HÉCTOR DONOSO R.

Petroquímica Chilena: f. 1966 by CORFO and ENAP to supervise the establishment of a petrochemical complex costing U.S. \$120m.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 800m. escudos; generating capacity 776,900 kW. to be expanded to 1.4m. kW. by 1973; \$500m. expansion plan 1966-72; Dir. RENATO E. SALAZAR.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANS: Head Office: Avda. Bustamante 26, P.O.B. 6099, Correo 22 Santiago; f. 1953; cap. 700m. escudos; average annual production 200,000 tons sugar; factories in Lináres, Nuble, Bío-Bío, and Llanquihue.

Corporación de la Vivienda (Housing): Santiago; government body; encourages and carries out construction work.

Empresa Nacional de Minería—Enami: Santiago; promotes the development of the small and medium mines.

Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria: Arturo Claro 1468, Casilla 1949, Santiago 11; f. 1964 by agreement with FAO and UN Special Fund; cap. U.S. \$1.4m.; to plan and co-ordinate agrarian reform; Dir. ENRIQUE ASTORGA L.; Man. SOLON BARRACLOUGH.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario—INDAP: Teatinos 40, Santiago; fiscal institution; Pres. Minister of Agriculture.

Instituto de Fomento Pesquero: Pedro de Valdivia 2633, Casilla 1287, Santiago; f. 1963 for research in biology, economy and technology to further the fishing industry; library of 1,778 vols.; Dir. SERGIO BASULTO DEL CAMPO; publs. *Publicación*, *Boletín Científico*, *Circular*.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional: Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the programme of regional development and co-ordinate the national budget with general development plans; Dir. FERNANDO AGUIRRE.

CHILE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (*Society for Manufacturing Development*): Moneda 759, Casilla 44, Santiago; f. 1883; mems. 2,000; Pres. FERNANDO SMITS; publ. *El Informativo* (weekly), *Industria* and *Hoja Económica* (monthly), *Rol Industrial* (every four years).

TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile—CUTCH (*Single Centre of Chilean Workers*): Santo Domingo 1837, Santiago; f. 1953; mems. 350,000 (est.) from more than 25 affiliated unions; non-affiliated internationally; communists gained control 1965; Pres. JORGE GODY; Sec. Gen. OSCAR NUÑEZ BRAVO; publ. *Central Unica* (irregular).

CUTCH includes the following major union groupings:

Confederación de Trabajadores del Cobre—CTC (*Confederation of Copper Workers*): MacIver 283, Santiago; f. 1951; 17,500 mems. (est.) in 20 affiliated unions; Pres. ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ; Sec. WALTER ALFARO DÍAZ.

Federación Nacional Minera de Chile—FNMC (*Mining Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1477, Santiago; mems. 70,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS CORTES DIAZ.

Federación Industrial Ferroviaria de Chile—FIFCH (*Railway Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1933, Santiago; 26,500 mems. (est.) in 4 federated unions; Pres. EDMUNDO POLANCO ELGUETA.

Confederación de Empleados Particulares de Chile—CEPGH (*Confederation of Chilean Private Employees*): Catedral 1111, Santiago; mems. 48,000 (est.) from 8 affiliated federations; non-affiliated internationally; Pres. ERNESTO LENNON; Sec.-Gen. PATRICIO GONZÁLEZ.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores—CNT (*National Federation of Workers*): Santo Domingo 1431, Santiago; f. 1958; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 4 federations and 35 affiliated unions; admitted to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. (Acting) MANUEL GUERRA.

Confederación Cristiana de Trabajadores de Chile—ASICH (*Christian Trade Union Federation of Chile*): Dieciocho 182, Santiago; f. 1947 as Acción Sindical Chilena; mems. 75,000 from 360 affiliated unions; admitted to IFCTU; Pres. JOSÉ GOLDSACK D.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS AROS.

Confederación Nacional de Sindicatos Obreros—CNSEO (*National Confederation of Workers' Unions*): Bohn 811, Viña del Mar; f. 1949; mems. 15,000 (est.); Pres. RUBÉN HURTADO O'RYAN; Sec.-Gen. EMILIO PUEBLA QUIJANES.

There are a number of major trade unions not affiliated with the confederations listed above. The largest of these is the Maritime Confederation, Valparaíso, est. 28,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile is approximately 9,000 km., four-fifths of which is state-owned. Two lines connect Chile with the Argentine, two with Bolivia and one with Peru.

An extensive programme of renovation, rebuilding and electrification is under way. The electrification of the Santiago-Chillán line was completed in 1967. The Rancagua-Laja line has also been electrified, and work of electrification is to extend as far as Concepción.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins, No. 924 Santiago; f. 1915; 6,588 km. of track. The State Railways are divided between the *Red Norte* or Northern System, and the *Red Sur* or Southern System and include the former Ferrocarril Transandino por Juncal, Ferrocarril Arica-La Paz (Chilean section) and Ferrocarril Iquique-Pueblo Hundido; Dir. Ing. LUIS FALCONE SCHIAVETTI. At Puerto Montt, steamers of the Empresa Marítima del Estado (*see under Shipping*) connect with Chiloé and other islands, and with Puerto Aysén for Aysén Territory. Gauges: South of Calera, 1.676 m., and 0.60 m.; north of Calera, 1 m.; Arica 1 m.; Iquique-Pueblo Hundido 1.435 m. and 1 m.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: London Office: 1 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2; local office in Antofagasta. Chair. W. T. CAULFIELD; Man. Dir. JAMES A. BLAIR. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia, and branches, and the Aguas Blancas Railway, representing a total mileage of:

Main line, Antofagasta-Ollague . . .	276
Branch Lines	175

Compañía Salitrera Anglo-Lautaro: Teatinos 220, Santiago; f. 1931; 164 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Tocopilla-Toco; nitrate railway; Pres. JORGE VIDAL.

Ferrocarril Potrerillos: Potrerillos; H.O.: 25 Broadway, New York City, 62 miles open; serves a mining district.

Ferrocarril Salitrero de Taltal, S.A.: Taltal; owned by Señor JULIO RUMO; 114 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Manager JULIO GREGORIO R.

Rancagua-Teniente Railway: Rancagua; f. 1909; 43 miles, 0.702 m. gauge; owned by Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A., serves El Teniente Mine, Sewell; Supt. JORGE ASTORGA.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59-3° piso, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1971, excluding unimproved roads, was 70,701 km., of which 11 per cent were paved. The road system comprises the Pan American or Longitudinal Highway extending 3,500 km. from north to south, completely paved, and about 50,000 km. of transversal roads. Since 1961 the World Bank and the IADB have together granted over \$40 million to improve the main road system. International highways are under construction to Salta, Mendoza, San Juan and Bariloche in Argentina. A 4-lane highway from Santiago to Rancagua is completed, and another is being constructed from Padre Hurtado to San Antonio. Other important projects are the building of the Lo Prado tunnel and the bridges over the Maipo and Bio-Bio rivers.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club de Chile: San Antonio 220, P.O.B. 120-D, Santiago; publ. *Revista Rutas* (four issues annually).

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 261,516.

SANTIAGO

Compañía Naviera Santa Fé: Casilla 974; f. 1961 by the Compañía Minera Santa Fé and Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica to handle iron ore exports, bulk cargo Chile-Argentina; Chair. ALFREDO NENCI.

VALPARAÍSO

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica: Edificio Interoceánica, Plaza Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; regular sailings from Peruvian and Chilean ports to the River Plate and Brazilian ports via the Straits of Magellan; passenger and cargo services; office in Santiago, Ahumada 11, Casilla 4246; Pres. GABRIEL RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA-HUIDOBRO. Associated Companies:

Compañía de Muelles de la Población Vergara: Calle Blanco 951, Casilla 131-V; service of cargo vessels between Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal and Mediterranean ports; Pres. MAX GRISAR.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895; office in Santiago, Agustinas 1235-10° piso; f. 1872; 12 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and New York, Gulf Ports and Mexico and North European ports, intermediate ports included; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER; Gen. Man. PATRICIO FALCONE S.

Empresa Marítima del Estado: H.O.: Prat 772, 5° piso P.O.B. 105-V; branch offices: Santiago, San Antonio, Puerto Montt, Castro, Antofagasta; 21 vessels; cargo services between Arica and Punta Arenas and overseas; passenger services between Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysén and between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; touring trips through the southern channels and archipelagos during the summer season; Dir. HUMBERTO RIVAS BURGOS.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; associated with Naviera Coronel; Chair. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Entrázuriz 471, 3° piso; f. 1953; tanker services; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER ESCOBAR; Man. IVAN SOULODRE WALKER.

There are also several foreign companies with offices in Valparaíso.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Strait; Man. Dir. CARLOS HIDALGO R.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional (LAN): Casilla 147-D; Government air line; f. 1929 as Línea Aeropostal Santiago-Arica; charter granted under present name 1932; now serves 53,000 km. of routes; domestic services: Santiago-Arica, Santiago-Punta Arenas, with intermediate stops; Santiago-Easter Island; regional services based on Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; international services: Santiago-Lima, Guayaquil, Cali, Panama, Miami, New York; Santiago-Mendoza; Santiago-Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Río de Janeiro; Antofagasta-Asunción; Santiago-Bariloche; Santiago-Easter Island, Papeete; fleet: 2 Boeing 707, 4 Boeing 727, 3 Caravelle 6R, 6 DC-6B, 1 DC-6A, 9 HS 748, 9 DC-3; Exec. Pres IGNACIO ALIAGA.

Línea Aérea del Cobre (LADECO): Huérfanos 1363, Santiago; f. 1958; internal services, also flights to Salta, Argentina; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. COSTABAL; fleet: 4 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Douglas DC-6A/B, 1 Douglas DC-6A, 2 Douglas DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Beechcraft Queen Air.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British United Airways, Canadian Pacific, Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3er. piso, Santiago; Dir. RENÉ PAIROA.

Asociación Chilena de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS K. STEIN CURZOLO; Clasificador 897, Santiago.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, Santiago; Dir. CARLOS RIESCO; Administrators:

Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile: Compañía 1264; f. 1940; 94 mems.; Conductor DAVID SERENDERO.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Compañía 1264, 3° piso; Dir. DAVID SERENDERO.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8° piso; f. 1941; 34 dancers and 6 technicians; Dir. VIRGINIA RONCAL; Choreographer PATRICIO BUNSTER.

Teatro Experimental de la Universidad de Chile.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Avda. Salvador 943, Casilla 188-D, Santiago; f. 1965; Government body to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy. Autonomous organization that concentrates and assesses all research in nuclear energy matters. Pres. GABRIEL ALVIAL; Exec. Dir. SERGIO ALVARADO G.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; nuclear research in medicine, physics, bio-physics, chemistry and pharmacy; apparatus includes a Cockroft Walton accelerator of 800 kV.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; atomic research in the fields of engineering, technology, and medicine.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; atomic research in chemistry, mathematics and physics, mechanics and electrical engineering.

Universidad de Concepción: Ciudad Universitaria, Casilla 20-C, Concepción; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA): Ramón Nieto No. 920, Santiago; to study the development of nuclear power for the production of electricity; Gen. Manager RENATO E. SALAZAR J.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Austral de Chile: Casilla 567, Valdivia; 320 teachers, 1,986 students.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; 9,220 teachers, 50,811 students.

Universidad de Concepción Casilla 20-C, Concepción.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; 2,091 teachers, 11,884 students.

Universidad del Norte: Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; 336 teachers, 1,900 students.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 4059, Valparaíso; 161 full-time teachers; 438 part-time teachers; 3,157 students.

Universidad Técnica del Estado: Avda. Ecuador 3469, Correo 2, Santiago; 590 teachers, 9,483 students.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; 160 teachers, 1,420 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of eastern Asia, with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 50°F (10°C) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The principal language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. There are also small Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain red with one large and four small gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Peking.

Recent History

The Allied defeat of Japan in 1945 was followed by civil war in China until 1949 when the Communists under Mao Tse-tung became masters of the country. Between 1949 and 1959 a close relationship was maintained with the Soviet Union but subsequently relations have become embittered. Chinese forces participated on the North Korean side in the Korean War of 1950-53. The People's Republic claims sovereignty over Taiwan (Formosa), now governed by General Chiang Kai-shek, the pre-1949 ruler of China. Late in 1962 Chinese troops were engaged in a short frontier war with India in disputed Himalayan territory in Ladakh and to the north of the Indian province of Assam. Early in 1964 France recognized the People's Republic, which since the breach with the U.S.S.R. has attempted to diversify its foreign associations. China exploded her first nuclear device late in 1964 and by the end of 1968 had successfully completed eight nuclear tests. In November 1965 Chairman Mao Tse-tung launched the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The motivation and aims of this movement remain obscure, but it proved a prolonged campaign of rectification, bringing about widespread changes in Party and State organs and personnel which were not finally completed until late 1972. Many individuals were publicly criticized, including the Head of State, Liu Shao-chi, who was dismissed from all Party and State posts in October 1968. In April 1969 the long-awaited Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party took place. The personnel changes of the Cultural Revolution were confirmed and Marshal Lin Biao, the Minister of Defence, was officially designated Mao's heir.

However the death of certain Chinese leaders in an air crash over Mongolia on September 12th, 1971, seemed to indicate that a power struggle had taken place. This was subsequently confirmed and no further references were made after October 8th to Lin Biao, the Army Chief of Staff, the Chief of the Air Force or the Political Commissar of the Navy. The traditional parades held to mark National Day (October 1st) were cancelled, allegedly for "reasons of economy".

In April 1970, China's first earth satellite was launched successfully. In 1972 diplomatic relations were established with many countries including Japan, while a Sino-U.S. *rapprochement* was brought about, following the visit of President Nixon to Peking in February of the same year. By early 1973 more than 80 countries recognized the Peking Government. On October 25th, 1971, the People's Republic was finally recognized by the United Nations as the representative of China, and simultaneously became one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Tibet) and three municipalities (Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin). The Constitution provides for a National People's Congress, with over 3,000 deputies elected every four years by universal suffrage, with the State Council as its executive organ. Local authorities under the provinces include special districts, counties (*hsien*) and rural districts (*hsiang*). The constitution lays down that each local authority is to have an elected people's congress. The Communist Party, under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung, is the controlling authority in the country. In 1961 its membership was said to be 17 million. The Party's directing body is the Politburo.

After November 1965 many new organs were established within the party, the army, and the administration to promote the revolution. By September 1968, Revolutionary Committees (alliances of elements of the Army, the Communist Party, and the revolutionary masses) had been established to take over the administration of each of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities. By the end of 1971 Provincial Party Committees, set up in the wake of the Cultural Revolution, had been established in all major administrative regions. Following the rationalization and merging of the functions of the Central government organs, the number of State Ministries, Commissions and Special Agencies, was greatly reduced.

Defence

China is divided into 13 military regions which are in turn subdivided into 23 military districts. The People's Liberation Army numbers about 2½ million men. The navy of 160,000 has three fleets totalling 1,240 vessels including submarines some of which are believed to be equipped with missiles. The airforce has 3,600 combat aircraft and personnel totalling 220,000. In addition China has 15-20 ICBM and 20-30 MRBM. There are also 300,000 security and border guards. Military service in the army, airforce and navy is for 2, 3, and 4 years respectively.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is China's main industry and agricultural produce is the largest single contributor to the export trade. Approximately two-fifths of total output derives from the agricultural sector, which employs over two-thirds of

the working population. Mainly arable crops are grown: rice principally south of the Yangtze, and wheat and millet mainly north of that river. Substantial quantities of wheat are imported from Australia, Canada and South America. The Communist regime aims at achieving self-sufficiency through the internal development of China's natural resources and domestic industries based on this wealth. There are large deposits of iron ore, which support the iron and steel industry at Anshan, Shanghai, Paotow and Wuhan. Other important minerals are tin, molybdenum, tungsten and antimony. The traditional location of industry, in the north-east, north and east particularly Shanghai and Tientsin, remains the major centre but industrial development has been dispersed throughout the country.

The development of the economy since 1949 has been within the framework of four five-year plans to build a socialist economy and to industrialize the country. Ownership of farm lands was transferred to the peasants at an early stage, and from 1955 to 1958 collectives were established over the whole country. The gradual take-over by the state of industry and commerce was speeded up after 1955. During the "Great Leap Forward" of 1958 (a campaign to mobilize fully for economic development the vast population) rural and urban communes were set up as administrative units but the system of producers' collectives was re-introduced during the "three bitter years" between 1959 and 1961, caused by bad harvests, the withdrawal of Soviet aid and internal disorder. Industry was allocated the major share of investment under the first two plans but the development of agriculture was later given prominence. The extent of the disruption caused by the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" is not yet known. Despite delays in the Third Plan (1966-70), the Fourth Plan started in January 1971, but few details have been released.

Transport and Communications

Since 1949 an ambitious programme of railway construction has been undertaken, especially in the west and north-west. In 1958 railways were responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the freight turnover by modern means of transport; the total length of railway lines exceeded 31,000 km. Roads are unevenly developed, but by 1966 were estimated to total about 550,000 km. In the same year, 40,000 km. of inland waterways were navigable by steamships and civil air routes totalled 33,000 km. Coastal shipping is also important. Since 1964 a number of foreign airlines have been permitted to set up regular services to Peking, Canton and Shanghai.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas. Since the Cultural Revolution, some 330,000 medical workers have settled in the countryside and an additional 400,000 doctors and nurses have been recruited into mobile teams to tour the villages according to the New China News Agency. About 1 million "barefoot doctors" or semi-professional peasant physicians assist with simple cures and treatment. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

A great expansion has occurred since 1949 in numbers receiving education at all levels, and education is almost universal. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. In 1959 it was claimed that 37 per cent of the adult population was literate. Following the closing of many schools and universities during the Cultural Revolution, PLA-worker teams took over their administration, entrance examinations were abolished and selection for admission was based on political assessment. By 1971 many colleges and universities had re-opened but initial enrolment is reportedly low.

Tourism

Tourism is still of limited extent. Tours are organized for party groups visiting China and the ordinary tourist still requires a visa. Western-style hotels exist in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other large centres.

Sport

Football and basketball are popular in schools and other institutions. Athletics and swimming are encouraged. Chinese table-tennis players are among the world's best.

Public Holidays

1973: August 1 (Army Day), October 1 (National Day).
1974: January 23-25 (Lunar New Year), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.
1 picul (*dan*) = 0.05 metric ton or 0.0492 long ton
1 mou = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fen = 10 chiao = 1 yān.
Exchange rates (March 1973):
£1 sterling = 5.06 yān;
U.S. \$1 = 2.025 yān.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA ('000 sq. km.) 1967	TOTAL POPULATION (million)		POPULATION IN PEKING (capital—million)	
	1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1968 (Est.)
9,561.0	582.60	712.00*	4.00	7.00*

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

PROVINCES	LOCATION	AREA (⁰ 000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)		CAPITAL OF PROVINCE OR REGION	POPULATION OF CAPITAL 1958 (Est.)
			1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)*		
PROVINCES:						
Szechwan	SW.	569.0	65.69	70.00	Chengtu	1.13
Shantung	E.	153.3	48.88	57.00	Tsinan	0.88
Honan	C.	167.0	44.22	50.00	Chengchow	0.78
Kiangsu	E.	102.6	41.25	47.00	Nanking	1.45
Hopei	N.	202.7	38.68	47.00†	Tientsin	3.28
Kwangtung	S.	231.4	34.77	40.00	Canton	2.20
Hunan	C.	210.5	33.23	38.00	Changsha	0.71
Anhui	E.	139.9	30.34	35.00	Hofei	0.36
Hupei	C.	187.5	27.79	32.00	Wuhan	2.23
Chekiang	E.	101.8	22.87	31.00	Hangchow	0.79
Liaoning	NE.	151.0	23.70	28.00	Shenyang	2.42
Yunnan	SW.	436.2	17.47	23.00	Kunming	0.90
Kiangsi	C.	164.8	16.77	22.00	Nanchang	0.52
Shensi	NW.	195.8	15.88	21.00	Sian	1.37
Heilungkiang	NE.	463.6	11.90	21.00	Harbin	1.59
Shansi	N.	157.1	14.31	18.00	Taiyuan	1.05
Kweichow	SW.	174.0	15.04	17.00	Kweiyang	0.53
Fukien	S.	123.1	13.14	17.00	Foochow	0.62
Kirin	NE.	187.0	17.29	17.00	Changchun	0.99
Kansu	NW.	366.5	11.23	13.00	Lanchow	0.73
Chinghai	NW.	721.0	1.68	2.00	Hsining	0.15
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:						
Kwangsi	S.	220.4	19.56	24.00	Nanning	0.26
Inner Mongolia	N.	1,177.5	6.10	13.00	Huhehot	0.32
Sinkiang	NW.	1,646.9	4.87	8.00	Urumchi	0.32
Ninghsia	NW.	66.4	1.70	2.00	Yinchuen	0.09
Tibet	W.	1,221.6	1.27	1.30	Lhasa	0.05
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES:						
Peking	NE.	7.1	2.77	7.00	—	4.15
Shanghai	E.	5.8	6.20	10.70	—	6.98
TOTAL		9,561.0	582.60	712.00		36.85

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

† Including Tientsin (4.00).

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUPS

1953 (Census)—million

Han (Chinese)	547.28
Chuang	6.61
Uighur (Turki)	3.64
Hui	3.56
Yi	3.25
Tibetan	2.77
Miao	2.51
Manchu	2.42
Mongolian	1.46
Payi	1.25
Korean	1.12
Other	6.72

582.60

TOWNS OVER 1 MILLION INHABITANTS

1958 (Est.)—million

Shanghai	10.82*
Peking	7.57*
Tientsin	3.28†
Shenyang (Mukden)	2.42
Wuhan	2.23
Canton	2.20
Chungking	2.16
Harbin	1.59
Lü-ta	1.59
Nanking	1.45
Sian	1.37
Tsingtao	1.14
Chengtu	1.13
Taiyuan	1.05
Fushun	1.02

* Official 1970 estimates.

† 1968: 4.00

RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

	MILLION				
	1952	1957	1958	1965	1970
POPULATION:					
<i>Acta Oeconomica</i> *	560	635	n.a.	735	785
Joint Economic Committee†	570	642	658	750	836
<i>Far East and Australasia</i> ‡	550	600	615	685	750
	1957=100				
	1952	1957	1958	1965	1970
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:					
<i>Acta Oeconomica</i> (gross)*	60	100	n.a.	177	240
Joint Economic Committee (net)†	72	100	116	119	149
<i>Far East and Australasia</i> ‡	75	100	120	120	150
	U.S. \$'000 MILLION				
	1952	1957	1958	1965	1970
NATIONAL INCOME:					
<i>Acta Oeconomica</i> *	28	42	n.a.	56	80
Joint Economic Committee†	59	82	95	97	122
<i>Far East and Australasia</i> ‡	40	55	66	70	90
	U.S. \$ PER CAPITA				
	1952	1957	1958	1965	1970
NATIONAL INCOME:					
<i>Acta Oeconomica</i> *	49	67	n.a.	76	102
Joint Economic Committee†	104	128	144	129	146
<i>Far East and Australasia</i> ‡	75	90	105	105	120

* G. Hidasi, *China's Economy in the early 1970s. Acta Oeconomica*, Vol. 9(I), Budapest, 1972.

† U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *People's Republic of China: An Economic Assessment*, Washington, 1972.

‡ Europa Publications, 1973 edition.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE

('000 million yuan of 1952)

	1952 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1958 (Est.)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Gross Domestic Product:					
Agriculture	33.5	40.0	45.0	40.0	46.0
Industry, Mining, Construction, Handicraft Trade, Public Utilities	19.0	30.0	40.0	45.0	60.0
	22.5	30.0	35.0	45.0	54.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	160.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure:					
Personal Consumption	52.5	65.0	65.0	78.0	95.0
Government Consumption, Communal Services (Communes)	7.5	10.0	25.0	19.5	25.0
Domestic Gross Investment	15.0	25.0	30.0	32.5	40.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	160.0

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE

(million ha.)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains	112.3	120.9	121.0	120.0	126.0
Rice	28.4	32.2	n.a.	30.0	32.0
Wheat	24.8	27.5	n.a.	26.0	27.5
Other Grains and Pulses	50.4	50.6	n.a.	52.0	54.0
Potatoes	8.7	10.5	n.a.	12.0	12.5
Soya Beans	11.5	12.6	12.8	9.0	10.0
Cotton	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.0	6.0

PRODUCTION

(million metric tons)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains*	154.5	185.0	270.5	185.0	205.0†
Rice	63.5	86.8	n.a.	85.0	97.0
Wheat	18.1	23.7	n.a.	25.0	31.0
Other Grains and Pulses	51.5	52.6	n.a.	55.0	52.0
Potatoes*	16.4	21.9	n.a.	20.0	25.0
Soya Beans	9.5	10.0	11.5	8.0	9.0
Cotton	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0
Sugar	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7
Vegetable Oils	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4

* Grain equivalent (barn yield).

† Chinese claim: 240; Soviet estimate: 205-210; for 1971 Chinese claim: 246; for 1972: 4 per cent less.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

YIELD
(tons per hectare)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains*	1.38	1.53	2.32	1.54	1.63
Rice	2.41	2.70	n.a.	2.83	3.03
Wheat	0.73	0.86	n.a.	0.96	1.13
Other Grains and Pulses	1.02	1.04	n.a.	1.06	0.96
Potatoes*	1.86	2.08	n.a.	1.66	2.00
Soya Beans	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90
Cotton	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.30	0.35

* Grain equivalent (barn yield).

LIVESTOCK
(million)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Horses, Donkeys, Mules	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0
Cattle and Buffaloes	56.6	65.8	65.4	65.0	70.0
Pigs	89.8	145.9	180.0	180.0	200.0
Sheep and Goats	61.8	98.6	112.5	100.0	120.0

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970* (Est.)
Coal	million tons	66.5	130.7	347.8	230.0	255.0
Iron Ore	" "	4.3	19.4	71.0	33.0	45.0
Pig Iron	" "	1.9	5.7	20.5	15.0	20.0
Crude Steel	" "	1.3	5.3	13.3	11.0	15.0
Crude Oil	" "	0.4	1.5	3.7	9.0	15.0
Cement	" "	2.9	6.9	12.3	10.5	15.0
Electricity	'000 million kWh.	7.3	19.3	41.5	45.0	65.0
Fertilizers	million tons†	0.2	0.8	1.3	4.5	7.5
Machine Tools	'000 units	13.7	28.5	70.0	57.5	n.a.
Salt	million tons	4.9	8.3	11.0	12.5	15.0
Sugar	" "	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7
Vegetable Oils	" "	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4
Cotton Yarn	" "	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.4
Cotton Cloth	'000 million metres	4.2	5.0	9.0	5.2	7.5
Paper	million tons	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.5

* Chinese claims: Coal 300-350, Steel 21.0, Oil 25.6, Fertilizers 17.0, Cotton Cloth 9.0; Soviet estimates: Steel 15-16, Oil 18-19, Fertilizers 10.0, Cotton Cloth 8.0-8.5; 1971 (Est.): Coal 275, Crude Steel 18.0, Crude Oil 20.0, Cement 17.0, Electricity 75.0, Fertilizers 9.5, Sugar 1.8, Cotton Cloth 8.0.

† In terms of nutrients.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Renminbi (RMB or "People's Currency"):

100 fen (cents) = 10 chiào (jiao) = 1 Jen Min Piao (People's Bank Dollar), usually called a yüan.

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 fen.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 fen; 1, 2, 5 and 10 yüan.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling = 5.06 yüan; U.S. \$1 = 2.025 yüan.

100 yüan = £19.75 = \$49.38.

BUDGET

(1960—million yuan)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes on Agriculture	3,300	Economic Development	42,910
Taxes on Industry and Commerce	19,450	Social Services, Culture and Education	8,620
Other Taxes	1,610	Defence	5,800
Receipts from State Enterprises	45,300	Administration	3,170
Other	360	Repayment of Loans	1,200
		Aid to Foreign Countries	500
		Credit Funds allotted to Banks	5,800
		General Reserve	1,700
		Other	320
TOTAL	70,020	TOTAL	70,020

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1953-57

The First Five-Year Plan aimed at raising basic industrial and agricultural production. The Government claim that most targets were fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1958-62

This plan was prematurely terminated and for a number of years, there were only annual, if any, plans in existence.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-70

The Third Plan, delayed by economic and political difficulties, was put into operation in January 1966. No details have been issued.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1971-75

It was announced that a Fourth Five-Year Plan started in January 1971. No details have yet been issued but a few output data were released at the end of 1971.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADING AREAS

('000 million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1971 (Prel.)
Communist Bloc	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Developing Countries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Developed Countries*	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.4
TOTAL	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.1
EXPORTS	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1971 (Prel.)
Communist Bloc	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
Developing Countries	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Developed Countries*	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2
TOTAL	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3

* Including Hong Kong.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITY COMPOSITION

(per cent)

IMPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1971 (Prel.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	5	25	15	10
Raw Materials and Chemicals	35	30	30	35
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	60	45	55	55
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

EXPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1971 (Prel.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	30	30	30	30
Raw Materials and Chemicals	45	35	25	20
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	25	35	45	50
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million U.S. \$—based on partner-country statistics)

EXPORTS TO CHINA	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	195.0	89.5	117.2	146.5	24.5
Canada	84.3	151.2	113.4	135.3	208.7
Ceylon	31.5	27.0	29.5	43.9	30.4
Cuba	77.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	92.5	87.8	44.4	81.2	111.5
German Democratic Republic	35.1	37.2	29.9	42.3	41.0
Germany, Federal Republic	206.5	174.1	157.9	167.2	136.0
Hong Kong	8.4	7.4	6.2	10.6	10.0
Italy	73.6	61.1	56.3	57.0	59.0
Japan	288.4	325.0	390.8	571.7	578.5
Malaysia and Singapore	31.0	51.0	59.0	50.3	33.0
Pakistan	34.7	22.2	29.6	36.0	31.0
Poland	28.4	24.6	18.6	26.0	37.0
U.S.S.R.	50.4	59.3	27.8	24.9	75.0
United Arab Republic	19.0	16.3	14.6	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	106.7	68.3	130.8	107.0	69.5

IMPORTS FROM CHINA	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	28.0	30.6	35.0	41.5	39.0
Ceylon	38.4	34.6	35.5	44.8	27.2
France	48.1	53.5	76.7	69.8	71.0
German Democratic Republic	33.4	27.7	33.1	35.7	42.0
Germany, Federal Republic	70.6	85.3	88.2	84.4	92.5
Hong Kong	400.0	402.0	445.5	467.1	550.0
Italy	57.5	48.0	64.2	63.1	64.0
Japan	268.8	220.0	234.5	253.8	322.3
Malaysia and Singapore	177.0	193.0	140.0	204.9	178.0
Pakistan	33.7	27.2	25.5	30.0	37.5
Poland	18.8	31.3	23.4	24.0	21.0
U.S.S.R.	56.8	36.7	29.0	21.7	79.0
United Arab Republic	23.3	10.5	13.0	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	83.1	82.3	90.6	60.9	77.0

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight carried (1959) 542 million tons.

Roads (1959): Freight carried by lorry 344 million tons.

Merchant Shipping Fleet (1965): 550,000 g.r.t.

Inland and Coastal Shipping (1959): Freight carried 121 million tons.

Civil Aviation: Freight (1959) 1,630,000 ton-kilometres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers 7 million
Newspapers (daily circ.) 12 million
Cinema Attendance (per year) 4,000 million

Sources: UN Statistical Yearbook, New York, 1966; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1963; National Trade Statistics, 1967-70. Estimates by W. Klatt.

EDUCATION

(1959)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools	90,000,000
Middle Schools	10,900,000
Higher Education Establishments	810,000

Number of University Graduates (1962): 220,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

THIS Constitution was adopted on 20 September 1954 by the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its first session.

The preamble speaks of the Chinese people's great victory when, in 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. This new people's democracy is in a state of transition to socialism; the needs of this phase are reflected in the Constitution. The people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party of China, is directing the transformation of society. China's different nationalities will become more closely united; their varying needs will, however, be respected. The indestructible friendship of China with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies will be strengthened, and the policy of establishing and extending diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity continued, with the aim of furthering the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1—The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2—All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people, who exercise their power through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

These and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Article 3—The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal, and have freedom to use their own languages, and to practise their own customs.

Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited.

Regional autonomy applies in areas entirely or largely inhabited by national minorities. National autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4—The People's Republic of China, by relying on the organs of state and the social forces, and by means of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, ensures the gradual abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society.

Article 5—The ownership of the means of production today mainly takes the following forms: state ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership by individual working people, and capitalist ownership.

Article 6—State-owned economy is owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for its development.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped land and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7—Co-operative economy is either socialist economy collectively owned by the working masses, or semi-socialist economy in part collectively owned by the working masses. Such partial collective ownership is a transitional form by means of which individual peasants, handicraftsmen and other individual working people organize themselves in their advance towards collective ownership by the working masses.

The state protects the property of the co-operatives, and guides their development. It regards producers' co-operatives as the chief means for the transformation of individual farming and individual handicrafts.

Article 8—The state protects peasant ownership of land and other means of production according to law.

The state encourages individual peasants to increase production and to organize producers', supply and marketing, and credit co-operatives voluntarily.

The policy of the state towards rich-peasant economy is to restrict and gradually eliminate it.

Article 9—The state protects the ownership of the means of production by handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people according to law, and encourages them to improve the management of their affairs and to organize producers', and supply and marketing co-operatives voluntarily.

Article 10—The state protects the ownership by capitalists of the means of production and other capital according to law.

The policy of the state towards capitalist industry and commerce is to use, restrict and transform them. The state makes use of the positive qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, restricts their negative qualities and guides their transformation into various

forms of state-capitalist economy, by means of control exercised by administrative organs of state, the leadership given by state-owned economy, and supervision by the workers.

The state forbids any kind of illegal activity by capitalists which endangers the public interest, disturbs the social-economic order, or undermines the economic plan of the state.

The state protects the right of citizens to ownership of lawful income, of savings, houses and the means of life (*Article 11*), and to inherit private property according to law (*Article 12*).

Article 13—The state may, in the public interest, buy, requisition or nationalize land and other means of production both in cities and countryside according to provisions of law.

Article 14—The state forbids any person to use his private property to the detriment of the public interest.

Article 15—By economic planning, the state directs the growth and transformation of the national economy to bring about the constant increase of productive forces, in this way enriching the material and cultural life of the people and consolidating the independence and security of the country.

Article 16—Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China who is able to work. The state encourages initiative and creative activity of citizens in their work.

Article 17—All organs of state must rely on the masses of the people, constantly maintain close contact with them, heed their opinions and accept their supervision.

Article 18—All persons working in organs of state must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the Constitution and the law and strive to serve the people.

Article 19—The People's Republic of China safeguards the people's democratic system, and punishes and suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities.

The state deprives feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists of political rights for a specific period of time according to law; at the same time it provides them with a way to live, in order to enable them to reform through work and become citizens who earn their livelihood by their own labour.

Article 20—The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people; their duty is to safeguard the gains of the people's revolution and of national construction, and to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

Chapter II. The State Structure

SECTION 1. THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power (*Article 21*), and the only organ exercising the legislative power of the state (*Article 22*).

Article 23—The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authority, the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress, including those representing national minorities, and the manner of their election, are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 24—The National People's Congress is elected for a term of four years.

Two months before the term of office of the National People's Congress expires, its Standing Committee must carry to completion the election of deputies to the next

National People's Congress. Should exceptional circumstances arise preventing such an election, the term of office of the sitting National People's Congress may be prolonged until the first session of the next National People's Congress.

Article 25—The National People's Congress meets once a year, convened by its Standing Committee. It may also be convened whenever its Standing Committee deems this necessary or one-fifth of the deputies so propose.

Article 26—When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 27—The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to amend the Constitution;
- (2) to enact laws;
- (3) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;
- (4) to elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and of the component members of the State Council upon recommendation by the Premier;
- (6) to decide on the choice of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (8) to elect the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (9) to decide on the national economic plan;
- (10) to examine and approve the state budget and the financial report;
- (11) to ratify the status and boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;
- (12) to decide on general amnesties;
- (13) to decide on questions of war and peace; and
- (14) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress considers necessary.

Article 28—The National People's Congress has power to remove from office:

- (1) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (2) the Premier and Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the State Council;
- (3) the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence;
- (4) the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (5) the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 29—Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority vote, and laws and other bills a majority vote, of all the deputies.

Article 30—The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Congress. It is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and members, all elected by the Congress.

Article 31—The Standing Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;
- (2) to convene the National People's Congress;
- (3) to interpret the laws;
- (4) to adopt decrees;

(5) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(6) to annul decisions and orders of the State Council where these contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees.

(7) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(8) to decide on the appointment or removal of any Vice-Premier, Minister, Head of Commission or the Secretary-General of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;

(9) to appoint or remove the Vice-Presidents, judges, and members of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court;

(10) to appoint or remove the Deputy Chief Procurators, procurators, and members of the Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(11) to decide on the appointment or recall of plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states;

(12) to decide on the ratification or abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states;

(13) to institute military, diplomatic and other special titles and ranks;

(14) to institute and decide on the award of state orders, medals and titles of honour;

(15) to decide on the granting of pardons;

(16) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack against the state or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;

(17) to decide on general or partial mobilization;

(18) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in certain areas; and

(19) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 32—The Standing Committee exercises its functions and powers until the next National People's Congress elects a new Standing Committee.

Article 33—The Standing Committee is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it; the Congress has power to recall Committee members.

Article 34—The Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Bills Committee, a Budget Committee, a Credentials Committee and other necessary committees.

The Nationalities and Bills Committees are under the direction of the Standing Committee when the Congress is not in session.

Article 35—Investigation committees may be constituted to enquire into specific questions when the Congress, or its Standing Committee if the Congress is not in session, deems it necessary.

All organs of state, people's organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply necessary information to these committees.

Article 36—Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address questions to the State Council, or to the Ministries and Commissions of the State Council, which are under obligation to answer.

Article 37—No deputy may be arrested or placed on trial without permission of the Congress or, when it is not in session, of its Standing Committee.

Article 38—Deputies are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them. These electoral units have power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, according to the procedure prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article 39—The Chairman of the People's Republic of China is elected by the National People's Congress. Any citizen of the People's Republic of China who has the right to vote and stand for election and has reached the age of thirty-five is eligible for election as Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The Chairman's term of office is four years.

Article 40—The Chairman, in accordance with decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, promulgates laws and decrees; appoints or removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions, the Secretary-General of the State Council, and the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence; confers state orders, medals and titles of honour; proclaims general amnesties and grants pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

Article 41—The Chairman represents the People's Republic of China in its relations with foreign states, receives foreign envoys and, in accordance with decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states and ratifies treaties.

Article 42—The Chairman commands the armed forces of the country, and is Chairman of the Council of National Defence.

Article 43—The Chairman convenes a Supreme State Conference, in which the Vice-Chairman of the Republic, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council and other persons concerned take part, whenever necessary and acts as its chairman.

He submits its views to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council, or other bodies concerned for their consideration and decision.

Article 44—The Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China exercises such functions and powers of the Chairman as the Chairman may entrust to him.

The provisions governing the election and term of office of the Chairman of the Republic apply also to the Vice-Chairman (see *Article 39*).

Article 45—The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the next National People's Congress take office.

Article 46—Should the Chairman for reasons of health be unable to perform his duties over a long period, the Vice-Chairman exercises the functions and powers of Chairman on his behalf.

Should the office of Chairman fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds to it.

SECTION 3. THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 47—The State Council of the People's Republic of China, that is, the Central People's Government, is the executive of the highest organ of state power and the highest administrative organ of state.

Article 48—The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the Ministers, the Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General; its organisation is determined by law.

Article 49—The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to formulate administrative measures, issue decisions and orders and verify their execution; in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees;

(2) to submit bills to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;

(3) to co-ordinate and lead the work of Ministries and Commissions;

(4) to co-ordinate and lead the work of local administrative organs of state throughout the country;

(5) to revise or annul inappropriate orders and directives of Ministers or of Heads of Commissions;

(6) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions and orders of local administrative organs of state;

(7) to put into effect the national economic plan and provisions of the state budget;

(8) to control foreign and domestic trade;

(9) to direct cultural, educational and public health work;

(10) to administer affairs concerning the nationalities;

(11) to administer affairs concerning Chinese resident abroad;

(12) to protect the interests of the state, to maintain public order and to safeguard the rights of citizens;

(13) to direct the conduct of external affairs;

(14) to guide the building up of the defence forces;

(15) to ratify the status and boundaries of autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(16) to appoint or remove administrative personnel according to provisions of law; and

(17) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

Article 50—The Premier, assisted by the Vice-Premiers, directs the work of the State Council and presides over its meetings.

Article 51—The Ministers and Heads of Commissions direct the work of their respective departments, and may issue orders and directives within their jurisdiction.

Article 52—The State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it, or, when it is out of session, to its Standing Committee.

SECTIONS 4 and 5. THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AND LOCAL PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Article 53—The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(2) provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(3) counties and autonomous counties are divided into *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central authority and other large municipalities are divided into districts. Autonomous *chou* are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

Article 54—People's congresses and people's councils are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority, counties, municipalities, municipal districts, *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns. Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties.

Articles 55-61 detail the organisation and functions of local people's congresses.

Articles 62-66 detail the organisation and functions of local people's councils.

Articles 67-70 detail the organisation and functions of organs of self-government in autonomous areas.

Article 71—In performing their duties, organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in a given area.

Article 72—The higher organs of state should fully safeguard the right of organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties to exercise autonomy, and should assist the various national minorities in their political, economic and cultural development.

SECTION 6. THE PEOPLE'S COURTS AND THE PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE

This section, consisting of *Articles 73-84*, is summarized under the heading "Judicial System" (*see below*).

Chapter III. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 85—Citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Article 86—Citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and stand for election whatever their nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except insane persons and persons deprived by law of the right to vote and stand for election.

Women have equal rights with men to vote and stand for election.

Article 87—Citizens have freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration. By providing the necessary material facilities, the state guarantees to citizens enjoyment of these freedoms.

Article 88—Citizens have freedom of religious belief.

Article 89—Freedom of the person of citizens is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuratorate.

Article 90—The homes of citizens are inviolable, and privacy of correspondence is protected by law.

Citizens have freedom of residence and freedom to change their residence.

Article 91—Citizens have the right to work. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state, by planned development of the national economy, gradually creates more employment, and better working conditions and wages.

Article 92—Working people in the Republic have the right to rest and leisure. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state prescribes working hours and holidays for workers and office employees; at the same time it gradually expands material facilities to enable working people to rest and build up their health.

Article 93—Working people have the right to material assistance in old age, illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social assistance and public health services and gradually expands these facilities.

Article 94—Citizens have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state establishes and gradually extends the various types of schools and other cultural and educational institutions, paying special attention to the physical and mental development of young people.

Article 95—The People's Republic of China safeguards the freedom of citizens to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activity and encourages them to engage in creative work.

CHINA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Article 96—Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres—political, economic, cultural, social and domestic.

The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child.

Article 97—Citizens have the right to bring complaints against any person working in organs of state for transgression of law or neglect of duty by making a written or verbal statement to any organ of state at any level. People suffering loss by reason of infringement by persons working in organs of state of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 98—The People's Republic of China protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese resident abroad.

Article 99—The People's Republic of China grants the right of asylum to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, taking part in the peace movement or engaging in scientific activity.

Article 100—Citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and respect social ethics.

Article 101—The public property of the People's Republic of China is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and protect public property.

Article 102—It is the duty of citizens to pay taxes according to law.

Article 103—It is the sacred duty of every citizen to defend the homeland.

It is the honourable duty of citizens to perform military service according to law.

Chapter IV. National Flag, State Emblem, Capital

Article 104—The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 105—The state emblem is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

Article 106—The capital of the People's Republic of China is Peking.

THE GOVERNMENT*

(December 1972)

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: TUNG PI-WU
(Acting Chairman).

Vice-Chairman: SOONG CHING LING (Mme SUN YAT-SEN).

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

There are 14 Vice-Chairmen and 61 Members of the Standing Committee. (For details see below).

STATE COUNCIL

Premier: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Premiers: LI FU-CH'UN, LI HSIEN-NIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHENG, CHEN-YUN, TENG HSIAO-PING.

MINISTRIES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Minister CHI PENG-FEI.

Ministry of National Defence: Acting Minister Gen. YEH CHIEN-YING.

Ministry of Public Security: Minister LI CHEN.

Ministry of Finance: Minister (vacant).

Ministry of Commerce: Minister FAN TZU-YU.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Minister PAI HSIANG-KUO.

Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Minister FANG YI.

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: Minister CH'EN SHAO-K'UN.

Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries: Minister Hsu CHIN-CHIANG.

First Ministry of Machine Building: Minister LI SHUI-CHING.

Second Ministry of Machine Building: (see note below).

Ministry of Building Construction: Minister LAI CHI-FA.

Ministry of Light Industry: Minister CH'EN CHIH-KUANG.

Ministry of Communications: Minister YANG CHIEH.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: Minister SHA FENG.

Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power: Minister CHANG WEN-PI.

Ministry of Public Health: Minister (vacant).

* Reorganization of the government and party organs which began after the Cultural Revolution (1967-69) were completed in late 1972. In all 40 ministries, 11 commissions and 21 special agencies were reduced to 17 ministries, 3 commissions and 15 special agencies respectively.

Note: Believed to have been amalgamated with the First Ministry.

CHINA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

COMMISSIONS OF THE STATE COUNCIL

State Planning Commission: Chairman YU CHIU-LI.
State Capital Construction Commission: Vice-Ministers
HSIEH PEI-YI, SUNG YANG-CHU.
Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Chairman WANG
MENG.

SPECIAL AGENCIES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

The People's Bank of China: President (vacant).
Central Meteorological Bureau: Director MENG PING.
State Oceanography Bureau: Director CHOU SHAO-T'ANG.
Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): Director
KUANG JEN-NUNG.
New China News Agency: Director CHU MU-CHIH.
Central Broadcasting Administration: Director-General
MEI YI.

China Travel and Tourism Bureau: Deputy Director LI
CH'UAN-CHUNG.

Cultural Group: Head WU TEH.

Foreign Affairs Bureau: Acting Director LI PO-SHUN.

Government Officers Administration Bureau: Director KAO
TENG-PANG.

Publishing Department: Directors LIU MEI, WANG CHI-
SHENG.

Scientific and Education Group: Head LIU HSI-YAO.

Supervisory and Guidance Group for Libraries, Museums
and Work on Cultural Relics: Acting Director WANG
YEH-CHU.

Staff Office: Acting Director TING CHIANG.

Telecommunications Administration: Director CHUNG FO-
HSIANG.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION SUBORDINATED TO THE STATE COUNCIL

Staff Office for Finance and Trade
China Committee for the Promotion
of International Trade
National Committee for the Pro-
motion of International Trade

Ministry of Foreign Trade
National Corporations
(Export and Import)
Diplomatic Missions
Trade Missions

People's Bank of China
Bank of China
Foreign Economic Relations Commis-
sion
Foreign Aid and Technical Assistance
Missions

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN PEKING

Afghanistan: Ambassador: MOHAMED ASSAF SOHAIL.
Albania: Ambassador: XIORXHI RONO.
Algeria: Ambassador: MOHAMED CHERIF SAHLI.
Argentina: Ambassador: Dr. EDUARDO BRADLEY.
Australia: Ambassador: Dr. STEPHEN FITZGERALD.
Austria: Ambassador: FRANZ H. LEITNER.
Belgium: Ambassador: JACQUES GROOTHAERT.
Bulgaria: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Burma: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Cameroon: Ambassador: CLEMENT LANGUE TOORNGY.
Canada: Ambassador: RALPH EDGAR COLLINS.
Chad: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Chile: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Congo, Brazzaville: Ambassador: CLAUDE-EARNEST
NDALLA.
Cuba: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Cyprus: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Czechoslovakia: Ambassador: STANISLAV KOHOUSEK.
Dahomey: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Denmark: Ambassador: U. S. HANSEN.
Egypt: Ambassador: SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD.
Equatorial Guinea: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Ethiopia: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Finland: Ambassador: VELI HELENIUS.
France: Ambassador: ETIENNE MANAC'H.

German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: GUSTAV
HERTZFELDT.
Germany, Federal Republic: Ambassador: ROLF PAULS.
Greece: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Guinea: Ambassador: KAMANA ANSOU.
Guyana: Ambassador: (to be appointed).
Hungary: Ambassador: HALASZ JOZSEF.
Iceland: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
India: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*: BRAJESH MISHRA.
Iran: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Iraq: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*: OTHMAN HUSSEIN AL-ANI.
Italy: Ambassador: FOLCO TRABALZA.
Jamaica: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Japan: Ambassador: HEISHIRO OGAWA.
Korea, D.P.R.: Ambassador: HYON CHUN-EUK.
Kuwait: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Laos: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Lebanon: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Madagascar: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Maldives: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mali: Ambassador: ASSANE GUINDO.
Malta: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mauritius: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mauritania: Ambassador: MOHAMED A. O. KHARACHY.
Mexico: Ambassador: RUBEN A. RICO.
Mongolia: Ambassador: DONDOGIYN TSEVGEID.

CHINA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS)

Morocco: Ambassador: ABDELLATIF LAKHMIRI.
Nepal: 27 Kan Mein Hutung; Ambassador: RANDHIR SUBEA.
Netherlands: 2 San Li Tun; Ambassador: J. J. DERKSEN.
New Zealand: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Nigeria: Ambassador: ALHAJI MOHAMMAD SANSUI.
Norway: Ambassador: OLE AALGAARD.
Pakistan: 16 San Li Tun; Ambassador: Khwaja MOHAMMAD KAISER.
Peru: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Poland: Ambassador: WITOLD RODZINSKY.
Qatar: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Romania: Ambassador: AUREL DUMA.
Senegal: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Sierra Leone: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
South Yemen: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: ABDULLA ABODAH HAMAM.
Spain: Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Sri Lanka: Ambassador: D. B. R. GUNAWARDENA.

Sudan: Ambassador: FAKREDDINE MOHAMED.
Sweden: Ambassador: BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBERG.
Switzerland: Ambassador: OSCAR ROSETTI.
Syria: Ambassador: YOUSSEF CHAKRA.
Tanzania: Ambassador: SALIM AHMED SALIM.
Togo: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Turkey: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
U.S.S.R.: Ambassador: VASILY TOLSTIKOV.
Uganda: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
United Kingdom: Ambassador: SIR JOHN ADDIS.
Viet-Nam, D.R.: Ambassador: NGO THUYEN.
South Viet-Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government: Chargé d'Affaires: TRAN BINH.
Yemen: Ambassador: ABDOL WAHED AL-KHERBASH.
Yugoslavia: Ambassador: A. ORESCHANIN.
Zaire: Ambassador: NGUVULU LUBUNDA.
Zambia: Ambassador: PHILEMON NGOMA.
Permanent Representative to the United Nations: HUANG HUA.

Relations with the Khmer Republic are suspended. Consular relations have been established with San Marino and Luxembourg. On May 6th, 1973, the U.S. liaison office in Peking was formally opened headed by DAVID BRUCE, preparatory to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The highest organ of State power composed of 3,040 deputies elected for a term of four years. The Congress amends the Constitution, enacts laws, and elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic. It also decides on the national economic plan and approves the State budget. In 1966 the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. was suspended. In September 1970 it was announced that the N.P.C. was to be reconvened to draft a new state constitution, elect a new head of State and other prominent party and government officials.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.
Vice-Chairmen: KUO MO-JO, KANG SHENG, HSU HSIANG-CHEN, NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME, CHOU CHIENJEN, SAI SUDIN, LIU PO-CHENG.
Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI.
There are 60 members of the Standing Committee.

NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

Chairman: HSIEH FU-MIN.
Vice-Chairmen: BURHAN, K'UEI PI, CHANG CH'UNG, SANG-CHI-YUEH-HSI, CHU TE-HAI, MA YU-HUAI, SHIH P'ANG-CHIH, T'IEH-MU-ERH-TA-WA-MAI-T'I, T'IENT PAO.

BILLS COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHANG SU.
Vice-Chairmen: WU HSIN-YU, CHOU KENG-SHENG, CHANG YU-YU, CHAO PO-P'ING.

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Chairman: KU MU.
Vice-Chairmen: WANG SHAO-AO, HSUEH MU-CH'IAO.

CRÉDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MA MING-FANG.
Vice-Chairmen: WANG WEI-CHOU, CH'IE HSIANG-CH'EN, CHU YUN-SHAN, CH'IENT YING.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Hon. Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.
Chairman: CHOU EN-LAI.
Vice-Chairmen: FU TSO-YI, HSU TEH-HENG, TENG TAI-YUAN, LI SZU-KUANG, SHEN YEN-PING, TENG TZU-HUI

TSAI YING-KAI, WEI KUO-CHING, YEH CHIEN-YING.

The C.P.P.C.C. meets annually to discuss and endorse party policy. It is a united front body with consultative functions but no power to legislate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committees were established to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Chairman of Committee</i>	<i>Date of Formation</i>
Szechwan	CHANG KUO-HUA	31 May 1968
Shantung	YANG TEH-CHIH	23 Feb. 1967
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	27 Jan. 1968
Kiangsu	HSU SHIH-YU	23 March 1968
Hopeih	LI HSUEH-FENG	3 Feb. 1968
Kwangtung	TING CHENG	21 Feb. 1968
Hunan	LI YUAN	8 April 1968
Anhwei	LI TE-SHENG	18 April 1968
Hupei	TSENG SSU-YU	5 Feb. 1968
Chekiang	NAN PING	24 March 1968
Liaoning	CHEN HSI-LIEN	10 May 1968
Yunnan	TAN FU-JEN	13 Aug. 1968
Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING	5 Jan. 1968
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	1 May 1968
Kweichow	LI TSAI-HAN	13 Feb. 1967
Shansi	HSIEH CHEN-HUA	18 March 1967
Heilungkiang	PAN FU-SHENG	31 Jan. 1967
Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CHIU	19 Aug. 1968
Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN	24 Jan. 1968
Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	6 March 1968
Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN	12 Aug. 1967
Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CHING	26 Aug. 1968
<i>Special Municipalities</i>		
Peking	(Vacant)	20 April 1967
Shanghai	CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO	24 Feb. 1967
Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG	6 Dec. 1967
<i>Autonomous Regions</i>		
Mongolia (Inner)	TENG HAI-CHING	1 Nov. 1967
Sinkiang	LUNG SHU-CHIN	5 Sept. 1968
Ninghsia Hui	KANG CHIEN-MIN	10 April 1968
Tibet	TSENG YUNG-YA	5 Sept. 1968

COMMUNIST PARTY

Lays down the ideological basis of all nationally-directed activities. The last published membership figure was 17 million in 1961. The Ninth National Congress of the Party was held in April 1969; it promulgated a new party constitution which enshrines the Thought of Mao Tse-tung as its guiding principle.

NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Vice-Chairman: Gen. YEH CHIEN-YING.

There are 170 Full Members and 109 Alternate Members of the Ninth Central Committee.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee: MAO TSE-TUNG, CHOU EN-LAI, KANG SHENG.

Other Full Members: CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO, CH'EN HSI-LIEN, CHIANG CH'ENG, CHU TEH, HSU SHIH-YU, LI HSIEN-NIEN, LIU PO-CH'ENG, TUNG PI-WU, YAO WEN-YUAN, YEH CHIEN-YING.

Alternate Members: CHI TENG-K'UEI, LI TEH-SHENG, WANG TUNG-HSING.

Young Communist League: Peking.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee: Chair. HIO HSIANG-NING.

China Democratic League.

China Democratic National Constructional Association.

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Chair. MA HSU-LUN.

China Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party: Chair. CHI FANG.

China Chih Kung Tang: Chair. CH'EN CH'YU.

Chiu San Society: Chair. HSU TE-HENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Vice-Chairman LI CH'UN-CH'ING.

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Since November 1970, 29 new provincial party committees have been established; the previous party structure was destroyed during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The following have been formed:

<i>Province</i>	<i>First Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Formation</i>
Hunan	HUA KUO-FENG	4 Nov. 1970
Kiangsu	HSU SHIH-YU	26 Dec. 1970
Kwangtung	TING CHENG	26 Dec. 1970
Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING	26 Dec. 1970
Liaoning	CHEN HSI-LIEN	13 Jan. 1971
Anhui	LI TEH-SHENG	21 Jan. 1971
Chekiang	NAN PING	28 Jan. 1971
Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CHING	16 Feb. 1971
Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN	17 Feb. 1971
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	3 March 1971
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	5 March 1971
Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN	11 March 1971
Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	24 March 1971
Hupei	TSENG SSU-YU	28 March 1971
Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CHU	3 April 1971
Shantung	YANG TEH-CHIH	5 April 1971
Shansi	HSIEH CHEN-HUA	11 April 1971
Kweichow	LAN YI-NUNG	14 May 1971
Hopeh	LIU TZU-HOU	20 May 1971
Yunnan	CHOU HSING	3 June 1971
Szechwan	CHANG KOU-HUA	16 Aug. 1971
Heilungkiang (Manchuria)	WANG CHIA-TAO	19 Aug. 1971
<i>Special Municipalities</i>		
Shanghai	CHANG CHUN-CHIAO	10 Jan. 1971
Peking	(Vacant).	15 March 1971
Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG	26 May 1971
<i>Autonomous Regions</i>		
Sinkiang	LUNG SHU-CHIN	11 May 1971
Mongolia (Inner)	YU TAI-CHUNG	18 May 1971
Tibet	JEN JUNG	12 Aug. 1971
Ninghsia Hui	KANG CHIEN-MIN	18 Aug. 1971

Note: Of the eighty-six leading members of the newly-established Provincial Party Committees, sixty-three (73 per cent) were members of Revolutionary Committees and sixty-nine (80 per cent) were members of the armed forces.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Peking; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State. Directs and supervises work of lower courts.

President of the Supreme People's Court: YANG HSIU-FENG; term of office four years.

Vice-Presidents: HO LAN-CHIEH, HSING YI-MIN, TSENG HAN-CHOU, WANG TEH-MAO, CHANG CHIH-JANG, CH'EN CHI-HAN, WANG WEI-KANG, WU TE-FENG, T'AN KUAN-SAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Peking; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases.

Chief Procurator: CHANG TING-CHENG elected by N.P.C. for four years.

Deputy Chief Procurators: HUANG HUO-HSING, CHANG SU.

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institutes, or intervenes in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

Note: Since the Cultural Revolution, Courts have had their jurisdiction virtually confined to reviewing serious criminal cases. There has been a corresponding tendency to revert to extra-judicial institutions especially at the local level; these are of two main types, "Street Revolutionary Committees" and "Peoples Communes". They settle the vast majority of inter-personal disputes and impose sanctions against people whose misbehaviour is not sufficiently serious to trouble the judicial organs. The advantages offered by these institutions are that they provide an inexpensive and speedy means of resolving disputes by enabling local groups to manage their affairs while also acting as a channel for the inculcation of legal norms and moral values.

RELIGION

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

TAOISM

China Taoist Association: Peking; Chair. CH'EN YING-NING.

Taoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Tse, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

BUDDHISM

Chinese Buddhist Association: f. 1953; Pres. SHIROB-JALTSO; Sec.-Gen. CHAO P'U-CH'U.

Buddhism was introduced in China from India in A.D. 61, and now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. It is estimated that the present number of Buddhist temples in China is 50,000 with 500,000 monks and nuns.

ISLAM

China Islamic Association: Peking; f. 1953; Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI.

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in A.D. 651. Its number of adherents in China is estimated at about 10 million, chiefly among the Uighur and Hui people.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. The Chinese People's Republic has steadily discouraged all foreign influences in Chinese religious affairs.

THE PRESS

Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below and only a very restricted number are allowed abroad.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Kwangming Ribao (*Kwangming Daily*): Peking; f. 1949.

Liberation Daily (*Jiefang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949.

Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): Peking; official organ of the P.L.A.

Peking Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Peking.

People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): Peking; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; 200 staff including 70 foreign affairs specialists; Editor TANG PING-CHU; circ. 3,400,000.

Wen Hui Pao: Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

China Pictorial: Peking; monthly; published in 16 languages, including English.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Peking; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; English, Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic.

Chinese Literature: Peking; monthly; English translations of contemporary and classical Chinese literature.

Peking Review: Peking; weekly.

Red Flag (*Hung Chi*): monthly; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Editor (vacant).

NEWS AGENCY

Hsinhua (*New China*) **News Agency:** Peking; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Dir. CHU MU-CHIH.

China News Service: Peking; a subsidiary of Hsinhua News Agency; mainly directed to overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bulgarian Embassy, Peking; Bureau Chief YORDAN BOZHILOV.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka), Reuters and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Publishing is carried on by central and local government departments, universities, scientific and learned societies, trade unions and cultural bodies, as well as by state and private publishing houses. All publishing is controlled by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee.

Publishing Department: Peking; special agency of the State Council; undertakes the major part of book publishing in China.

China Youth Publishing House: Peking; f. 1953; books and periodicals.

Chung Hua Book Co.: Peking; state publishers; specializes in Chinese classics.

Commercial Press: Peking; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on philosophy and social sciences.

Foreign Languages Press: Peking 37; state publishing house; publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's Republic of China.

Guozhi Shudian (*China Publications Centre*): P.O.B. 399, Peking; publishes periodicals, textbooks, etc. in English; import and export house.

CHINA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Hsinhua (New China) Book Agency: Peking; since 1951 this agency has functioned as a national enterprise, publishing and distributing books for the State under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and co-ordinating the activities of all other publishing houses.

National Minorities Publishing House: publishes books in Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Shanghai.

People's Literature Publishing House: Peking; Shanghai.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: Peking, sports books and pictorial magazines.

Popular Press: caters for peasants.

San Lien Publishers: Peking; a state publishing house; general and political.

Writers' Publishing House: Peking; a state enterprise publishing reprints of Chinese literature.

Workers' Press: Peking; publishing house of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

Youth Publishing House: Peking.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1972 there were about 10 million radio licences.

Central Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Hsing Men, Peking; Dir.-Gen. Mei Yi; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Central Chinese Broadcasting Station: Hsi Chang An Chieh 3, Peking; has five relay stations broadcasting 1,450 hours per week; also controls 117 local stations; foreign services in Amoy, Arabic, Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chaochow, English, French, Hakka, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Kuoyin, Laotian, Malay, Persian,

Russian, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, Vietnamese.

TELEVISION

There are thirteen television stations at Peking (2), Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Changchung, Mukden (Shenyang), Sian, Taiyuan, Hefei, Nanking and Wuhan; also twelve experimental stations.

In 1972 there were an estimated 200,000 television receivers.

Note: In September 1971 direct telegraphic links were restored between Shanghai and San Francisco.

FINANCE

BANKING

The People's Bank of China: 37 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 32,000 brs.; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. CHIAO PEI-HSIN.

Bank of China: 108 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; Gen. Man. KUNG YIN-PING.

Agricultural Bank of China: Peking; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles State agricultural investments; Pres. HU CHING-YUN.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Peking; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the State; issues short-term loans to State contractors.

Bank of Communications: 3 Kung An How Chieh, Peking; f. 1908; operates for the Ministry of Finance; handles State investments in the joint state-private enterprises. Chair. JUNG Tzu-HO; Gen. Man. CHANG PIN CHIH.

Chekiang First Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 222 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai; f. 1948; 3 brs.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 110 Hankow Rd., Shanghai; f. 1920; Chair. OBI KIEN SOC.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: Shanghai; f. 1917; Gen. Man. TSE YAO-HWA.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; f. 1907.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.: 50 Ningpo Rd., Shanghai; f. 1915.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 2135, Shanghai.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1865; 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 151, Shanghai.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1932; branches in Amoy and Shanghai; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1931; freight and transport insurance and reinsurance.

People's Insurance Company of China, The: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1949; hull, marine cargo, aviation, motor, fire and reinsurance, etc.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; general insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

The structure of the administration of Foreign Economic Relations is given under "Government", *above*.

Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Peking; f. 1972; Minister FANG YI; Vice-Ministers HAN TSUNG-CHENG, CH'EN MU HUA, CHUNG YU-YI, HSIEH HUAI-TEH.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: Hsi Tan Bldg., Hsi Chang An Chieh, Peking; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. (vacant); Vice-Chair. LI CHUAN.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

Subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance.

China National Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; deals in rubber, petroleum, chemicals and drugs.

China National Complete Plant Export Corporation: Soochow Hutung, Peking.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Peking; Dep. Dir. CHENG CHI-HSIEN.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Import Building, Erh-Li-Kou, Peking; f. 1961; incorporating the former China National

Metals Import Corporation and China National Minerals Corporation; Dir. HSIEH SHOU-TIEN.

China National Tea and Native Produce Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; exports and imports: whole-plant projects and equipment.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men St., Peking; Man. Dir. CHEN CHENG-CHUNG.

Guozhi Shudian: P.O. Box 399, Peking; exporters of books and periodicals.

Sinofracht Ship Chartering and Broking Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

Waiwen Shudian: P.O. Box 88, Peking; f. 1964; importers of books and periodicals.

INTERNAL TRADE

Central Administration of Industry and Commerce: Peking; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. HSU TI-HSIN (*position doubtful*).

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: Peking; f. 1953; helps industry and traders to execute government policy; Sec.-Gen. HSIANG SHU-HSIANG; Members: PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE; ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES; CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 1 Fu Chien Street, Peking; f. 1948 as All-China Federation of Labour, name changed 1953; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; organised on an industrial basis; 22 affiliated national industrial unions; membership is voluntary but some social benefits are only open to trade unionists; trade unions administer state social insurance; mems. about 16 million; Chair. LIU NING-YI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Peking; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Tibet, and totalled over 36,000 km. in 1965, in addition to special railways serving factories and mines. Recently-opened lines include those between Lanchow and Urumchi, Tankianghow and Wuhan and Kweiyang and Chiangkow; the Hwa-Foo railway (140 km.) through Anwei Province; a 50-km. line between An-loo and Wei-chia-tien in Hupeh; the Ping-Mei in Northern Kwangtung which will eventually connect with Lanchow in Kiangsi Province. A new road and railway bridge over the Yangtze River at Nanking was opened at the end of 1968.

Note: A new underground system for Peking totalling 16 miles is expected to be completed in late 1973.

ROADS

There are about 500,000 km. of paved and unsurfaced roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

General Inland Navigation Bureau: Controls river and canal

traffic. There are 160,000 km. of inland waterways in China, 48,000 of which are open to steam navigation. The main rivers are the Yellow, Yangtze and Pearl. The Yangtze is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Smaller vessels can continue to Chungking. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

Ministry of Communications: Peking.

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in eight major ports: Dairen (Talien), Chinghuangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang, Shanghai, Canton and Chanchiang (Liuchow). Two-thirds of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress.

China Ocean Shipping Company: Canton; the only Chinese line which operates its own ships outside territorial waters.

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

CHINA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): 15 Chang-an Street (East), Peking; f. 1950; Dir. KUANG JEN-NUNG; fleet of 6 Viscounts, 15 Ilyushin-18, 50 Ilyushin-14, 20 Li-2, 300 An-2, 4 Trident 1E; 6 Trident 2E and 2 Concorde on order; 10 Boeing 707 transports.

China operates air routes totalling 36,600 km. which link 72 cities. Most of these flights are internal, the only scheduled external flights being with Mongolian People's Republic, the U.S.S.R., Burma and North Korea.*

Aeroflot: Moscow; 15 Chang-an St. (East), Peking; twice weekly service Moscow-Irkutsk-Peking.

Air France: Paris; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Paris-Shanghai.

China-Vietnam Airlines: Hanoi; c/o CAAC, Peking; Hanoi-Canton service.

Ethiopian Airlines: Addis Ababa, c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service via Addis Ababa to Shanghai.

Korean Air Lines: Pyongyang; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Shenyang-Peking-Pyongyang.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation: Karachi; c/o CAAC, Peking; London-Karachi-Islamabad-Peking-Shanghai, twice weekly.

Note: The Civil Aviation administration of the D.P.R.K. operates a weekly service to Peking. It is expected that Alitalia will operate services to Shanghai and Peking in 1974.

* In April 1973 a weekly service to Albania and Romania via Tehran began.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): Hsitan Building, Peking; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: Peking; Pres. WANG KUO-CHUAN; Sec.-Gen. TING HSEUH-SUNG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Academia Sinica, Peking; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Basin, Sinkiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG KAN-CHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Peking; Dir. Dr. CHIEN HSUEH-SRN.

Nuclear Institute of the Academia Sinica: Academia Sinica, 3 Wen Tsin Chen, Peking; Dir. CHEN SAN-CHIANG.

Tsinghua University: Peking; f. 1911; has built its own nuclear reactor; Prof. of Physics CHAO CHUNG-YAO.

UNIVERSITIES

Amoy University: Amoy, Fukien; c. 1,000 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Anhui University: Hefei, Anhwei.

Chengchow University: Chengchow, Honan.

People's University of China: Peking; c. 1,000 students.

Chinan University: Canton, Kwangtung; c. 1,900 students.

Chuanchow University: Chuanchow, Fukien.

Chungking University: Chungking, Szechwan.

Futan University: Shanghai, Kiangsu; c. 1,135 students.

Hangchow University: Hangchow, Chekiang.

Hopei University: Tientsin, Hopei.

Hunan University: Changsha, Hunan.

Hupei University: Wuhan, Hupei.

Inner Mongolia University: Huhehot, Inner Mongolian A.R.

Kirin University: Changchun, Kirin.

Kweichow University: Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Lanchow University: Lanchow, Kansu.

Liaoning University: Shenyang, Liaoning.

Nankai University: Tientsin, Hopei; c. 460 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Nanking University: Nanking, Kiangsi; c. 1,000 teachers, c. 6,000 students.

Ningshia University: Yingchwan, Ningshia; c. 290 teachers, c. 1,000 students.

Northwestern University: Sian, Shensi; c. 300 teachers, c. 3,100 students.

Peking University: Peking; c. 2,000 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Shantung University: Tsingtao, Shantung.

Sinkiang University: Urumchi, Sinkiang; c. 1,800 students.

Sun Yat-Sen University: Canton, Kwangtung; c. 750 teachers, c. 4,300 students.

Szechwan University: Chengtu, Szechwan; c. 700 teachers, c. 3,700 students.

Wuhan University: Wuchang, Hupei; c. 700 teachers, c. 4,500 students.

Yunnan University: Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Colombia covers 1,138,914 sq. km. in the north-west of South America with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, while Panama connects it with Central America. The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaux are temperate and in the Andes there are areas of permanent snow. The language is Spanish. There is freedom of religion; the state religion, to which 90 per cent of the population adhere, is Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of yellow (half the depth), dark blue and red. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

Between 1948 and 1957, Colombia was torn by civil war, known as *La Violencia*, between Conservative and Liberal factions. For the greater part of this period, the country was under the dictatorship of Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who was overthrown by a military junta in May 1957. Democratic government was re-established in 1958 with an agreement to form a National Front, by which the two principal parties, Liberal and Conservative, would alternate in power for four-year periods. This arrangement is due to end in 1974. In 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected Liberal President for a four-year term. Despite much political unrest and continuing guerrilla warfare, Dr. Lleras was able to bring about economic recovery after the crisis left by Gen. Rojas. Presidential elections were held in April 1970 and Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero of the Conservative Party was elected by a very small majority over Gen. Rojas. Dr. Pastrana's administration was severely hampered during its first two years by the parliamentary alliance between the supporters of Gen. Rojas and a section of the Liberal Party. This alliance threatened to put an end to the National Front government instituted in 1958. However, both the Liberals and Conservatives won back many seats from ANAPO (Rojas's Pinillas party) in the 1972 municipal elections. Later in the 1972 two main factions within the Liberal Party agreed to unite their forces. Although the National Front system of government is due to end in 1974, there have been many calls to extend the system for a further eight years. Colombia is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, the Latin American Free Trade Association and the United Nations.

Government

The Constitution is that of 1886, which has been revised several times since its promulgation. Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. He must be alternately a member of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (204 members

elected for four years). The country is divided into 22 Departments. Two new Departments, El César and Sucre, were formed in 1967.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The strength of the army is 50,000, the navy 7,200 and the air force 6,000. The National Police Force numbers about 35,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is the world's second largest producer and which accounted for nearly 60 per cent of export earnings in 1971. Agriculture employs about half the labour force, and efforts are now being made to diversify secondary exports, especially bananas, cotton, sugar, textiles, tobacco, timber, hides, meat and livestock, cement, pharmaceuticals and metal products. Colombia produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds and is the largest gold producer in Latin America. It is one of the few countries where platinum is found. Colombia's oil production is the third largest in South America and substantial deposits have recently been found in the south at Putumayo, whence a pipeline will be built over the Andes to the coast. A new pipeline from the oilfields of Yariri to the port of Cartagena was opened in 1962 and there are three refineries. Steel and cement are the chief industrial products but other manufactures are being started. Since 1966 Colombia has been co-operating with Ecuador in the development of their border areas. There are also integration projects with the other "Andean Group" countries, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. An IBRD loan of U.S. \$16.7 million will finance the first three-year stage of a ten-year livestock development programme. Colombia's population is increasing at the rate of 3.2 per cent annually and the creation of new jobs in the mining and oil industries and the development of agricultural potential are foremost in the Government's economic programme. During 1972 Colombia had exceptionally large sugar and cotton harvests. The high prices obtaining in the international beef, sugar and coffee markets has greatly improved the country's external position and should improve prospects for further economic diversification and development.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make transport difficult. There are 28,185 miles of roads, including three highways, and 2,140 miles of railways. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles from Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast to Puerto Berrio. A new sea-level canal is planned between Urabá on the Caribbean and Málaga on the Pacific at a cost of \$422m. Capable of carrying vessels up to 20,000 tons the actual canal will be 25 km., but the total distance, including the Atrato and San Juan rivers, will be 420 km. A new port will be built at Urabá at a cost of

COLOMBIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

\$4.1m. Five national airlines provide internal and international services. Among them is Avianca, the oldest commercial airline in South America. A new jet airport is to be built at Cali, and another at Bucaramanga, at a cost of 60m. pesos.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized by the Institute of Social Security, which provides benefits for sickness, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, since facilities are inadequate. In 1968 there were 33,949 schools with 3,421,343 pupils. There are 19 public and 16 private universities. There is 60 per cent literacy.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Andes mountains of up to 19,000 ft., the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Colombian relics and monuments of Colonial art.

Visas are not required to visit Colombia by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,

Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Sport

The principal sports are football, horse-racing, cycling, baseball and polo. Tejo, a kind of discus-throwing game, is also popular.

Public Holidays

1973: June 5 (Thanksgiving), June 21 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (S.S. Peter and Paul), July 20 (Independence Day), August 7 (Battle of Boyacá), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Independence of Cartagena), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 11-12 (Easter), May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso.

Exchange rates (March 30th, 1973):

£1 sterling = 57.30 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 22.29 pesos.

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972 estimates)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, 1969 (per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,138,914	22,490,500	22.54	3.72	7.52

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS

(estimates, July 1972)

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Antioquia . . .	3,220,600	Bogotá D.E. . .	2,818,300
Atlántico . . .	964,100	Medellín . . .	1,207,800
Bogotá. D.E. . .	2,818,300	Cali . . .	1,022,200
Bolívar . . .	901,500	Barranquilla . .	693,900
Boyacá . . .	1,252,400	Cartagena . . .	347,600
Caldas . . .	851,800	Bucaramanga . .	347,400
Cauca . . .	732,200	Manizales . . .	306,500
Chocó . . .	220,800	Pereira . . .	249,500
Córdoba . . .	819,200	Cúcuta . . .	248,900
Cundinamarca . .	1,284,700	Ibagué . . .	218,600
El César . . .	510,200	Armenia . . .	189,100
Guajira . . .	273,400	Montería . . .	167,600
Huila . . .	511,000	Santa Marta . . .	165,500
Magdalena . . .	650,300	Valledupar . . .	151,100
Meta . . .	280,600	Pasto . . .	137,200
Nariño . . .	825,300	Neiva . . .	124,700
Quindío . . .	362,800		
Risaralda . . .	537,300		
Santander del Norte .	646,900		
Santander del Sur . .	1,193,500		
Sucre . . .	379,600		
Tolima . . .	942,800		
Valle del Cauca . .	2,243,500		

EMPLOYMENT

(1970)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	2,349,000
Mining and quarrying . . .	30,000
Manufacturing industries . . .	859,000
Building . . .	221,000
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation . .	26,000
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels . . .	754,000
Transport and communications . . .	220,000
Services . . .	1,208,000
Finance . . .	88,000
TOTAL . . .	5,764,000

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1971	1972*
Rice	864.0	996.0
Bananas	351.0	348.0
Sugar Cane	670.0	817.0
Maize	915.0	955.0
Potatoes	1,084.0	1,147.0
Wheat	51.0	79.0
Cotton	323.0	413.0
Tobacco	39.3	42.0

*Provisional.

Coffee production 1971-72: 38,921.7 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1970
Cattle	20,200.0
Pigs	890.5
Sheep and Goats	202.1
Horses, Mules and Asses	197*

*1968.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gold (⁰⁰⁰ troy ounces)	257.7	237.5	218.0	202.0	188.0
Silver	110.1	98.7	76.1	75.9	67.6
Platinum (exports)	12.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum (million barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)	69.4	63.5	77.3	80.1	78.6
Natural Gasoline (" " ")	12.9	13.4	13.9	15.3	16.4
Cement (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	2,064.0	2,367.2	2,392.9	2,773.9	2,828.4
Salt	308.0	n.a.	340.3	332.5	337.5
Sugar	596.575	663.3	708.7	676.2	744.0
Electricity (6 Departments) (million kWh.)	5,547.0	6,038.2	6,557.9	7,214.4	8,086.7
Steel Ingots (metric tons)	n.a.	198,974.0	206,327.0	238,658.0	247,264.0

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Colombian peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

Exchange rates (March 30th, 1973): £1 sterling=57.30 pesos (selling rate);

U.S. \$1=18.09 pesos (coffee export rate) or 23.29 pesos (selling rate).

100 Colombian pesos=£1.745=\$4.294 (selling rates).

BUDGET

(⁰⁰⁰ pesos)

REVENUE	1972	1973	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973
Direct Taxation	8,066,662	8,860,000	Finance (incl. debt)	3,178,737	6,583,716
Indirect Taxation	8,582,843	9,930,516	Defence	1,643,411	2,035,621
Rates and Fines	483,756	499,844	Education	2,839,258	4,375,757
Revenue under Contracts	275,109	276,951	Public Works	2,834,685	2,816,281
Credit Resources	4,013,675	5,866,106	Police	2,201,001	1,544,583
			Development	1,156,737	1,468,076
			Agriculture	1,200,352	1,341,963
			Health	1,279,617	2,018,211
			Other Items	3,088,247	3,249,209
TOTAL	21,422,045	25,433,417	TOTAL	21,422,045	25,433,417

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves at Banco de la República (million U.S.\$)	149.3	217.6	257.4	257.4	265.2
Currency in Circulation at end of year (million pesos)	5,051.2	5,897.6	7,014.5	8,356.9	9,137.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1968		1969	
	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	602,967	615,057	666,862	647,872
Non-monetary gold	5,907	—	5,495	—
Freight and insurance	39,453	53,445	46,157	63,091
Transport	31,928	42,733	43,710	59,778
Travel	44,564	59,827	45,261	59,683
Investment income	2,861	116,167	9,965	154,272
Services	59,473	72,094	57,977	79,724
Other government transactions	4,190	23,207	4,570	28,847
Total	791,343	982,530	879,997	1,093,267
BALANCE		191,187		213,270
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Private	8,395	5,319	20,116	16,513
Central government	29,960	1,536	37,461	2,528
Total	38,355	6,855	57,577	19,041
BALANCE	31,500		38,536	
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>				
Private	120,310	84,363	174,350	100,975
Central government	135,565	45,830	166,543	34,441
Local government	28,968	15,328	26,202	14,334
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>				
Bank of the Republic	39,722	84,723	7,909	53,696
Other institutions	54,866	3,879	49,334	274
Total	382,554	232,843	424,338	203,719
BALANCE	119,711		220,619	
<i>All Transactions:</i>				
Net Total	292,883	306,139	312,665	266,780
BALANCE	13,256			45,885

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	496,900	643,318	685,273	842,960	887,656
Exports	509,900	558,278	607,510	735,657	695,642

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$million)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cereals	19.5	20.5	18.3	37.0
Fats and Oils	10.8	10.9	12.0	19.0
Cocoa	5.5	6.3	8.4	7.8
Fuels and Mineral Oils	5.4	8.3	8.7	9.7
Fertilizers	7.9	6.6	7.6	10.2
Plastic Products	14.4	18.8	22.5	24.4
Rubber Products	11.3	14.6	14.1	16.6
Chemicals	60.4	103.1	111.3	117.4
Mechanical Equipment	136.7	134.1	165.8	198.2
Electrical Equipment	50.8	47.4	65.4	63.3
Vehicles	73.8	88.7	108.6	94.0

* Provisional.

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Bananas and Plantains	19.7	18.1	15.0
Cattle and Meat	6.0	21.8	25.5
Raw Coffee	343.9	466.7	398.9
Sugar	14.7	14.0	15.7
Raw Cotton	32.6	34.3	29.2
Textiles	7.8	17.4	26.1
Fuel Oil	15.7	12.1	20.4
Crude Petroleum	56.7	58.6	51.4
Leaf Tobacco	7.2	7.2	9.1

COFFEE EXPORTS

Principal Countries	1970		1971*	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('00 pesos)
Argentina	6,572	147,223	4,182	83,913
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,648	148,078	8,887	180,163
Canada	3,145	70,854	6,455	130,009
Denmark	4,554	101,700	4,785	106,065
Finland	19,641	441,241	10,354	210,367
German Democratic Republic	6,392	142,240	5,962	120,557
German Federal Republic	76,927	1,692,960	82,553	1,672,795
Italy	3,155	70,268	3,023	61,134
Japan	7,599	168,018	3,908	79,344
Spain	25,275	550,659	15,269	305,464
Sweden	16,314	362,680	19,607	465,668
United States	152,667	3,362,927	171,875	3,485,104
Others	61,488	1,366,536	56,529	1,069,917
TOTAL	390,377	8,625,384	393,389	7,970,500

* Provisional.

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	1970		1971*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	265,848	212,904	269,334	163,014
Belgium and Luxembourg	175,788	162,032	162,577	197,273
Canada	374,032	151,766	381,252	257,821
Ecuador	183,135	232,675	233,278	365,292
Finland	90,880	442,078	117,920	210,610
France	327,227	120,347	496,788	194,702
German Federal Republic	1,310,285	1,924,380	1,816,876	2,106,307
Italy	389,869	98,502	460,211	99,013
Japan	961,467	378,006	1,180,391	362,748
Netherlands	236,601	728,508	424,649	657,494
Netherlands Antilles	12,944	42,711	58,054	75,571
Peru	180,430	463,318	205,269	606,774
Spain	805,102	706,532	672,643	616,895
Sweden	246,050	424,407	317,135	410,875
Switzerland	319,993	49,337	446,180	73,763
United Kingdom	622,701	269,689	801,473	213,018
U.S.A.	7,364,784	4,750,636	7,264,580	5,007,116
Others	1,558,266	1,877,435	1,952,176	1,936,931
TOTAL	15,425,402	13,035,263	17,269,786	13,555,217

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Passengers Carried (number)	3,690,391	2,649,697	2,954,482	3,161,175
Passenger-km.	351,198,391	273,280,702	249,001,744	281,547,332
Freight Carried (metric tons)	3,239,740	3,049,859	2,781,148	2,653,170
Freight ton-km.	1,124,631,891	1,158,740,619	1,172,633,000	1,150,489,000

ROADS (December 1967)

CARS	BUSES	JEEPS	LORRIES AND VANS	TRUCKS	OTHER VEHICLES
100,732	22,061	33,497	49,021	47,647	2,948

INLAND WATERWAYS (River Magdalena)

	1970	1971
Passengers Carried (number)	n.a.	29,411*
Freight Carried (metric tons)	2,821,903	2,541,662
Cattle Carried (number)	6,395†	50,803†

* Jan.—Nov.

† provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION (INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC)

	1970	1971
Passengers Entering ('000)	224	251
Passengers Leaving ('000)	243	272
Cargo Imported (tons)	7,302	10,412
Cargo Exported (tons)	12,210	14,557

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1970	1971
Vessels Entered (net registered tonnage)	12,375,633	15,489,690
Goods Unloaded (metric tons)	2,460,783	1,941,248
Vessels Cleared (net registered tonnage)	12,131,717	15,938,795
Goods Loaded (metric tons)	5,432,920	1,829,260

EDUCATION (1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery Schools	3,377	18,565	110,494
Primary Schools	27,361	100,629	2,733,432
Secondary Schools (general)	3,211	38,929	577,417
Higher Education (incl. Universities)	62	8,918	62,844

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. Following the fall of the Rojas Pinilla régime in May 1957, the Constitution was amended to introduce a sixteen-year period of bipartisan government. Under this system the Liberal and Conservatives are equally represented in both houses of Congress, in departmental and municipal legislatures and in the national and departmental cabinets. Under the 1886 Constitution, the country is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of two Chambers. All citizens over the age of 21 are eligible; women obtained the right to vote in 1955. Liberty of the press, freedom of speech and religious toleration are guaranteed. Military service is obligatory for a period of one year for men between the ages of 21 and 30.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. By the amendments to the Constitution introduced in 1959, the President must be alternately a member of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-two Departments, the four Intendencias and the four Commissaries. The Cabinet resigns annually on August 7th to allow the President to replace Ministers if he desires to do so.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years, in the following proportion: Senate—2 senators for each Department and one more for every 200,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 100,000, which have an excess over the first 200,000. House of Representatives—2 representatives for each Department

and one more for every 100,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 50,000 which have an excess over the first 100,000. Whenever a new census is approved, the proportion both of senators and representatives will increase in the same proportion as the increase in population.

The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty-two departments, three intendencias and six commissaries. The twenty-two departments of the republic are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the Departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and reduce the Chamber of Representatives from 204 to 198; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation will be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle will apply to congressional elections after 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. MISAEL PASTRANA BORRERO (C).

Designado (equivalent to Vice-President): Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA (L).

CABINET

(March 1973)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ROBERTO ARENAS BONILLA (L).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALFREDO VÁSQUEZ CARRIZOSA (C).

Minister of Justice: MIGUEL ESCOBAR MÉNDEZ (C).

Minister of Finance: Dr. RODRIGO LLORENTE (C).

Minister of Defence: GEN. HERNANDO CURRÍA CÚBIDES.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. HERNÁN VALLEJO MEJÍA (C).

Minister of Health: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA SALAZAR BUCHELI

COLOMBIA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr. CRISPÍN VILLAZÓN DE ARMAS (L).
Minister of Economic Development: HERNANDO AGUDELO VILLA (L).
Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. RAFAEL CAICEDO ESPINOSA (L).

Minister of Education: Dr. JUAN JACOBO MUÑOZ (L).
Minister of Communications: Dr. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ (L).
Minister of Public Works: Dr. ARGELINO DURÁN QUINERO (C).

(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(Bogotá, unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Carrera 1, No. 71-65; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Austria: Carrera 1-A, No. 76-79; *Ambassador:* HERBERT GRUBMAYR.
Belgium: Carrera 4a-A, No. 25-B-27; *Ambassador:* GUY BRIGODE.
Bolivia: Carrera 9, No. 85-58; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS ROCA GARCÍA.
Brazil: Avenida Caracas, No. 37-20; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE ALENCAR.
Canada: Carrera 7, No. 73-49; *Ambassador:* SIDNEY FREIFELD.
Chile: Calle 71, No. 11-63; *Ambassador:* HERNÁN GUTIÉRREZ LEYTON.
Costa Rica: Calle 98, No. 21-53; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SALAZAR NAVARRETE.
Czechoslovakia: Calle 92, No. 21-40; *Ambassador:* LADISLAV DVORAK.
Denmark: Calle 101, No. 20-28; *Ambassador:* ANTON CHRISTIAN KARSTEN.
Dominican Republic: Carrera 30, No. 46-46; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ANTONIO GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.
Ecuador: Carrera 14, No. 44-45; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO LARREA CÓRDOVA.
Egypt: Carrera 19, No. 88-01; *Ambassador:* SALEH MOURAD.
El Salvador: Calle 67, No. 6-11; *Ambassador:* CARLOS CASTILLO MELÉNOEZ.
France: Calle 87, No. 8-64; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASEUR.
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* Dr. J. NAUMANN.
Germany, Federal Republic of: Carrera 10-A, No. 70-73; *Ambassador:* ROBERT VON FÖRSTER.
Guatemala: Transversal 19-A, No. 101-42; *Ambassador:* JAIME BARRIOS PEÑA.
Haiti: Carrera 4, No. 58-82; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD JEAN BAPTISTE.
Honduras: Carrera 18, No. 86-A-54; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO FLORES OCHOA.
India: Santiago, Chile.
Israel: Calle 92, No. 13-51; *Ambassador:* VICTOR ELIACHAR.
Italy: Diagonal 77, No. 6-88; *Ambassador:* STEFANO ROCCHI.
Japan: Calle 86, No. 9-44; *Ambassador:* FATSUO FUKAI.
Korea: Santiago, Chile.
Lebanon: Calle 74, No. 12-44; *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. GAGURIAN (also accred. to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).

Malta: Edificio Bavaria, Carrera 13, No. 27-93; *Ambassador:* LUIGI MARENGON.
Mexico: Calle 100, No. 24-19; *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR MANUEL BARCELO RODRÍGUEZ.
Nicaragua: Calle 77, No. 7-92; *Ambassador:* REYNALDO NAVAS BARRETO.
Norway: Caracas, Venezuela.
Netherlands: Calle 87, No. 9-55; *Ambassador:* JACOB VAREKAMP.
Panama: Calle 92, No. 7-66; *Ambassador:* RICARDO A. DE LA GUARDIA.
Paraguay: Calle 51, No. 5-46; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MARÍA BARREIRO MAFFIODO.
Peru: Carrera 8, No. 91-54; *Ambassador:* JULIO VARGAS PRAGA.
Poland: Caracas, Venezuela.
Portugal: Calle 70-A, No. 7-51; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO EDUARDO RESSANO GARCÍA.
Romania: Caracas, Venezuela.
Spain: Carrera 7A, No. 78-01; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN JUSTE CESTINO.
Sweden: Carrera 4, No. 72-55; *Ambassador:* INGVAR GRAVERS.
Switzerland: Calle 75, No. 8-70; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE H. SERRA.
Syria: Caracas, Venezuela.
Taiwan (Republic of China): Carrera 3, 76-99; *Ambassador:* FENG SHAN HO.
Trinidad and Tobago: Caracas, Venezuela.
Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).
U.S.S.R.: Carrera 4, No. 75-00; *Ambassador:* NICOLAY ANDREYEVICH BELOUS.
United Kingdom: Calle 87, No. 10-50; *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY CROSSLEY.
U.S.A.: Transversal 17, No. 114-A-49; *Ambassador:* EARLE M. WELCH, Jr.
Uruguay: Calle 90, No. 11-30; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LEPRO.
Vatican: Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (*Apostolic Nunciature*); *Nuncio:* ANGELO PALMAS.
Venezuela: Carrera 7, No. 85-12; *Ambassador:* NUMA QUEVEDO.
Yugoslavia: Calle 90, No. 9-A-33; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV ZOTOVIC.
 Colombia also has diplomatic relations with: Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Jamaica.

COLOMBIA—(CONGRESS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(April 19th, 1970)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. MISAEL PASTRANA BORRERO	1,612,467
Gen. GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA	1,546,449
BELISAURO BETANCUR	466,211
EVARISTO SOURDIS	323,093

CONGRESS

Congress consists of the Senate (118 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (210 members elected for two years).

GENERAL ELECTION

(April 1970)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	House
National Front:		
Liberal	39	58
Conservative	19	31
Opposition:		
Sourdistas (Liberal)	5	9
Sourdistas (Conservative)	5	12
Belistaristas (Liberal)	3	6
Belistaristas (Conservative)	9	18
Anapo (Liberal)	12	28
Anapo (Conservative)	26	44
Independent (Liberal)	—	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the Constitutional Amendment of 1957 the Conservatives and Liberals must hold political parity in Congress, the Cabinet, the Governorships, the Supreme Court and the Municipal Councils. The Conservatives and the Liberals are the only parties legally recognized, but other parties may function if they work through these basic parties.

The ten-year old government coalition between Conservatives and Liberals is known as the Frente de Transformación Nacional.

Partido Conservador (Frente Nacional): Bogotá; formerly divided into three factions, the Party became reunited in 1963; Leaders MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ, GUILLERMO LEÓN VALENCIA.

Partido Liberal: Av. Jiménez 8-56, Bogotá; divided 1958 into two factions: *Liberal Oficial*, part of the government coalition, led by ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO and

CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO, and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal*, leftist opposition group, led by ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSON and JUAN JOSÉ TURBAY; reunited 1973, Pres. VÍCTOR MOSQUERA CHAUX; Sec. Gen. HECTOR ECHEVERRI CORREA.

Alianza Nacional Popular (Anapo): Bogotá; totalitarian aims; Leaders: GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA, MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO, JOSEFINA VALENCIA DE HUBACH.

Partido Comunista: banned in Colombia.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC) left-wing, includes communists; Leader MANUEL MARULANDA.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): Leader: FABIO VÁZQUEZ; guerrillas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits in Bogotá, is divided into four subsidiary courts of Civil Cassations, Criminal Cassation, Labour Cassation and Constitutional Procedure. The twenty-four judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life; vacancies are filled by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

President of the Supreme Court: GUILLERMO OSPINA FERNÁNDEZ.

Vice-President: HERNÁN TORO AGUDELO.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Liberals

HUMBERTO BARRERA
DOMÍNGUEZ
ERNESTO BLANCO CARERA
JORGE GAVIRIA SALAZAR
CESAR GÓMEZ ESTRADA
CROTATAS LONDOÑO C.
JOSÉ MARÍA ESGUERRA
SAMPÉR
LUIS EDUARDO MESA
VELÁZQUEZ
LUIS ENRIQUE ROMERO
SOTO
MIGUEL ÁNGEL GARCÍA
LUIS CARLOS PÉREZ
EUSTORGIO SARRIÁ

Conservatives

JOSÉ ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA
VALENCIA
MARIO ALARIO DI FILIPPO
JUAN BENAVIDES PATRÓN
ERNESTO CEDIIL ÁNGEL
JOSÉ GABRIEL DE LA VEGA
JULIO RONCALLO ACOSTA
GERMÁN GIRALDO ZULUAGA
EDMUNDO HARKER PUYANA
ALVARO LUNA GÓMEZ
LUIS SARIMENTO BUITRATO
JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO
GUERRERO

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 90 per cent of the population.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishops:

Primate of Colombia: H.E. Cardinal LUIS CONCHA-CÓRDOBA.

Archbishop of Bogotá, Arzobispado, Carrera 7, n. 10-20; Most Rev. ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE.

Barranquilla: Most Rev. GERMÁN VILLA GAVIRIA.

Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.

Cartagena: Most Rev. JOSÉ IGNACIO LÓPEZ UMAÑA.

Manizales: Most Rev. ARTURO DUQUE VILLEGAS.

Medellín: Most Rev. TULIO BOTERO SALAZAR.

Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. ALFREDO RUBIO DÍAZ.

Popayán: Most Rev. MIGUEL ÁNGEL ARCE VIVAS.

Tunja: Most Rev. AUGUSTO TRUJILLO ARANGO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Episcopalian Bishop of Colombia: Rt. Rev. W. A. K. FRANKLIN; Carrera 1c, 63-39, Apartado Aéreo 52964, Bogotá.

There are about 100,000 adherents with 286 churches; 211 schools with 488 teachers and 11,635 pupils.

Jews: 25,000 strong community with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Espectador: Carrera 68, Calle 19; f. 1887; morning and Sunday morning; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 211,000.

El Siglo: Calle 15, No. 13-26; f. 1925; Conservative; daily; Dir.-Editor ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 50,000.

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez 6-77; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Editor ROBERTO GARCÍA PEÑA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

La República: Calle 16, No. 4-96; f. 1953; Conservative; morning; circ. 50,000; Dir. SILVIO VILLEGAS.

BARRANQUILLA

Diario del Caribe: f. 1946; daily; Conservative; Dir. JULIO MARÍA SANTODOMINGO; circ. 24,640.

El Heraldo: Calle 33, No. 40-60; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 42,000.

El Nacional: Calle 34, 36-122; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JULIAN DEVIS ECHANDÍA; circ. 24,003.

La Prensa: Carrera 43, 45-47; f. 1928; morning; Independent; Editor CARLOS MARTÍNEZ APARICIO.

BUCARAMANGA

El Deber: f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. EFRAM OREJARENA RUEDA; circ. 21,000.

El Frente: Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942; daily, morning; Conservative; Dirs. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ, Dr. CIRO LÓPEZ MENDOZA; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJÍA; circ. 40,000.

Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No. 13-42; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Sunday illustrated literary supplement and women's supplement; Dir. RODOLFO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Man. ALEJANDRO GALVIS RAMÍREZ; London representatives: S. S. Koppe & Co. Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; circ. 28,000.

CALI

El Crisol: f. 1930; Liberal; morning; Dir. RAFAEL I. RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

El País: Carrera 2a, 24-46; f. 1950; Conservative; morning; Dir. RODRIGO LLOREDA; circ. 100,102.

Occidente: Calle 12, No. 5-22; f. 1961; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 72,828.

CARTAGENA

Diario de la Costa: Centro Calle 35A, No. 8-59, Avda. Escallón, Aptdo. Aéreo 103; f. 1915; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALÓN VILLA; circ. 20,000.

El Pueblo: morning; independent; Dir. VICENTE MARTÍNEZ.

El Universal: Centro Calle 31, No. 3-81, Calle San Juan de Dios; f. 1948; daily; Liberal; Dir. D. LÓPEZ ESCAURIAGA; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA

Comentarios: morning; Liberal; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL VILLALOBOS.

Diario de la Frontera: f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. LUIS PARRA BOLÍVAR; circ. 15,000.

IBAGUÉ

El Cronista: daily except Monday.

MANIZALES

Diario Matinal: Carrera 20, No. 21-41, Apdo. Postal 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. Dr. ARTURO GÓMEZ; Man. BERNARDO GIRALDO A.; circ. 24,000/26,000.

La Patria: Carrera 20, 21/51, Apdo. 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; circ. 38,000.

MEDELLÍN

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No. 51-22 Aptdo. Aéreo 782; f. 1912 (oldest daily in Antioquia); morning; Conservative; Editor JUAN ZULETA FERRER; Pub. JULIO C. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 100,000.

El Correo: Carrera 51, No. 54-28; f. 1913; Liberal; daily; Dir. ADOLFO L. GÓMEZ; circ. 17,500.

El Diario: Calle 50, No. 64B-52; f. 1930; evening; Liberal Independent; Dir. JOHN GÓMEZ RESTREPO; circ. 28,000.

PASTO

El Derecho: Plaza de Cristo Rey, Apdo. 74; f. 1928; Dir. E. FIGUEROA CORAL; circ. 5,000.

La Radio: Calle 15, No. 28-30; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS CÉSAR PUYANA; circ. 4,200.

PEREIRA

El Diario: Calle 18, 6-48, Apdo. Nac. 52, Aéreo 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. EDUARDO CORREA URIBE; circ. 13,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

POPAYÁN

El Liberal: Apdo. Aéreo 538, Nacional 43; f. 1938; daily; Dir. GERARDO FERNANDEZ C.; Chief Editor CARLOS VALENCIA MOSQUERA; circ. 25,000.

SANTA MARTA

La Época.

El Estado: Acequia 27; f. 1921; Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA.

El Informador: f. 1921; daily; Liberal; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA; circ. 9,000.

Vanguardia.

SINCELEJO

El Anunciador.

El Cenit.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Diarios Colombianos: Calle 26, 13A-01, Piso 4, Bogotá.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ

Alianza Popular: weekly; owner G. ROJAS PINILLA.

Batalla del Pueblo: f. 1962; bi-weekly; left-wing; Editor LUIS EMIRO VALENCIA.

Boletín Informativo: Apdo. 1310; fortnightly; Zionist organ; Dir. AZRIEL CELNIK.

El Campesino: Carrera 39A, 15-11, Bogotá; f. 1958; weekly; Catholic; Dir. LUIS ZORNOSA FALLA; circ. 105,486.

El Catolicismo: Apdo. Aéreo 12333; f. 1889; weekly; Catholic cultural; circ. 15,000.

Genicafé: Chinchiná, Caldas; publ. by National Centre for Coffee Research; f. 1949; quarterly; circ. 3,000; Dir. SILVIO ECHEVERRI.

Colombia Filatélica: monthly.

Correo Universitario: Apdo. 2509; f. 1944; monthly; university gazette; Dir. JAIME IBAÑEZ.

Cromos Magazine: Calle 19, 4-56, piso 2, Apartado Aéreo 1460. Apartado Nacional 5653; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir. FERNANDO RESTREPO; circ. 80,000.

El Gráfico: Calle 14, No. 8-74.

El Mos Financiero y Económico: monthly; financial news.

Estampa: Apdo. Aéreo 4160; f. 1938; weekly; Independent; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; circ. 17,740.

Ingeniería y Arquitectura: every two months.

Lecturas, Libros e Ideas: literary periodical.

Mujer de America (Woman of America): Apdo. 10634, Bogotá; f. 1960; Editor-Pres. FLOR ROMERO DE NOHRA; women's periodical; circ. 40,000.

Menorah: Apdo. Aéreo 9081, Bogotá; f. 1950; Independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Nuestra Senda: Calle 20, No. 4-81, Apdo. 1627; f. 1940; weekly; organ of Jewish colony; Dir. Dr. JOSEPH GRUTZENDLER.

La Calle: weekly; Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal.

La Nueva Prensa: f. 1961; weekly; anti-Government; Editor ALBERTO ZALAMEA.

Orientación Revolucionaria: monthly; left-wing; Editor GLORIA GAITÁN.

Proa: Calle 13, 9-20; f. 1946; monthly architectural and artistic review; Propr. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 2,500.

Revista del Banco de la República: financial and economic review.

Revista Cafetera de Colombia: Avda. Jiménez 7-65, 40-50; organ of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

Revista Colombiana del Trabajo: industrial and labour news.

Revista Comercial: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Revista del Ejército: Ministerio de Defensa, Bogotá, D.E.; f. 1961; military review; twice monthly; circ. 8,000; Editor Major RAMIRO ZAMBRANO C.

Revista Javeriana: Catholic monthly; Dir. P. ANGEL VALTIERRA.

Revista Nacional de Agricultura: Carrera 10A, No. 14-56, 3° piso; f. 1906; publ. by The Agricultural Society of Colombia; monthly; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ GONZALES M.; circ. 6,000.

Rutas: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Sábado: weekly.

SETT: f. 1962; literary and political; monthly of MRL.

Sucesos: f. 1956; magazine.

UNIOS: Labour monthly.

Vanguardia: f. 1962; weekly of MRL.

Viajes.

La Vida Rural: monthly.

COLOMBIA—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Voz Proletaria: apdo. aéreo 19857/8886, Bogotá; f. 1963; weekly; Communist; Dir. M. CEPEDA VARGAS; circ. 24,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Bogotá

ANSA: Carrera 30, Calle 26, No. 39-21; Bureau Chief URIEL OSPINA.

AP: Edif. Condominio Parque Santander, Carrera 6, No. 14-98, Of. 1104; Bureau Chief DANIEL HARKER.

Novosti: Carrera 16A, No. 17-30; Bureau Chief José ARIZALA.

Cali

UPI: Edif. Ulpiano Lloreda, Plaza de Caicedo, Of. 201; Bureau Chief LUIS JORGE MAHECHA.

Tass is also represented in Colombia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas: Carrera 10, No. 19-64, Oficina 801, Bogotá.

PUBLISHERS

Alvaro Marín: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-47, Bogotá.

Bibliográfica Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 7A, No. 24-72, Bogotá; education, journalism.

Cromos Editores e Impresores Ltda.: Avda. 22, No. 19A/55, Bogotá; f. 1916; JAIME RESTREPO.

Cultura Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 9, 16-72, Apdo. Aéreo 6307, Bogotá; f. 1951; publishers of textbooks; book-sellers.

Ediciones Tercer Mundo: Cra 7, No. 16-19, Apdo. Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; politics, psychology, sociology, fiction.

Editorial Albon: Calle 53, Apdo. Aéreo 1953, Medellín.

Editorial Andes: Carrera 39A, No. 15-11, Apdo. Aéreo 7170; Bogotá.

Editorial Antares: Calle 13, No. 6-82, 10° piso, Bogotá; commerce, industry.

Editorial Bedout: Avenida Jiménez 9-47, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Bolívar: Apdo. Aéreo 4160, Bogotá; f. 1938; Dir. and Prop. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; publ. periodicals incl. *Estampa*, *Bachue* (monthly), *Laboratorio* (quarterly).

Editorial "El Diario": Calle 18, No. 17-30, Pereira.

Editorial Kapelus Colmbiana: Carrera 12, No. 15/99, Bogotá.

Ediciones Lerner: Avenida Jiménez 4-33, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Librería Voluntad, Ltda.: Carrera 7, No. 38-99, Apdo. Aéreo 4692, Bogotá; f. 1928; textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT T.

Editorial Lumen Christi, S.A.: Calle 12, No. 3-12, Bogotá; religion, belles lettres, fiction.

Editorial Norma: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 2°, Apdo. Aéreo 4344, Bogotá; f. 1960; Gen. Man. A. J. CARVAJAL; educational.

Editorial Temis Ltda.: Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; law, sociology, politics.

E. Ospina-Racines: Edificio Tejada 602, Apdo. P.29-71; Bogotá; f. 1940; weekly; publications on petroleum, Dir. E. OSPINA-RACINES.

Empresa Editorial "La Patria": Carrera 20, 21-51, Apdo. 236, Apdo. Aéreo 70, Manizales; f. 1921; Pres. JOSÉ RESTREPO R.; Man. LUIS FERNANDO BOTERO R.

Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 6855, Bogotá; social services.

Instituto Caro y Guervo: Apdo. Aéreo 20002, Bogotá; f. 1942; philology and general linguistics; Dir. J. M. RIVAS SACCONI; Publ. *Noticias Culturales*, *Anuario Bibliográfico Colombiano*.

Legislación Económica: Av. Las Americas 58-51, Apdo. Aéreo 8646, Bogotá; f. 1952; 19 periodicals covering law, economics and management; Dir. TIRO-LIVIO CALDAS.

Minerva Editorial: Carrera 9, No. 7-72, Bogotá.

Universidad Nacional: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Universidad Externada de Colombia: Carrera 16, No. 24-25, Bogotá.

Universidad Industrial de Santander: Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga.

PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Acceeditores: Avenida Jiménez 10-34, Bogotá.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1971 there were 2,250,000 radio licences.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Apartado Aéreo 14515 Bogotá; broadcasting authority in Colombia; Dir.-Gen. A. TAPIAS ROCHA.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Transversal 17, No. 25/65, Bogotá; official broadcasting station; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. W. FADUL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1244, Medellín; Pres. ROBERTO JAIRO ARANGO MEJÍA.

Caracol-Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana: Calle 19, 8-48, Bogotá; Pres. F. LONDOÑO; Dir.-Gen. A. TORO.

Círculo Radial ABC, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1771, Apdo. 206, Cartagena; Propr. R. FUENTES; Man. NELSON FUENTES MARTÍNEZ.

There are 217 commercial stations and 15 cultural stations.

COMMERCIAL RADIO FEDERATION

Federación Nacional de Estaciones Radiofónicas: Bogotá all commercial stations belong to the federation.

In 1970, there were 2,217,000 radio sets in use.

TELEVISION

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Vía del Aeropuerto Eldorado, Bogotá; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS DELGADO PERRERA; government-run station TV and radio broadcasting network; educational and commercial broadcasting.

Telebogotá: Calle 22, No. 6-27, Piso 6, Bogotá; official comm.; Dir.-Gen. CONSUELO DE MONTEJO.

In 1972, there were 1,200,000 television sets in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts are given in pesos.)

BANKING

Superintendencia Bancaria: Calle 16, No. 5-13, Bogotá; Banking Superintendent Dr. ABEL FRANCISCO CARBONELL; First Superintendent Dr. MARIO ALBERTO RUBIO CAICEDO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Bogotá, Carrera 7A, No. 14-78, Apdo. postal 402, Aéreo 3531; f. 1923; cap. p.u. 153.9m., res. 126.9m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. Dr. GERMÁN BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.

Fondo para Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963 as a special account of the Banco de la República; loans and grants, projects supported must relate directly to increased agricultural or industrial productivity.

BOGOTÁ

Banco de América Latina: Carrera 8A, No. 15-73; cap. p.u. 15m., res. 4.2m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. ALVARO DUGAND DONADO.

Banco Cafetero: Avda. Jiménez No. 7-65, Apdo. Aéreo 6824; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 400m., legal reserve 145m., dep. 2.196m. (June 1972); Pres. RODRIGO MUNERA Z.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32/48; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 699m. (Dec. 1972); Man. Dr. JORGE CORTÉS BOSHELL.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No. 14-33; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 223.8m., res. 244.4m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. JORGE MEJÍA SALAZAR.

Banco de Colombia: Carrera 8A, Nos. 13-25/27; f. 1875; cap. p.u. 116.9m., res. 253.5m. (June 1972); Pres. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE.

Banco de Construcción y Desarrollo: Carrera 10, No. 16-37, Apdo. Aéreo 6454, Bogotá; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 10m., res. 11m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. A. J. HEEB.

Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No. 8-52; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 174.7m., res. 76.8m. (June 1972); Pres. CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.

Banco Ganadero: Carrera 8A, No. 13-42, Bogotá; cattle finance and credits; cap. p.u. 423.8m., res. 40.1m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. JOSÉ MEJÍA SALAZAR.

Banco Grancolombiano: Carrera 7A, No. 13-41, Bogotá; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 44.8m., res. 14.1m. (June 1972); Man. JAVIER MEJÍA RAMÍREZ.

Banco Nacional: Carrera 7A, 13-88; cap. p.u. 25m., res. 5.9m. (June 1972); Pres. Dr. CARLOS ALBERTO NAVIA RAFFO.

Banco Panamericano: Av. Jiménez 8-65, cap. p.u. 7.6m., res. 2.8m. (June 1972); Man. JORGE MONCALEANO R.

Banco Popular S.A.: Calle 17, No. 7-43; cap. p.u. 90.5m., res. 364.2m. (June 1972); Pres. EDUARDO NIETO CALDERÓN.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Avda. Jiménez de Quesada 8-32; f. 1931; cap. 543.3m., res. 74.7m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. Dr. JOSÉ VICENTE VARGAS SALGADO.

BARRANQUILLA

Banco de la Costa: cap. p.u. 25.9m., res. 2.3m. (June 1972); Man. Dr. JOSÉ ROMÁN FERNÁNDEZ.

BUCARAMANGA

Banco Santander: cap. p.u. 47.2m., res. 4.5m. (June 1972); Man. JAIME RODRÍGUEZ SILVA.

CALI

Banco de Occidente: cap. p.u. 67m., res. 7.3m. (June 1972); Pres. Dr. LUIS DAVID ESGUERRA.

MANIZALES

Banco de Caldas: Edificio Beneficencia 3; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 25.8m., res. 4m. (June 1972); Pres. Dr. SILVIO BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.

MEDELLÍN

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle Colombia; f. 1912; cap. p.u. 196.1m., res. 211.3m. (June 1972); Pres. VICENTE URIBE RENDÓN; Rep. in Bogotá Dr. J. VALLEJO ARBELÁEZ.

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, 51-66; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 120.9m., res. 61.8m. (1972); Man. IVAN CORREA ARANGO.

POPAYÁN

Banco del Estado: Calle 5A, Carrera 7A Esquina; f. 1884; cap. and res. 29.2m. (June 1972); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. M. CABAL RIVERA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association N.T. and S.A.: Bogotá; Man. F. CARL REINHARDT, Apdo. Aéreo 12327; brs. in Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Carrera 8, 15-46/60, Bogotá.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud: Carrera 8A, No. 15-42, Apdo. Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; Man. Dr. ALFREDO MIANI.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; Calle 13, No. 7-60, Bogotá; Bogotá office since 1954; Man. PIERRE LAMON; brs. in Bogotá (4), Cali (2), Barranquilla, Medellín, Buenaventura.

First National City Bank: New York; Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-89, Bogotá; brs. in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Medellín; Man. EDWIN HOFFMAN.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. Aéreo 3438, Carrera 8A, No. 14-45 Bogotá; brs. in principal towns; District Man. J. F. STECH.

DEVELOPMENT

Corporación Financiera de Caldas: Edificio Banco del Comercio, piso 11, Apdo. Aéreo 460, Manizales; f. 1961; private development company; Pres. EDUARDO ARANGO R.

Corporación Financiera del Caribe: Calle 13, No. 8-38, Apartado Aéreo 6836, Bogotá; f. 1967 under auspices of Banco de Colombia; initial cap. 10m.; Pres. ERNESTO B. ENGEL.

Corporación Financiera Colombiana: Carrera 13, No. 26-45, pisos 7/8, Apdo. Aéreo 11843, Bogotá; f. 1959; private development bank; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO COPETE LIZARRALDE.

Corporación Financiera Nacional: Medellín; f. 1959; private development company; Pres. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GÓMEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS RESTREPO DUMIT.

Corporación Financiera Popular: Calle 17, No. 7-43, 5°, Apdo. Aéreo 5179, Bogotá; f. 1967; an affiliate of the Banco Popular; initial cap. 50m.; to provide loans and technical assistance to medium-sized and small industries; Pres. HUMBERTO TORO CARDONA.

Corporación Financiera de Santander: Calle 35, No. 16-52, piso 4, Bucaramanga; f. 1966; cap. 24.2m., to be raised to 40m.; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Carrera 44, No. 34-31-A, Apdo. Aéreo 27-47; cap. \$46m.; Pres. ALVARO JARAMILLO V.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Carrera 44, 34-31A, Barranquilla; Pres. BENJAMÍN MARTÍNEZ M.

Corporación Financiera del Transporte: Carrera 7, 16-36, Bogotá; Pres. LUIS AUGUSTO MURCIA.

"Cofiaagro" Corporación Financiera de Fomento Agropecuario y de Exportación: Calle 12, No. 7-32, 11°, Apartado Aéreo 16857, Bogotá; Pres. JUAN VIERA JARAMILLO.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Apartado Aéreo 4222, Bogotá 1; state finance corporation; Man. A. LÓPEZ TORO.

Corporación Financiera de Occidente: Pereira; f. 1966; provides credit and effects investment in the development of industry, agriculture, cattle farming and mining and offers technical assistance; cap. U.S. \$1.3m., assets total U.S. \$9.2m.; Pres. GERMÁN GAVIRIA VÉLEZ.

Corporación Financiera Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; f. 1966; cap. and reserves \$12.5m.; deposits \$51.8m.; Pres. JAIME URIBE.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria: Apto. Aéreo 13994, Calle 13, 8-39, 2° piso, Bogotá; f. 1936; 26 mem. banks; Pres. JORGE MEJÍA PALACIO; Man. Dr. SERGIO RODRÍGUEZ AZUERO; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (mems. only), *Información Financiera*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Bogotá: Calle 14, No. 8-79, Apartado Aéreo 3584, Bogotá; f. 1928; Pres. EDUARDO GÓEZ.

Bolsa de Medellín: Apartado Aéreo 3535, Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

Aseguradora Mercantil S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 6774, Bogotá; f. 1951; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Aseguradora Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, 14-23, pisos 3 y 4, Apto. Aéreo 10454; Pres. J. MICHELSEN URIBE.

Compañía Agrícola de Seguros S.A.: Calle 14, 7-36, piso 21, Apto. Aéreo 7512, Bogotá; Pres. ARIEL JARAMILLO A.

Compañías Aliadas de Seguros S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 5°, Apto. Aéreo 6810, Bogotá; Pres. B. PELÁEZ E.

Compañía de Seguros, La Andina: Edificio Camacol, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, piso 5, Apdo. Aéreo 3838, Bogotá; f. 1937; Man. COLIN G. MARLOW.

Compañía de Seguros Generales, Aurora S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 3°, Man. MARIO GUSSONI S.

Compañía de Seguros, Bolívar: Edificio Bolívar, Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 597, Bogotá; f. 1939; Man. ENRIQUE CORTÉS R.

Compañía Central de Seguros S.A.: Edificio Banco, Central, Hipotecario, Carrera 6A, 15-32, 15°, Apdo. Aéreo 57641 Bogotá; f. 1956; cap. 30m.; Man. ERREN OSSA G.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1874; Pres. JAVIER RAMÍREZ SOTO.

Compañía de Seguros La Fenix de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 3°, Bogotá; Man. PHILIP M. TIBBLE.

Compañía Granadina de Seguros S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-29, Apdo. Aéreo 6889, Bogotá; f. 1945; separate life office; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO DE RUGGIERO

Compañía de Seguros, La Continental: Edificio Internacional K 13, 26-45, piso 9, Bogotá; Man. EDWARD McELGUNN.

Compañía de Seguros del Pacífico: Carrera 5A, 12-42, piso 6, Apto. Aéreo 8154, Cali; Man. RAFAEL NAVIA GONZÁLEZ.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros: Edificio Suramericana, Carrera 52, No. 50-13, Apdo. Aéreo 780, Medellín; f. 1944; Pres. JORGE MOLINA M.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros S.A.: Calle 15, No. 9-18, Bogotá; Man. MARIO LASERNA HOYOS

Grupo Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME MICHELSON URIBE.

Inmobiliaria de Seguros S.A.: Calle 10; Man. RAFAEL GÓMEZ R.

La Nacional Compañía de Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.: Calle 16, No. 6-34, Apto. Aéreo 5672, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. BERNARDO SATZ DE CASTRO; Man. PIERRE LAMAT.

La Libertad, Compañía de Seguros Generales y de Vida S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 7-25, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. GERARDO HERNÁNDEZ FERIA.

La Previsora: Carrera 7, 13-52, Bogotá; Man. ERNESTO CARRIOZOSA.

Reaseguradora de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, piso 12, Apto. Aéreo 7460, Bogotá; Man. RODRIGO VÁSQUEZ.

Seguros Colombia S.A.: Carrera 13, No. 26-45, piso 3°, Apto. Aéreo 9228, Bogotá; Man. UMAÑA DE BRIGARD.

Seguros La Unión S.A.: Edificio Avianca, Apto. Aéreo 12525, Bogotá; Man. FRANCISCO PÉREZ P.

Seguros Médicos Voluntarios: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 2°, Apto. 11777, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO GÓMEZ B.

Seguros Patria S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 15-22, Apto. 7762, Man. CARLOS PACHECO D.

Seguros Tequendama: Carrera 7A, No. 26-20, piso 26, Apto. 7988, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.

Seguros Universal S.A.: Av. Jiménez 8-75, piso 9°, Apto. Aéreo 11634, Bogotá; Man. RAFAEL SAMUDIO M.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Commercial Union Assurance Co.: Carrera 7A, 37-25, piso 4, Bogotá; Man. MICHAEL OPENSHAW.

Fireman's Insurance Co.: Carrera 7A, 26-20, piso 26, Apartado Aéreo 4036, Bogotá; Man. D. GOETZ.

Insurance Company of North America: Carrera 7A, 37-69, Apartado Aéreo 8687, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO MAYORAL.

Royal Insurance Company Ltd.: Carrera 10A, 19-65, piso 5, Apto. Aéreo 3536, Bogotá; Man. C. MARLOW.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Colombiana de Compañías de Seguros: Calle 19, 6-68, piso 12, Apartado Aéreo 5233, Bogotá; 44 mems.; Pres. Dr. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER; Sec. FERNANDO ESCALLÓN MORALES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio "Confecámaras": Carrera 9, 16-21 piso, Bogotá; f. 1969; 40 member organizations; Exec.-Pres. GASTÓN E. ABELLO; Publ. *Síntesis Mensual*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9A, No. 16-21, Bogotá; f. 1878; 880 mem. organizations; Pres. JOSÉ MEJÍA SALAZAR; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO SANTOS SILVA; publs. *Boletín Quincenal*, *Revista de la Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá*.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. Among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Apdo. 595, Armenia, Quindío; f. 1934; Pres. ARTURO ALVAREZ MAYA; Sec. Dr. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Quindío Comercial*.

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Apdo. Aéreo 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 500 mems.; Pres. LUIS E. POCHET; Sec. JAIRO PEYNADO; publ. *Boletín Semanal CCC*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Calle 36, No. 17-64, Apdo. Nac. 221, Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; 300 mems.; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO FONSECA; Sec. ERNESTO SUÁREZ RUEDA; publs. *Organización Comercial* (monthly review), *Bucaramanga en Cifras*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Afiliados 571, Apdo. 140, Aéreo 1565, Cali, Valle de Cauca; f. 1910; 209 mems.; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO LOURIDO; Sec. ALFONSO DE FRANCISCO B.; publ. *Noticiero Comercial*, *Noticiero Comercial-Suplemento*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cartagena: Apartado Aéreo 16, Cartagena; f. 1917; 250 mems.; Pres. R. OTERO; publ. *Revista*.

Cámara de Comercio de Honda: Edificio Nacional, Honda, Tolima; f. 1924; Pres. CARLOS CORREA MACHADO; Sec. LUIS MARÍA ARTEAGA.

Cámara de Comercio de Ibagué: Carrera 4a, No. 13-34, Apdo. 34, Ibagué, Tolima; f. 1928; 18 mems.; Pres. CARLOS J. MARTÍNEZ G.; publ. monthly review.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 22, No. 21-48, Apartado Aéreo 117, Manizales, Caldas; f. 1913; 650 mems.; Pres. BERNARDO GARCÉS CÓRDOBA; Sec. J. M. CAICEDO; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Apartado Aéreo 117, Medellín, Antioquia; f. 1904; 500 mems.; Pres. ALBERTO ALVAREZ S.; Sec. Dr. JAIRO MACHADO P.; publs. *Boletín* (weekly), *Carta* (monthly), *Indicadores Económicos* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Pasto: Calle 18, No. 25-31, Pasto, Nariño; 9 mems.; Pres. J. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROSERO; Sec. VICENTE APRÁEZ APRÁEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Planeación: Bogotá; supervises and administers development projects; investments by government, state enterprises and local authorities (1968); 7,900m. pesos.

Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos "Ecopetrol": Carrera 13, 36-24, Apartado Aéreo 9938, Bogotá; participates with private enterprise in refining, transport and export of petroleum; Pres. EDUARDO GAITÁN DURÁN.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones: Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—Fonade: Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento Administrativo de Planeación*; Fonade works in close association with other official planning organizations.

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Eléctrico—Electraguas: Bogotá; semi-official undertaking operating on a nation-wide scale through 14 subsidiary companies; concerned in the generation and distribution of electric power.

Instituto Colombiano de Comercio Exterior-Incomex: Edificio Avianca, Calle 16, 6-66, Bogotá; promotes and sets quotas for exports; Dir. RAUL ARBELAEZ.

Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables "Indesena": Carrera 10, 20-30, piso 7, Bogotá; f. 1968; agency regulating the development of natural resources.

Instituto de Fomento Algodonero: Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development office.

Instituto de Fomento Eléctrico y Aprovechamiento de Aguas (Electraguas): Bogotá; total investment (1969) 3,000m. pesos, chiefly in Bogotá and Medellín areas.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Bogotá; government-sponsored industrial development agency; Dir. MIGUEL FADUL.

Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria—INCORA: Apartado Aéreo 8691, Bogotá; f. 1962; a public institution which, on behalf of the Government, administers public lands and those it acquires; reclaims land by irrigation and drainage facilities, roads, etc. to increase productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding; provides technical assistance and loans; supervises the redistribution of land throughout the country with the aim of equality of ownership.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Cra 6 11-87, Of. 806, Bogotá; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. DARIO MONSALVE URIBE; Man. Dr. GUSTAVO ALFONZO V.; publ. *Carta Industrial*.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar—Asocaña: Carrera 5, 12-16, Apdo. Aéreo 44-48, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. JAIME LOZANO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (National Association of Manufacturers): Edificio Coltejar 8, 9th floor Apdo. Aéreo 997, Medellín; f. 1944; 526 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUIS PRIETO OCAMPO; 7 hrs.; publs. *Boletín Económico*, *Boletín Comercio Exterior*, *Boletín Parlamentario*, *Boletín Social y laboral*, *Noticiero*, *Revista Trimestral*.

Compañía Distribuidora de Azúcares: Bogotá; f. 1963; Pres. RAFAEL DELGADO BARRENECHE.

Confederación Colombiana de Ganaderos—FEDEGAN: Av. Caracas No. 36-65, Bogotá, Apdo. Aéreo 9709; f. 1963; cattle raisers' association; about 130,000 affiliates; Gen. Man. MIGUEL SANTAMARÍA DÁVILA; publs. *Boletín Fedegan* (weekly), *Revista Nacional de Ganadería*, *Carta Mensual de Ganadería*.

COLOMBIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Federación Nacional de Algodoneros: Apartado Aéreo 8632, Bogotá; federation of cotton growers; Man. RAFAEL PARDO BUELVAS.

Federación Nacional de Cacaoteros: Apartado Aéreo 17736, Bogotá; cocoa farmers' association.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (*National Federation of Coffee Growers*): Apdo. Aéreo 3938, Av. Jiménez de Quesada No. 7-65, 4 and 5, Bogotá; f. 1927; 120,000 mems.; Man. ARTURO GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publ. *Boletín, Revista* (quarterly).

Federación Nacional de Comerciantes (FENALCO) (*National Federation of Traders*): Apdo. Aéreo No. 4405, Bogotá; f. 1945; Pres. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO SOJO ZAMBRANO; publ. *Boletín "Fenalco"*.

TRADE UNIONS

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (*National Union of Colombian Workers*): Carrera 10, 7-31—7-33, Bogotá; f. 1946; 800,000 mems.; incorporates 14 Area organizations and 37 National and Local organizations among its 600 affiliates; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. TULIO E. CUEVAS R.; Gen. Sec. JORGE CARRILLO; publ. *Justicia Social* (fortnightly).

Affiliated to the UTC are:

Unión Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte: Carrera 36, No. 35-34, Apdo. 2553, Barranquilla; Pres. GERARDO CASTRO S.; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ ZAPATA.

Unión de Trabajadores Textiles de Colombia (UTRATExCO): Carrera 46, No. 46-63, Medellín; Pres. ALBERTO GÓMEZ VILLA; Gen. Sec. CARLOS BEDOYA T.

Federación Agraria Nacional (FANAL): Carrera 7, No. 4-25, Ciudad; Pres. GASTÓN A. JIMÉNEZ LL.; Gen. Sec. ALEJANDRO JAIMES Z.

Federación Colombiana de Trabajadores (FECOLTRACOM): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Oficina 411, Bogotá; Pres. HÉCTOR NIÑO MOLINA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ J. ROMERO.

Unión de Trabajadores de la Industria Gastronómica Hotelera y Similares de Colombia (FENALTHYS): Calle 17, No. 12-56, Apdo. 14246, Bogotá; Pres. LUIS E. MARTÍN; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Bancarios Colombianos (FENASIBANCOL): Calle 14, No. 12-50, Oficina 615, Apdo. 23370, Bogotá; Pres. REYNALDO ARDILA SANMIGUEL; Gen. Sec. PEDRO IGNACIO RUBIO ROMERO.

Federación Nacional de Ferrovías: Carrera 14, No. 14-56, Oficina 603, Bogotá; Pres. EFRÁIN LÓPEZ M.; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ RAFAEL PUENTES.

Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Química (FEQUINAL): Calle 13, No. 9-63, Bogotá; Pres. GUSTAVO MONZÓN QUINTERO; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL DÍAZ CARDOZO.

Unión de Trabajadores Metalúrgicos y Mineros de Colombia (UTRAMMICOL): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Piso 3; Bogotá; Pres. TEÓDULO CARRERA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ GREGORIO PINTO.

Local trade unions for the following towns and provinces are also affiliated: Boyacá, Bolívar, Dulce, Caldas, Cauca, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila y Caqueta, Atlántico, Antioquia, Llano, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander del Norte, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (*Colombian Confederation of Workers*): Carrera 15, No. 12-73, Bogotá; f. 1934; 400,000 mems.; 600 affiliates, including 6 National organizations and 20 Regional federations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. JOSÉ R. MERCADO; Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS HERAZO RÍOS; publ. *CTC Revista* (monthly).

There are a few independent unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (*National Railways of Colombia*): Calle 13, No. 18-24, Bogotá; Pres. of the Administrative Board Minister of Public Works; Gen. Man. JAVIER RAMÍREZ-SOTO.

The policy of the gradual nationalization of the railways by the Government was begun in 1922 when the Central Northern Railway was taken over and completed in 1962. The Administrative Council for the National Railways now operates 3,424 km. of track of 0.914-metre gauge. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management: Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena. A railway modernization programme was carried out between 1966-72, involving expenditure of some 373m. pesos and U.S.\$62.5m.

ROADS

There are estimated to be 36,890 km. of roads suitable for motor vehicles. Agreement was reached in 1960 that the projected Pan American Highway should cross the intercontinental border between Panama and Colombia at Palo de Letras.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Automobile Club: Avenida Caracas 46-64, Bogotá; brs. at Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Manizales and Medellín.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Consorcio Antioqueño de Transportes, Ltda.: Medellín, Apdo. Aéreo 634; f. 1952; traffic on the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Girardot.

Traffic also plies regularly on the Cauca, Atrato, Orinoco, Meta, Putumayo and Amazon rivers.

SHIPPING

Puertos de Colombia "Colpuertos" (*Colombian Port Authority*): Carrera 10, 15-22, Apartado Aéreo 13037, Bogotá; Man. ROBERTO MEJÍA CAICEDO.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana: Carrera 13, 27-75, Apdo. Aéreo No. 4482, Bogotá; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation and Ecuador Development Bank; f. 1946 with Ecuador and Venezuela (Venezuela withdrew in 1953); Colombia owns 80 per cent and Ecuador 20 per cent of the assets; services from Colombia and Ecuador to Canada, Atlantic and Gulf ports of the U.S.A., Central American and Northern European ports, Peru, Chile and Japan; Mans. ALVARO DÍAZ S., JOSÉ V. DÁVILA TELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. POLICARPO GUTIÉRREZ E.

COASTAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Colombia Railways and Navigation Co., Ltd.: Barranquilla; services between Barranquilla and Cartagena and on the Magdalena River.

COLOMBIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Cooperativa Nariñense de Transportadores Ltda.: Calle 18, 18-98, Edificio Pasto Nariño; Apdo. Aéreo 242; transport of passengers and cargo; Man. ARTURO ALVARADO.

Compañías Unidas de Transportes, S.A.: Calle 18, Teatro Alcázar; transport to all parts of the country.

Empresa de Vapores, Julio Montes, Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 56, Barranquilla; f. 1937; 6 mems.; Man. ANTONIO LUIS MONTES P.

Grace y Cia. (Colombia), S.A.: Calle 12, Norte No. 1-16, Cali.

Naviera Colombiana: Carrera 6, No. 14-53, Bogotá.

Transportes al Norte & Cia. Ltda.: Carrera 25 con Calle 20, Pasto; passengers and freight; agency in Popayán.

Transportes del Pacífico Ltda.: Calle 18, No. 19-02, Pasto.

CIVIL AVIATION

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Empresa Colombiana de Aeródromos (ECA): Bogotá.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerotécnica de Suramérica, S.A.: Cali; f. 1965; Cauca Valley shuttle service.

Aerovías Condor de Colombia Ltda. (Aerocondor): Carrera 45, No. 34-02, Apdo. 2299, Barranquilla; Carrera 8, No. 17-60, Bogotá; f. 1955; internal services, and to Miami, Fla.; Aruba and Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles; Gen. Man. JUAN B. MILLON; 5 Lockheed Jet-prop. Electras, 4 C-46 cargo.

Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (Avianca): Carrera 7, No. 16-84, Bogotá; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Europe, the United States, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela and Peru; fleet: 2 Boeing 707-720B, 4 Boeing 720B, 4 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 737, 2 Avro Jet-Prop, 9 DC-4, 12 DC-3, 4 C-54.

Servicio de Aeronavegación a Territorios Nacionales—Satena: Calle 20, No. 12-44, Bogotá; internal services.

Sociedad Aeronáutica Medellín Consolidada, S.A. (SAM): Calle 52, 52-11, Apdo. Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda. Jiménez 5-14, Bogotá; offices in Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, El Bagre, Managua (Nicaragua), Pereira, Planeta Rica, San José (C.R.), San Salvador (El Salvador), Sant Mart, San Andrés; f. 1962; international and internal services; fleet: 8 Lockheed Electra L188A and 2 Douglas DC-4; Gen. Man. RICARDO HUYOS CAMPOZANO.

Colombia is served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, BOAC, Iberia, Lufthansa, L.A.N. de Chile, Varig (Brazil), and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Corporación Nacional de Turismo de Colombia: Calle 19, No. 6-68 7° piso, Apdo. Aéreo 8400, Bogotá; Man. NICOLÁS DEL CASTILLO MATHIEU.

Asociación Colombiana de Agencias de Turismo—ANATO: Calle 19, No. 4-20, Suite 402, Apdo. Aéreo 7088, Bogotá; Pres. GUILLERMO RIAÑO S.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bogotá

Departamento de Bellas Artes: Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica: Calle 12, No. 2-41, Bogotá.

Secretaría de Extensión Cultural.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Avda. Aeropuerto El Dorado, Carrera 50, Apdo. Aéreo 8595, Bogotá; f. 1959; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs. JAIME TOVAR HERRERA; Dir. HERNÁN RAMÍREZ YUSTI; publ. *Boletín Bibliográfico de Información*.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

- Universidad de Antioquia:** Apdo. Postal 229, Medellín; 1,104 teachers, 11,994 students.
- Universidad del Atlántico:** Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Barranquilla; 145 teachers, 2,057 students.
- Universidad de Caldas:** Apdo. Aéreo 275, Manizales; 192 teachers, 1,360 students.
- Universidad de Cartagena:** Apdo. Postal 195, Cartagena; 1,642 students.
- Universidad del Cauca:** Popayán; 233 teachers, 2,205 students.
- Fundación Universidad Central:** Calle 21, No. 9-18, Apdo. Aéreo 5896, Bogotá.
- Universidad Nacional de Colombia:** Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; 1,959 teachers, 13,038 students.
- Universidad Distrital "Francisco José de Caldas":** Carrera 8, No. 40-78, Bogotá; 110 teachers; 1,043 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica Nacional:** Calle 72, No. 11-60, Bogotá; 182 teachers, 2,056 students.
- Universidad Industrial de Santander:** Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga; 195 teachers, 2,710 students.
- Universidad de Nariño:** Carrera 22, No. 18-109, Pasto, Nariño; 181 teachers, 2,197 students.
- Universidad de Pamplona:** Apartado Aéreo 1046, Pamplona; 60 teachers, 900 students.
- Universidad del Tolima:** Apdo. Aéreo 546, Ibagué; 166 teachers, 2,200 students.
- Universidad del Valle:** Carrera 12 Sur con Calle Sur, Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Cali; 550 teachers, 3,500 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia:** Tunja, Boyacá; 219 teachers, 2,348 students.
- Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira:** Carrera 13, No. 18-56, Apdo. Aéreo 97, Pereira; 90 teachers, 1,000 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

- Fundación Universidad de América:** Calle 10, No. 6-44, Casa de los Derechos, Bogotá; 261 teachers, 1,920 students.
- Fundación Universidad de Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano":** Carrera 7, No. 23-08, Bogotá; 360 teachers, 3,584 students.
- Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana:** Carrera 55, No. 49-51, Medellín; 170 teachers, 1,800 students.
- Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana:** Apdo. Nacional 109, Medellín; 560 teachers, 9,867 students.
- Universidad Externado de Colombia:** Carrera 16, No. 24-45, Bogotá; 171 teachers, 1,526 students.
- Universidad de la Gran Colombia:** Carrera 6, No. 13-92, Bogotá.
- Universidad de Córdoba:** Apdo. Aéreo 354, Montería.
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana:** Carrera 7A, No. 40-62, Apdo. Aéreo 5315, Bogotá; 856 teachers, 7,710 students.
- Universidad Libre:** Carrera 6, 8-06, Bogotá; 220 teachers, 1,850 students.
- Universidad de los Andes:** Calle 18-A, Carrera 1-E, Apdo. Aéreo 4976, Bogotá; 250 teachers, 2,633 students.
- Universidad de Medellín:** Calle 31, No. 83-B-150, Medellín; 150 teachers, 1,846 students.
- Universidad del Quindío:** Carrera 16, No. 20-15, Armenia.
- Universidad Santiago de Cali:** Apdo. Aéreo 4102, Cali.
- Universidad de Santo Tomás de Aquino:** Carrera 9a, No. 51-23, Bogotá.
- Universidad Social Católica de La Salle:** Calle 1-47, Bogotá.
- Universidad Tecnológica del Magdalena:** Carrera 2A, No. 16-44, Santa Marta.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO— CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Congo (Brazzaville) runs north from the Atlantic to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. To the east, across the Congo River (renamed the Zaire by the Kinshasa Government), is the Republic of Zaire. Gabon lies to the west. The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 70°F–80°F (21°C–27°C) throughout the year with an annual rainfall of about 48 inches. The official language is French. Just over half the people follow traditional beliefs, with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag, adopted in January 1970, is plain red with the state emblem (two green palms enclosing a crossed hammer and hoe, surmounted by a gold star) in the upper left. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic of the Congo became autonomous within the French Community in 1958 and fully independent in August 1960. Fulbert Youlou and Alphonse Massamba-Débat were the first two Presidents of the Republic. A period of unrest and attempted *coups* began in mid-1966 and culminated in August 1968 in the dissolution of the National Assembly, the creation of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR), headed by Capt. (later Major) Marien Ngouabi, and the abrogation of the 1963 Constitution. In September, after more unrest, President Massamba-Débat resigned and in December the CNR became the supreme political authority and its president, Major Ngouabi, head of state. At the end of 1969 the Republic's sole party approved a radical re-organization of the country's system of government, and the state and the party took their present titles.

Since the end of 1968 there have been many reported attempts to overthrow the Government and dissatisfaction has been shown on the extreme left. Following student unrest in 1971, President Ngouabi in December conducted a purge of the Party Political Bureau and the Council of State, which included the dismissal of the Vice-President, Major Alfred Raoul, and a former Vice-President, Lieut. Ange Diawara. The latter, together with the former Party Secretary, Claude-Ernest Ndalla, was implicated in *coup* attempts in February and May 1972, and a further conspiracy was discovered in January 1973. Ange Diawara was shot by Congolese troops in April 1973.

Relations with neighbouring Congo (Kinshasa), now Zaire, have periodically been strained.

The People's Republic is a member of the French Community, UDEAC, the OAU, OCAM and the UN.

Government

The Congolese Workers' Party (*Parti Congolais du Travail—P.C.T.*) is the ultimate source of political authority in the state. The President of its Central Committee and Chairman of its Political Bureau is the President of the Republic who is elected for a five-year term and is Head of State. He is also Chairman of the Council of State, which is the highest executive and administrative agency of the Republic and responsible to the President. He appoints

the Vice-Chairman on the nomination of the Party Central Committee and the Ministers on the advice of the Vice-Chairman and the Political Bureau. The people's wishes are transmitted to the authorities through district councils and regional assemblies. After an Extraordinary Congress of the Party in December 1972, it was announced that a new constitution had been adopted, which provided for a Prime Minister and a People's Assembly. It was to be put to referendum in early 1973.

Defence

The army, police and civil defence forces were amalgamated into a national gendarmerie in August 1968. This was in turn replaced by a popular militia in March 1970. There is now an army of 2,000 men, a gendarmerie of 1,500 and small naval and air forces.

Economic Affairs

Congo's economy depends on the export of primary goods, mainly hardwoods, diamonds, palm oil and sugar, output of which exceeds that of the other OCAM countries. There is little industry except the processing of foodstuffs. Apart from diamonds the only mineral of importance is potash. State intervention has increased since 1969 under the Government's policy of "scientific socialism". Most trade is with France from whom the Congo receives grants, loans and technical aid. The European Economic Community also assists. In recent years French aid has amounted to over 1,000 million Francs CFA per annum.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transportation and Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. The rivers and the railway line, from Pointe Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville with a branch to the iron ore mines at Franceville in Gabon are important links between Chad, the Central African Republic and the coast. Roads are few with 11,000 km. usable throughout the year. The Government plans to improve the poor communication system, which inhibits economic development. The Congo has its own internal air service and is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

In January 1963 a pension scheme was started by the National Social Security Board, which is also responsible for family allowances and workmen's compensation schemes. The Government also runs hospitals and health centres.

Education

There are not enough primary schools but there is a relatively high literacy rate—education will soon be compulsory from 6 to 16. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the State. A number of students go to France for technical instruction, but the National University at Brazzaville was founded in 1971 and now caters for about 1,500 students.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

There are no special facilities for tourism.

Visas: Citizens of all states, with the exception of France, require visas to visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

Sport

Football, volleyball, basketball and athletics are the principal sports and Congo competes with neighbouring states and within the French Community. The first African Games were held in Brazzaville in July 1965.

Public Holidays

1973: August 15 (Independence Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 12-15 (Easter), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 342,000 sq. km. (132,000 sq. miles).

Population (1971 UN estimate): 958,000. Principal towns (1971): Brazzaville 200,000; Pointe-Noire 100,000, Dolisie 20,000, Jacob 15,000. Main ethnic groups: Kongo 350,000, Téké 150,000, M'Bochi 95,000.

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL PRODUCE

(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Shelled Groundnuts	n.a.	3,024.0	1,873.2	1,608.4
Unshelled Groundnuts	3,900	2,290.8	1,362.0	1,065.9
Cocoa	1,285	1,491.6	723.6	1,937.5
Coffee	1,755	1,380.0	2,217.7	896.3
Maize	n.a.	61.2	574.8	903.2
Paddy	1,108	2,586.0	3,147.6	745.4
Palm Fruits	2,893	1,881.6	2,434.8	2,521.3
Tobacco	740	314.4	456.0	351.9
Palm Nuts	n.a.	2,218.8	3,301.2	1,681.0

Sugar Cane (1969/70—total harvest): 1,054,000 metric tons.

Livestock (1971): Cattle 42,000; Sheep and Goats 116,000; Pigs 28,000.

OTHER PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fisheries:				
Various Fish	10,000	1,720	3,418	6,891
Tunny	21,600	9,109	11,521	13,351
Forestry:				
Okoumé	n.a.	200,970	193,070	n.a.
Mining:				
Gold (kg.)	157	121	83	95
Lead and Zinc	4,100	12,380	n.a.	n.a.
Copper	2,610	198	n.a.	2,070
Crude Oil	43,000	24,215	18,943	14,433
Potassium	n.a.	70,000	200,000	430,000
Industry:				
Palm Oil	2,765	308	406	n.a.
Cane Sugar	102,000	51,800	53,362	16,252
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	n.a.	76	66	96
Soap	n.a.	4,184	4,522	4,746
Tobacco	n.a.	974	959	904

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA=£1.738=\$4.344.

BUDGET

1970: Balanced at 18,000m. francs CFA.

1971: Balanced at 19,555m. francs CFA.

1972: Balanced at 21,853m. francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	20,231	20,605	20,291	15,910
Exports†	11,730	12,189	11,384	8,564

* Excluding trade with other countries in UDEAC and, prior to 1969, Chad.

† Including re-exports of industrial diamonds (worth 810 million francs CFA in 1970) originating in Zaire, but not included under imports.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Fish	662	740	849	Raw Sugar	804	91	209
Cereals	584	645	752	Refined Sugar	498	189	648
Other Food	802	843	943	Molasses	171	54	66
Alcoholic Beverages	511	503	603	Coffee	138	143	165
Petroleum Products	1,187	595	636	Cocoa Beans	133	205	240
Chemicals	1,358	1,440	1,647	Beverages and Tobacco	50	40	180
Paper and Paperboard	456	529	463	Palm Nuts and Kernels	159	151	93
Woven Cotton Fabrics	1,007	863	968	Saw and Veneer Logs	4,082	4,960	5,651
Iron and Steel	1,273	1,093	800	Timber	86	170	257
Metal Structures and Parts	625	1,017	49	Industrial Diamonds*	3,944	3,834	1,682
Machinery (non-electric)	2,728	3,529	2,732	Crude Petroleum	89	152	99
Electrical Machinery	1,300	1,581	1,257	Chemicals	2	6	282
Railway Vehicles	540	293	1,457	Veneer Sheets	786	1,157	1,286
Road Motor Vehicles	1,501	1,685	1,837	Non-electric Machinery	30	234	70
Ships and Boats	525	87	214				
Clothing	530	580	610				

* Re-exports of stones imported clandestinely and not included in import statistics.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Belgium and Luxem- bourg	395	521	437	Belgium and Luxem- bourg	466	1,452	960
China (People's Republic)	622	422	393	France	1,731	1,286	1,576
France	10,927	11,946	11,573	Federal Germany	2,163	2,641	1,981
Federal Germany	2,533	1,987	1,701	Israel	601	588	611
Italy	683	459	621	Italy	246	372	555
Japan	243	357	434	Ivory Coast	46	180	262
Mauritania	455	507	524	Netherlands	2,410	1,997	1,646
Netherlands	714	727	765	South Africa	379	592	698
Netherlands Antilles	242	64	61	Spain	46	64	381
United Kingdom	417	632	433	United Kingdom	1,926	1,507	684
U.S.S.R.	551	306	90	U.S.A.	208	294	213
U.S.A.	830	1,073	1,375	Zaire	577	171	28

TRANSPORT

(freight in metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Railways:			
Passengers	1,221,600	1,256,400	1,007,300
Freight	1,483,200	1,608,000	1,507,200
Sea Transport:			
Ships (arrived and departed)	2,256	2,052	2,139
Passengers arrived	1,610	239	311
Freight loaded	1,323,200	2,354,400	2,757,200
Freight unloaded	506,400	518,400	581,500
River Transport:			
Freight loaded	177,737	223,034	217,103
Freight unloaded	185,639	214,480	224,444
Air Transport:			
Planes (arrived and departed)	7,400	8,955	n.a.
Passengers (arrived and departed)	99,880	131,008	110,537
Freight loaded	3,246	3,407	10,693
Freight unloaded	5,887	6,825	
Road Traffic:			
Private Vehicles	1,983	1,677	1,293
Trade Vehicles	514	398	461

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary	920	260,534	3,800
Secondary	60	37,430	672
Technical	32	4,086	n.a.

A National University was opened in 1971 with 1,436 students.
85.5 per cent of the population receives or has received schooling.

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville.

THE CONSTITUTION*

(Promulgated on January 3rd, 1970.)

FIRST PART. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Title I. The People's Republic of the Congo

1. The Congo, a sovereign and independent state, is a people's republic, one, indivisible, and secular, in which all power springs from the people and belongs to the people.

2. Sovereignty resides in the people and all public powers spring from the people through a single people's party, the PCT, whose organization is spelled out in its statutes.

3. Outside the party the popular masses exert power by means of the representative organs of state power, consisting of the people's councils.

4. All representative agencies of state power are elected by the citizens through direct, equal, secret, universal suffrage. All acts of government agencies, of the administration, and of the courts must be based on the law.

5. The slogan of the People's Republic of Congo is: WORK—DEMOCRACY PEACE.

Title II. Public Liberties and the Freedoms of the Human Personality

6. The human person is sacred. The state has the obligation to respect and protect it.

7. Domicile is inviolable. Requisitions may be ordered only in the forms and under the conditions provided for by law.

8. Secrecy of letters and all other forms of correspondence may not be violated, except in case of criminal investigation, mobilization, and state of war.

9-14. (Not available.)

15. The People's Republic of Congo grants the right of asylum on its territory, to foreign nationals who are persecuted because of their activities in support of democracy, the national liberation struggle, freedom of scientific and cultural work, and for the defence of the rights of the working people.

16. Defence of the fatherland is the sacred duty of all citizens of the People's Republic of the Congo. Treason against the people is the greatest crime.

19. All nationals are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion. Religious communities are free in questions having to do with their faith and its outward exercise. It is forbidden to abuse religion and the Church for political purposes. Political organizations based on religion are banned.

20. Marriage and the family are under the protection of the state. The state determines the legal conditions for marriage and for the family.

Title III. Social and Economic System

30. The means of production.

31. The land is the property of the people. In the name of the people, the state shall regulate the individual or collective use of the land, as required.

32. In order to protect the vital interests of the people, to raise their standard of living, and to make use of all possibilities and all economic forces, the state directs the

economic life and development of the country according to a general plan.

33. Private property as well as the right to inheritance of private property are guaranteed. Expropriation may take place only on the basis of a law.

SECOND PART. ORGANIZATION OF STATE

Title IV. President of the Republic and Council of State

36. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT is the President of the Republic and the Head of State.

37. The President of the Republic is elected for a five-year term by the party congress in accordance with the party statutes.

38. The President of the People's Republic of Congo will appoint the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, upon nomination by the party Central Committee. He will terminate his functions after notice from the Central Committee. He presides over the meetings of the Council of State. He causes the preparation and maintenance of the minutes of Council of State meetings. His deputy is the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, as required.

39. On the basis of a proposal from the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, following an opinion from the members of the Politburo, the President of the Republic will appoint the other members of the Council of State and terminate their functions.

40. When a vacancy in the office of the President of the Republic, for any reason whatever, the functions of the President of the Republic shall be temporarily carried out by a member of the Politburo appointed by the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party.

41. The Presidential Oath.

42. The President of the party shall legislate by ordinance-law in enlarged session of the Politburo and the Council of State.

43. The President shall control the exercise of regulating authorities by the Council of State under the conditions spelled out by law.

44 and 45. (Not contained in original text.)

46. The Chairman of the Party Central Committee, President of the People's Republic, and Head of State may declare a state of siege if the circumstances warrant it.

47 and 48. (Not contained in original text.)

49. The Council of State includes the following:

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President of the Republic, Chief of State, who shall preside over the Council, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State; and the ministers and secretaries of state.

50. The Council is responsible to the President of the People's Republic, the Head of State.

51. The Vice-Chairman of the Council of State shall direct the action of the Council of State.

* The adoption of a new constitution by an Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Workers' Party was announced in December 1972. A referendum was to be held in early 1973.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

52. The acts of the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State shall be countersigned by the ministers responsible for their execution.

53, 54. Area of competence of the Council of State.

Title V. International Treaties and Agreements

55, 56. The President of the Republic is in charge of the overall direction of international negotiations. He shall sign and ratify international treaties and agreements.

57. *(Not contained in original text.)*

58. Regularly ratified treaties and agreements have higher authority, as of their publication, than laws, with

the reservation that each agreement or treaty is properly implemented by the other party.

Title VII. The Agencies of Administrative and Local Government Units

59, 62.

Title VIII. Revision

63. The initiative for the revision of the Constitution is held by the PCT Central Committee. Revision is final after it has been approved by the Central Committee.

64. No revision proceedings may be started or pursued if they infringe upon territorial integrity. The popular form of the state cannot be the subject of a revision.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1973)

HEAD OF STATE

President: Commandant MARIEN NGOUABI (appointed January 1969).

COUNCIL OF STATE

President, Minister of Defence and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Commandant MARIEN NGOUABI.

Vice-President and Minister of Planning: ANGE EDOUARD POUNGUI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: DAVID CHARLES GANOA.

Minister of Finance and the Budget: SATURNIN OABE.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism: JUSTIN LEDOUNZOU.

Minister of Transport, Public Works and Civil Aviation: LOUIS SYLVAIN GOMA.

Minister of Town Planning and Housing: VICTOR TAMBA-TAMBA.

Minister of Justice and Labour: ALEXANDRE DENGUET.

Minister of Technical, Professional and Higher Education, and Minister of Information, Sports, Culture and Arts: JEAN-PIERRE TSHISTER TCHIKAYA.

Minister of Trade: DIEUDONNÉ MANOU MAHUNGU.

Minister of Agriculture, Stock Rearing, Waters and Forests: NAVIER KATALI.

Minister of the Interior: CHARLES MAURICE SIARAD.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ALPHONSE EMPANA.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: AUGUSTE BATINA.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CONGOLESE WORKERS' PARTY (PARTI CONGOLAIS DU TRAVAIL—PCT)

Chairman: Commandant MARIEN NGOUABI.

Commissioner for Planning: ANGE-EDOUARD POUNGUI.

Commissioner for the Press: PIERRE NZE.

Commissioner for Organization: CHARLES NGOUOTO.

Commissioner for Education: HENRI LOPEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

(In Brazzaville unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: B.P. 2100 (E); *Ambassador*: AHMED SALEM.

Belgium: B.P. 225 (E); *Ambassador*: FERNAND EDMOND.

Cameroon: Bangui, Central African Republic (E).

Canada: Kinshasa, Zaïre (E).

Central African Republic: B.P. 10; *Ambassador*: AUGUSTE MBOYE.

Chad: B.P. 461 (E); *Ambassador*: THOMAS KEIRO.

China, People's Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador*: MANUEL AGRAMONTE.

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: VLADIMIR ZIAK.

Egypt: (E); *Ambassador*: AHMED FAWZI HASSAN.

Equatorial Guinea: (E); *Ambassador*: CLEMENTE ATERA.

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador*: JACOB GUERRE LIOULL.

France: rue Alfassa, B.P. 2089 (E); *Ambassador*: PIERRE HUNT.

Gabon: *Ambassador*: FÉLICIEN-GASTON OULUNA.

Germany, Federal Republic: place de la Mairie, B.P. 2022 (E); *Ambassador*: MANTFRED RICHTER.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTY, ETC.)

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* DIOP MAMADOU.

India: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Korea, D.P.R.: *Ambassador:* YOUN HI JOU.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* HALIDOU TOURÉ.

Mauritania: *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD DIE.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGHE STOIAN.

Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Sudan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

The People's Republic of Congo also has diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and the United Kingdom.

Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* AFANASSEKO EUGENIE IVANOVITCH.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: *Chargé d'Affaires:* LONG THUAN PHUOC (E).

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: PHAN VAN QUANG.

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA STEFANOVSKI.

Zaire: B.P. 2457 (E); *Ambassador:* KAPELA KINDUELA.

Zambia: *Ambassador:* M. CHALIKULIMA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti congolais du travail—PCT (*Congolese Workers' Party*): in December 1969 replaced the *Mouvement national de la révolution*, which was formed after the overthrow of the Youlou government in August 1963 and which had been the sole party since 1965. The Central Committee of the Party has 40 members including all five members of the Political Bureau, most of the Ministers and the Chief of Staff of the Army; **President of the Central Committee:** Commandant MARIEN NGOUABI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Revolutionary Court of Justice: created January 1969; competent in cases involving the security of the state; has nine judges selected from list of 50 by Central Committee of PCT.

Supreme Court: Pres. CHARLES ASSEMEKANG.

There is also a court of appeal, a criminal court, *tribunaux de grande instance* (County courts), *tribunaux d'instance* (Magistrate's courts), labour courts, and *tribunaux coutumiers* (courts of common law), the latter to be replaced by *tribunaux d'instance*.

RELIGION

It is estimated that just over half of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 271,997, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 4,540. Church activities are limited by the state and church schools no longer exist.

Roman Catholic Church: One Archdiocese, two dioceses. Archdiocese of Brazzaville: P.B. 2301, Brazzaville; f. 1883; 157,650 mems.; 227 religious staff; 19 missions; Archbishop H.E. Cardinal EMILE BIAYENDA; publ. *La Semaine Africaine*.

Diocese of Pointe-Noire: B.P. 659, Pointe-Noire; f. 1883; 142,000 mems.; Bishop H.E. Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURET.

Diocese of Fort-Rousset: Fort-Rousset; f. 1950; 76,000 mems.; 82 religious staff; 16 missions; Bishop (vacant).

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo and Central African Republics, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 3205, Brazzaville; Pres. Rev. R. BUANA KIBONGI.

PRESS

A press censorship committee has been in operation since November 1968.

DAILIES

(Brazzaville unless stated)

Congo Matin: B.P. 495; f. 1965; circ. 500; Publisher F. BOUDZANGA.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: B.P. 58.

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027; daily; circ. 45,000.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660, Pointe-Noire; daily; circ. 500; Editor S. B. PACI.

Le Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 132; Publisher M. J. DEVOUE.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027; f. 1958; daily; Dir. M. ADAM.

PERIODICALS

(Brazzaville)

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: B.P. 2031; monthly.

Etumba: B.P. 23; weekly journal of PCT.

Information-Jeunesse: B.P. 2066.

Nouvelle Congolaise: weekly newspaper.

La Semaine: B.P. 2080; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic; Dir. A. DUCRY; circ. 7,000.

L'Envoi: B.P. 601; monthly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (A.C.I.): B.P. 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; autonomous, but associated with A.F.P. and D.P.A.; Dir. A. B. SAMBA; daily bulletin.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): B.P. 2042, Ave. Lumumba, Brazzaville; Corr. FRANÇOIS GALLIENI; also represented in Pointe-Noire.

APN (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

TASS is also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Television began transmission in 1963 and now transmits for 25 hours a week, of which 8 hours are educational programmes.

Radio-diffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; Dir. FRANÇOIS ITOUA.

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir. M. MALONGA.

Radio Brazzaville: B.P. 108, Brazzaville; f. 1940, as of Free France; O.R.T.F. programmes in French, English and Portuguese until taken over by Congo Government August 1972.

In 1972 there were 16,800 radios and 75,000 televisions.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8^e, France; B.P. 126, Brazzaville; f. 1955 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 250m. francs CFA; res. 1,627m. francs CFA (1971); Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE PANOULLOT; Congo Dir. J. E. SATHOUD.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale Congolaise: B.P. 79, Ave. du 28 Août, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 300m. francs CFA; brs. in Dolisie and Pointe-Noire; Pres. JUSTIN LEKOUNDZOU.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Congo: B.P. 147, Ave. du 28 Août 1940, Brazzaville; f. 1963; affiliated to Banque Nationale de Paris and Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre Mer; cap. 150m. francs CFA; res. 19.1m. francs CFA; brs. in Dolisie and Pointe-Noire; Pres. and Gen. Man. E. MOUTERDE; Man. G. BEROT; publ. *Rapport annuel*.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo (BNDG): B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 462m. francs CFA; 58.4 per cent state-owned; gives financial and technical help to all development projects; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD BOUTI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 96, Brazzaville; Dir. MICHEL LANGLOIS.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 116, Brazzaville.

Société Générale de Banques au Congo: 14 Place de la Poste, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 200m. francs CFA; res. 7.3m. francs CFA (1971); br. in Pointe-Noire; Chair. R. DUCHEMIN; Man. G. BROS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94120, U.S.A.; br. in Brazzaville.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; B.P. 33, Brazzaville, Dir. ROLAND BOITELLE; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 695, Dir. YVES DURAND.

Union Zaïroise de Banques S.Z.A.R.L.: B.P. 197, Kinshasa, Zaïre; f. 1949; brs. in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

INSURANCE

Agence Congolaise d'Assurances S.A.R.L.: B.P. 790, ave. Col.-Genin, Pointe-Noire; f. 1959; cap. 1m. francs CFA; Dir. M. LINERMAN.

Les Assureurs Conseils Congolais Faugère et Jutheau et Cie.: B.P. 25, ave. Colonna-d'Ornano, Brazzaville; cap. 9,750,000 francs CFA; Dir. MICHEL BABINET.

Société Equatoriale d'Assurances: B.P. 56, ave. Lumumba, Brazzaville; cap. 1m. francs CFA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Pres. CHRISTIAN DIALLO-DRAMEY.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; branch in Dolisie; Pres. E. EBOUKA-BABACKAS.

Chambre des Mines de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 26, Brazzaville; Pres. M. DE LAVALLEYE.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: B.P. 20-56; Pres. M. CHAUVET.

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (ONCPA): Brazzaville; Chair. BONIFACE MATINGOU.

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYCOMIMPEX): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. AGOSTINI; Sec.-Gen. M. FULCHIRON.

Syndicat des Industries de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYNDUSTREF): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. JEANBRAU; Sec.-Gen. M. FULCHIRON.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Union Patronale et Inter-professionnelle du Congo (UNI-CONGO): B.P. 42, Brazzaville.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise: Brazzaville; f. 1964; Gen.-Sec. ANATOLE KONDO.

DEVELOPMENT

Société de Développement Régional de la Vallée de Niari et de Jacob: Jacob; f. 1966; Dir. JEAN-MICHEL MOUMBOUNOU.

Société pour le Développement de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 909, Pointe-Noire; B.P. 56, Brazzaville.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: Pointe-Noire, B.P. 651; 515 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. Only diesel trains are used. A 286 km. section of line linking the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon), via a cableway to the Congo border with the main line to Pointe-Noire was opened in 1962. A programme of modernization of both track and rolling stock is under way, helped by \$6.3m. loan from the IDA in April 1972.

ROADS

There are 11,000 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 310 km. are bitumened. The network consists of 3,768 km. main roads and 7,232 km. secondary roads, with the principal routes linking Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville and also Ouesso, and Dolisie with Cameroon, via Gabon.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

INLAND WATERWAYS

Brazzaville

Agence Transcongolaise des communications (ATC): B.P. 670, Pointe-Noire; f. 1969 to control nationalization of transport; financed the newly opened port of Ouesso; most important state enterprise with an annual budget of 6,400m. francs CFA; Dir. M. EBOUCKA-BABACKAS.

Cie. Générale de Transports en Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 76; f. 1962; cap. 800m. francs CFA; Dir. M. GAULTIER.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: B.P. 674, Pointe-Noire; f. 1959; cap. 115m. francs CFA; Dir. JEAN ROZIE.

Société Equatoriale de Navigation: B.P. 35, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 20m. francs CFA; Dir. JEAN ANSLERT.

Transit Congo Oubangui Tchad: B.P. 2052, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 5m. francs CFA; Dir. M. LANCOMBE.

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 656; agents for Cie. Fabre S.G.T.M., Congona, Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Lines, Cie. Maritime Belge, Nautilus, Shell International Marine Ltd., Gaz Océan, Nigerian Lines, Delta Lines, Navigen Co., Unicorn; Dir. GUY JAQUEMIN.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: B.P. 679.

SOAEM (Congo): B.P. 674; agents for Société Navale de l'Ouest, Lloyd Triestino, Lloyd Brasileiro, Dafra Line, Scandinavian West Africa Line, East Asiatic Co., General Steam Navigation Co., Compagnie Navale des Pétroles, Texaco Inc., Compania Colonial de Navegacao, Compania Nacional de Navegacao, Sociedade Geral de Comercio Industria e Transportes, Société Agret, Cobrecaf, Cie. française d'armement maritime, Gold Star Line, A. Halcoussis, Denis Frères, Purfina, Somara, Société Navale Caennaise, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Zim Cargo Line, Saga.

UMARCO: B.P. 723; agents for Farrell Line, Holland West Africa Line, Royal Inter-ocean Lines, Scindia Line, Mobil Shipping Co., Sabline, Panatrans.

CIVIL AVIATION

The important, international airports are at Brazzaville—Maya-Maya, which has the longest runway of French-speaking Africa (3,300 metres), and Pointe-Noire; a third is to be built at Impfondo. There are also 22 smaller aerodromes.

Air Afrique: The Government of the Congo has a 6 per cent share; see under Ivory Coast.

Lina Congo (Lignes Nationales Aériennes Congolaises): Ave. du Colonel Colonna d'Ornano, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1966; two-thirds Government-owned; operates an extensive internal network; fleet of two AN-24, one F27, one DC-6, two DC-4, two DC-3; Pres./Dir. Gen. A. MAKANGOU; Gen. Man. M. A. MACKOUBILI.

The Congo is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Mali, KLM and UTA.

POWER

Société Nationale d'Energie: B.P. 95, Brazzaville; f. 1967; state-owned corporation for the production and distribution of electricity; total capacity: 29,620 kW; 1970 production 68 million kWh. Dir. Gen. ANDRÉ BATANGA.

TOURISM

Office National Congolaise du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir. FÉLIX MALEKAT.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Congo: B.P. 69, Brazzaville; 1,436 students.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Costa Rica forms a part of the Central American isthmus with the Caribbean to the east and a longer Pacific coast line to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 81°F (27°C)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 72°F (22°C), where two thirds of the population live. Eighty per cent of Costa Ricans are of European descent and the country has one of the highest birth-rates in Central America. The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The state flag, in addition, has on the red stripe (to the left of centre) a white disc enclosing the national coat of arms. The capital is San José.

Recent History

Since 1948, the predominant figure in Costa Rican politics has been José Figueres Ferrer. Leader of the socialist Partido de Liberación Nacional, which seized power in 1948, he has been President three times (1948–49, 1953–58 and since May 1970). Under him, Costa Rica has become one of the most democratic countries in Latin America. In 1948, the armed forces were abolished and banks were nationalized, and since then great social improvements have been made. In the intervening periods Presidents were elected who were opposed to Figueres' socialism, but no attempt was made to reverse the progress already made.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949 executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no armed forces since 1948. Paramilitary forces number about 5,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends mainly on agriculture. Coffee was, till recently, the most important export commodity. But in 1971 bananas were the most important single export item. Cocoa, honey, cattle and, more recently, sugar are the other important exports. The first sugar refinery began production in June 1968. Rice, maize and beans are produced mainly for home consumption. Forests cover large areas of the country. Mineral deposits are chiefly of limestone and a little gold. Substantial sulphur deposits were discovered in 1966 and prospecting for bauxite is under way. Industry is on a small scale, the main products being textiles, chemicals, leather goods and furniture. Hydro-electric power is being developed in the highlands. By far the largest of Costa Rica's trading partner is the U.S.A. The German Federal Republic is Costa Rica's second largest trading partner. In 1969 the

World Bank granted two loans totalling \$18.5 million to Costa Rica for the expansion of electric power and telecommunications facilities. In recent years containing balance of payments difficulties has undermined the stability of the colón.

Transport and Communications

There are some 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, including 410 miles of the Pan-American Highway. Three railway companies operate 437 miles of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are local shipping services to Panama. The main towns are connected by internal air services and international air transport is provided by the national airline Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses and six foreign companies.

Social Welfare

A Labour Code provides benefits for employees and there are insurance schemes covering sickness, old age and death. There is no centralized health service, but there are various independent organizations, some of them state-subsidized, governing hospitals, clinics and all medical services.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Official secondary education is free and consists of two stages: a three-year basic course followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. Escuelas Normales and Escuelas Normales Superiores provide training courses for primary and secondary school teachers respectively. At 80 per cent Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. There are about 3,000 primary schools and about 140 secondary schools, with a total of nearly 450,000 pupils. There is a university at San José.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poas volcanoes, the Orosi waterfalls and relics of Spanish colonial civilization. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football is the national sport and basketball, boxing, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1973: June 21 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 25 (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2 (Our Lady of the Angels), August 15 (Assumption), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 28–31 (Bank Holidays in San José).

1974: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 19 (Feast of St. Joseph), April 11 (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas), April 12–15 (Easter), May 1 (Anniversary of the Second Battle of Rivas and Labour Day).

COSTA RICA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force, but old Spanish weights are sometimes used in country districts:

- 1 libra=1.014 lb.
- 1 arroba=25.35 lb.
- 1 quintal=101.4 lb.
- 1 fanega=11 Imperial bushels.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos=1 Costa Rican colon.

Exchange rates March 1973):

- £1 sterling=21.50 colones;
- U.S. \$1=8.60 colones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1971)				
	Total	San José (capital)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (rate per '000)		
			Births	Marriages	Deaths
50,900	1,811,290	216,167	31.5	5.8*	5.9

* 1969.

PROVINCES, CAPITALS AND POPULATIONS (1971)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Alajuela . .	326,047	Alajuela . .	30,525
Cartago . .	209,034	Cartago . .	23,477
Guanacaste . .	200,044	Liberia . .	9,780
Heredia . .	111,084	Heredia . .	25,197
Limón . .	93,878	Limón . .	25,168
Puntarenas . .	223,886	Puntarenas . .	25,426
San José . .	647,317	San José . .	216,167

AGRICULTURE (1970-71)

Coffee (quintals)	1,606,788
Cotton (quintals)	30,828*
Sugar Cane (quintals)	3,421,495
Cocoa (quintals)	1,032,829*
Bananas (bunches of 56 lbs.)	35,801,747

*1969-70.

LIVESTOCK (1970)

Cattle	1,513,399
Pigs	197,770

Cattle (1971): 1,653,876.

Forestry: Annual output of over 100 million board feet from about 200 sawmills.

Fishing: Tuna, lobster and shrimps are caught in quantity.

Mining: Lime and limestone, gold, calcium carbonate and diatonite are mined, in that order of importance.

Industry: Manufacturing output in 1971 was 1,328 million colones, chief products being furniture, footwear, leather, canned food, textiles and chemicals.

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 Costa Rican colón.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1 and 2 colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 colones.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=16.625 colones (official selling rate) or 21.50 colones (free rate);

U.S. \$1=6.65 colones (official selling rate) or 8.60 colones (free rate).

100 Costa Rican colones=£4.65=\$11.63 (free rates).

Note The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET (million colones)

	1970	1971
REVENUE:		
Direct Taxes	178.2	190.3
Indirect Taxes	613.2	635.9
Non-tributary	85.0	78.9
Transfers	6.3	4.4
Extraordinary Revenue	188.6	300.6
TOTAL	1,071.3	1,210.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	974.8	1,242.9

Authorized budgets: (1970) 1,324.4 million colones; (1971) 1,013.9 million colones.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Central American Pesos)

	1970			1971		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Goods	231.0	286.8	-55.8	224.6	316.3	-91.7
Services	50.2	74.3	-24.1	60.0	89.8	-29.8
Total	281.2	361.1	-79.9	284.6	406.1	-121.5
Transfer Payments	11.3	5.3	6.0	12.2	4.8	7.4
Capital Operations	108.9	37.1	71.8	165.4	59.9	105.5
Net Errors and Omissions	—	9.7	-9.7	20.1	—	20.1
Changes in Reserves			11.8			-11.5

RESERVES AND CURRENCY ('000 Central American Pesos)

	1969	1970	1971
Reserves at Banco Central	29,349	17,860	32,214
of which Gold and Foreign Exchange	27,328	11,641	31,866
Currency in Circulation (December)	64,307	67,826	77,007

SDRs ('000 Central American Pesos): 1970 195; 1971 65.

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 U.S. \$)

Imports: (1968) 213,942; (1969) 245,137; (1970) 316,687; (1971) 349,743.

Exports: (1968) 170,821; (1969) 189,707; (1970) 231,163; (1971) 225,363.

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1970	1971
Consumer Durables	33.3	37.6	Coffee	73.0	59.3
Consumer Non-durables	69.7	74.1	Bananas	66.8	63.9
Oil and Fuel	6.3	6.9	Sugar	10.1	13.0
Primary Commodities	111.4	120.4	Cattle and Meat	18.5	20.8
Building Material	17.3	16.8	Others	62.8	68.4
Machinery and Equipment	65.2	78.2			
Others	13.5	15.7			

COUNTRIES

('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
El Salvador	14,243	20,072	21,530	8,692	10,485	11,477
German Federal Republic	19,817	26,438	26,875	13,228	19,007	20,993
Guatemala	17,640	21,547	27,063	8,770	11,072	15,407
Japan	21,979	28,542	39,333	1,860	11,060	6,997
Netherlands	3,115	5,508	5,220	6,534	12,223	10,722
United Kingdom	15,203	15,530	16,909	623	750	628
United States	85,560	109,789	113,973	88,703	97,314	91,135

PRINCIPAL COFFEE EXPORTS (1971)

	Kilos '000	U.S. \$ '000
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,837.5	2,767.1
Canada	1,009.9	896.3
Finland	5,892.8	6,262.4
France	2,467.0	2,307.4
German Federal Republic	8,919.2	8,837.4
Italy	1,489.0	1,455.6
Netherlands	7,024.3	6,703.0
Sweden	4,345.2	3,984.8
U.S.A.	20,865.9	18,919.1
U.S.S.R.	3,030.5	2,254.2

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS	ESTIMATED REVENUE
1968	118,776	U.S. \$17,478,801
1969	121,939	U.S. \$18,972,500
1970	154,867	U.S. \$20,931,505

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1968	2,095,439	1,545,299
1969	2,310,287	1,795,145
1970	2,308,073	2,140,343

SHIPPING

(1970)

PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (tons)
289	2,133,944

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES		1969	1970	1971
Cars	.	21,518	24,501	26,820
Lorries	.	17,391	20,413	23,448
Buses	.	2,517	2,736	3,001
Others	.	13,316	14,759	16,619

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Loaded	Unloaded
1969 . . .	96,576	100,448	1,678	4,778
1970 . . .	112,359	117,046	2,174	6,644
1971 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	3,080	6,489

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Primary	2,582	2,574	12,280	11,541	349,400	356,152
Secondary	113	140	3,149	4,764	71,800	85,381
Higher	1	1	971	n.a.	12,749	15,700

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949; the present government has submitted three draft resolutions concerning further presidential terms, the banking system and the system of autonomous state agencies. A committee of lawyers was set up in mid-1967 to study the possibility of reforming the Constitution.

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorise declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. The President may not serve two successive periods of office, but may be re-elected after eight years. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organised.

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 20; or, if they are completely independent, for persons over 18 years of age.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER.

Vice-Presidents: JORGE ROSSI CHAVARRÍA, DR. MANUEL AGUILAR BONILLA.

THE CABINET

(May 1973)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. GONZALO J. FACIO SEGREDA.

Minister of Transport: Ing. RODOLFO SILVA VARGAS.

Minister of Public Security: FERNANDO VALVERDE VEGA.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. FERNANDO BATALLA ESQUIVEL

Minister of Finance: CLAUDIO ALPÍZAR VARGAS.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. CARLOS M. VICENTE CASTRO.

Minister of the Economy, Industry and Commerce: JORGE SÁNCHEZ MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport: Lic. ALBERTO CAÑAS EXCALANTE.

Minister of Education: Prof. ULADISLAO GÁMEZ SOLANO.

Minister to the Presidency: Lic. GONZALO SOLÓRZANO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ L. ORLICH BOLMARCICH.

Minister of Labour: Lic. FRANCISCO MORALES HERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Planning: Lic. OSCAR ARIAS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SAN JOSÉ

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Av. Central Calle 27 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RODOLFO BALTIERREZ.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico.

Belgium: 4A entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR CLEMENT NIJS.

Brazil: Calle 4A, Av. FG-1A (E); *Ambadress:* MARIA LOURDES DE VINCENZ.

Chile: Primavera Av. Central, Cs 5A-7A; *Ambassador:* RENE FRÍAS.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Dominican Republic: Barrio la Granja; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Ecuador: Av. 9B Calles 25-27 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS PLAZA.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador.

El Salvador: Av. Central Calle 5A Norte (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO TRIGUEROS ALCAINE.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico.

France: 5A entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES DE GEIS DE GUYON DE PANPELONNE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Av. 3A Calle 36 (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRIED VON EICHBORN.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico.

Guatemala: 3A entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VILLACORTA.

Honduras: Calle 2A, Avs. Oy 2A (E); *Ambassador:* A. ALVARADO.

India: New York, U.S.A.

Israel: Paseo Colón Calles 36-38 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEONATHAN PRATO.

Italy: Ed. Keith & Ramírez Calle 9A Avs. Central y Primera (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PIETRO MIGONE.

Japan: Casa esquinera No. 274 (E); *Ambassador:* TETSUO HITOMI.

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico.

Malta: San Pedro, M. de O. (E); *Ambassador:* Arg. RAFAEL SOTELA.

Mexico: Av. 7A Calles 13-15 (L); Lic. ROGELIO MARTÍNEZ.

Netherlands: Calle 21 Av. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL PETRUS GORSIRA.

Nicaragua: Ed. Triánón, Av. Central Calle 5A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN B. LACAYO.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: Barrio La Granja, San Pedro de Montes de Oca (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID S. PERE.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: F.G.-14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ALVARADO.

Poland: Mexico, Mexico City.

Portugal: Escauzo (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO COELHO BARTELO.

Romania: Lima, Peru.

Spain: Paseo Colón No. 3072 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO LA ORDEN.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Calle 5A Avs. 3-5; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HANNES VOGT.

Taiwan (Republic of China): 3er piso, Edificio Mendiola, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WEN-HUI WU.

United Kingdom: Paseo Colón, Calle 32; *Ambassador:* JOHN BLACKWELL.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLATEV KAKIRMIROV.

U.S.A.: 70E Av. 3A Calle la Ciudad (E); *Ambassador:* VIRON P. VALKY.

Uruguay: entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO L. CIASULLO.

Vatican: Urbanización Rohrmo, ser. Sabana Oeste; *Apostolic Nuncio:* S.E.R. Mgr. ANGELO PEDRONI.

Venezuela: Paseo Colón No. 2470 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMBROSIO PERERA MELÉNDEZ.

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico.

Costa Rica also has diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

PRESIDENT**ELECTION**

(February 1st, 1970)

CANDIDATES**VOTES**

JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER (P.L.N.) . . .	294,266
MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ (U.N.) . . .	221,152
VIRGILIO CALVO (P.F.N.) . . .	9,514
Dr. LISIMACO LEIVA (A.S.) . . .	7,227
Dr. JORGE ARTURO MONGE (P.D.C.) . . .	4,999

P.L.N.=Partido de Liberación Nacional; U.N.=Unificación Nacional; P.F.N.=Partido Frente Nacional; A.S.=Acción Socialista; P.D.C.=Partido Demócrata Cristiano.

CONGRESS

President of Congress: DANIEL ODUBER.

ELECTIONS

(February 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberación Nacional (<i>National Liberation</i>) . . .	32
Unificación Nacional . . .	22
Acción Socialista . . .	2
Demócrata Cristiano . . .	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Socialista: San José; left wing, supported by banned Communists; Leader Dr. LICIMACO LEIVA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: San José; Christian Democrat; Leaders Prof. LUIS BARAHONA, FERNANDO QUIROS.

Partido Frente Nacional (PFN): San José; f. 1969; Leader VIRGILIO CALVO SÁNCHEZ.

Partido de Liberación Nacional: Apdo. 2244, San José; socialist party, affiliated to the Socialist International; Leader JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER.

Partido Unificación Nacional: Presidential candidate for 1974 Dr. FERNANDO TREJOS ESCALANTE; Union of the following parties:

Partido Republicano: San José; moderate radical; Leader (vacant).

Partido Unión Cívico Revolucionaria: San José; Leader FRANK MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Unión Nacional: San José; conservative; Leader OTILIO ULATE BLANCO.

Partido Unión Republicana Auténtica: San José; splinter group from P.U.N.; Leader MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session. The Supreme Court may also meet as:

Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional.

Court of Appeals (*Sala de Casación*).

Civil Court (*Sala Civil*).

Criminal Court (*Sala Penal*).

President of the Supreme Court: FERNANDO BAUDRIT SOLERA.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**Metropolitan See:**

San José, Arzobispado, Apartado 497: Mgr. Dr. CARLOS HUMBERTO RODRÍGUEZ QUIRÓS, Archbishop of Costa Rica.

Suffragan Sees:

Alajuela: Mgr. ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS QUESADA.

Limón: Mgr. ALFONSO HOFER HOMBACH, C.M.

San Isidro del General: Mgr. DELFIN QUESADA CASTRO.

Tilarán: Mgr. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

THE PRESS**DAILIES****San José**

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1844; Official Gazette; Dir. ABEL CASTILLO SOLANO; circ. 5,000.

Boletín Judicial: Avda. 3, Calle 4/6; f. 1904; journal of the Judiciary; published by Imprenta Nacional; circ. 3,000.

La Hora: independent; Dir. JULIO SUÑOL; circ. 15,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Av. 1, Apartado 10138; f. 1946; conservative; Dir. GUIDO FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 64,000.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Av. 4/6, Apdo. 1533; f. 1889; independent; evening; Editor ANDRÉS BORRASÉ; circ. 32,000.

La República: Calle 3, Av. F. Guell, Apdo. 2130; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; independent; Dir. RODRIGO MADRIGAL-NIETO; Chief Editor ARMANDO VARGAS-ARAYA; circ. 35,000.

PERIODICALS**San José**

Abanico: Esq. 4th St. and 4th Ave., Apdo. 1533; Sunday supplement for women; Editor MERCEDES BORRASÉ; circ. 32,000.

El Acta Médica: three-monthly; Editor RODOLFO CÉSPEDES.

Eco Católico: Calle 1, Avda. 2-4, Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Editor JAVIER SOLÍS; circ. 15,000.

La Epoca Católica: Catholic news; Editor GUILLERMO ANGULO MARÍN.

Fátima: monthly; edited by the Dominican Order.

Izquierda: f. 1963; monthly; organ of ACP.

La Semana Cómica: Calle 3, Avdas. 5-7, Casa 569; f. 1935; weekly; Democratic-Liberal; Dir. JULIO C. SUÑOL; circ. 10,000.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89; f. 1943; women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO; circ. 14,600.

Mundo Femenino: Apdo. 4343; weekly women's magazine; circ. 32,000.

Noticiero del Café: P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café.

Repertorio Centroamericano: Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"; every two months; Central American culture; Dir. SERGIO RAMÍREZ and ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Revista Costarricense: Catholic weekly; Editors SARA CASAL, VIUDA DE QUIRÓS.

Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas: P.O.B. 101; f. 1953; a review of genealogical, heraldic and historical studies; Sec. JORGE A. LINES.

Revista de Agricultura: Apdo. 783; f. 1929; agricultural monthly; Dir. LUIS CRUZ BOLAÑOS.

Revista del Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica: Calle 7, Avenida 4; f. 1936; twice yearly; historical and cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS COTO CONDE; circ. 2,100.

Revista Médica de Costa Rica: Apdo. 978; f. 1933; bi-monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ZELEDÓN.

Surco: f. 1940; monthly; organ of the National Liberation Party.

Tomas Sociales: Apdo. 2041; f. 1954; published by the Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social; quarterly.

Tribuna Libre: weekly.

PRESS AGENCY

Tass is the only press agency in Costa Rica.

PUBLISHERS

San José

Alfalit Ltda.: Apdo. 292, Diagonal a los Tribunales de Justicia, Alajuela; educational; Man. Dir. G. PARAJÓN.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (EDUCA): Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"; f. 1969; Central American politics, economics, etc.; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (ICAP): Apdo. 10025, San José; f. 1954; technical; Dir. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ B.

Librería Imprenta y Fotolitografía Universal (Carlos Federspiel & Co., S.A.): Calles A.V./1, Avda. F.G., Apdo. 1532; f. 1926; 4 mems.; Man. HUBERT FEDERSPIEL.

Trejos S.A.: Avda. F.G., Calles 13 y 136, Apdo. 1313; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. R. BAUDRIT T.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio: San José, Apdo. 3483; governmental supervisory department; Dir. L. H. ANDRÉS.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: San José, Apdo. 2710; f. 1948; Call letters TIFC; religious programmes in Spanish and English; Man. FEDERICO PICADO O.

Radio Fides: San José, Apdo. 1933; Roman Catholic station; Dir. GONZALO JIMÉNEZ.

Radio Universitaria: San Pedro; classical music; Dir. C. SALAZAR.

Radio Turrialba: Turrialba; cultural; Dir. H. SABORIO B.

COMMERCIAL

Voz de la Victoria: San José, Apdo. 1079; commercial station; Dir. SANTIAGO MARCH P.

Radio Popular: Apdo. 341, San José; Dir. R. BARAGONA. There are 48 other commercial stations.

In 1971 there were 130,000 radio sets.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

Empresarios Radiodifusores Asociados (ERA): Apdo. 111 San José; Pres. R. BARAGONA GÓMEZ.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. MARIO SOTELA P.

R. Televisión Tic-Tac: Apdo. 4666, San José; operates Radio Tic-Tac (f. 1956), Channel 9 (f. 1962) and Channel 4 (f. 1964); Gen. Man. ARNOLDO VARGAS.

Telesistema Nacional: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. M. SOTELA P.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. ORTIZ.

Televisión: Apdo. 5542, San José; Man. S. LECHTMAN.

Televisora de Costa Rica, S.A.: San José, Apdo. 3876; programmes began in May 1960; Pres. OLGA DE PICADO; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CARBALLO.

In 1971 there were 120,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Costa Rica: San José, Casilla 10058; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 698m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. HERNÁN GARRÓN S.; Gen. Man. CLAUDIO A. VOLIO GUARDIA.

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo. 2038, San José; f. 1863; cap. 18m., dep. 344m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. LUIS BONILLA CASTRO.

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda. Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. C, San José; f. 1877; cap. 40m., dep. 663m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. FRANCISCO URBINA G.; Gen. Man. BORIS MÉNDIZ P.

COSTA RICA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Banco Lyon, S.A.: Casilla 10184, Calle 2, 32 N., San José; f. 1871; private company, working solely on capital; Chair. GEORGE A. LYON; Gen. Man. H. WILLFRED BROWN.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: San José, Cs. 2-4 Avenida 1a, San José; f. 1914; cap. and res. 169m. (Dec. 1970); Gen. Man. ELÍAS QUIRÓS S.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Cartago, Apdos. 293. 297; f. 1918; cap. 10m., dep. 43m. (Oct. 1970); Pres. HERNÁN ESCALANTE P.; Gen. Man. HERNÁN LEIVA Q.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Corporación Costarricense de Desarrollo: establishment approved by the Legislative Assembly in December 1972; initial cap. 100m. of which the Government will subscribe 67m.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecredito: P.O.B. 4748, San José; f. 1963; mems. 80 co-operatives, with 23,000 mems.; cap. and dep. 174,500.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: San José, Apdo. 10061; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. \$15m.; Man. FIDEL TRISTÁN CASTRO.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Café: Calle 2, 8, San José.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

SAN JOSÉ

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calles 1/3, Avda. Fernández Güell, P.O.B. 1114; f. 1915; 450 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO GOICOECHEA Q.; Sec. JULIO UGARTE; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Agricultura: Calle 1, Avda. F.G./1; Sec. Lic. JOSÉ ANTONIO FREER JIMÉNEZ.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1, Apdo. 1577; Pres. Lic. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE LA GUARDIA.

Cámara de Ganaderos Asociados de Costa Rica: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Ganaderos de Guanacasto: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calle 13-15-Ave. 6; Apartado 10003.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Avda. 7A Calle 2A, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 300 mems.; Dir. Lic. ARNOLDO LÓPEZ ECHANDI.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas: C/10/12, Avda. 6.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2958; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLDO ACOSTA.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3. **Cámara Productores de Caña del Pacífico y del Atlántico:** Apdo. 5315.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Centro para la Promoción de las Exportaciones y de las Inversiones: Apdo. 5418, San José; Dir. RODRIGO MASÍS D.

Oficina Nacional de Planificación de la Presidencia: Calle 15, Avda. 3, San José; f. 1963, to encourage economic and social development in Costa Rica.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in all some 50 employers' associations and organizations in the Republic.

Asociación Sindical de Comerciantes Importadores y Mayoristas (Importers' and Traders' Association): P.O.B. 1114, San José; 59 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ BATALLA U.; Sec. EDWIN MÉNDEZ M.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos: (formerly Confederación Costarricense del Trabajo "Rerum Novarum"); Avda. 5-7, Calle Central, Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1943; 10,000 mems.; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; Sec. Gen. CARLOS MANUEL ACUÑA CASTRO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Costarricenses—CGTC (General Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica): Calles 10-12, Avda. 20, no. 1039, San José; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 10,000 mems.; 3 federated and 32 non-federated unions in affiliation; Sec.-Gen. Lic. ALVARO MONTERO VEGA.

Confederación de Obreros y Campesinos Cristianos (COCC): Calle 6, Avda. 4-6; Sec. Gen. CLAUDIO GAMBOA VALVERDE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 799 km. of standard gauge railways. In 1972 the Northern Railway Company, controlling 560 km. of permanent way, was nationalized.

United Fruit Company: 30 miles of two 3-ft. gauge railways.

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico (Pacific Electric Railroad): Apdo. 543, San José; f. 1897; 77 miles of track open; main line, San José to Puntarenas; branches, Ciruelas to Alajuela; electric (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Man. Ing. STANLEY PERALTA A.; Sec. JULIETA CASAL B.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, 1,300 miles of them national and regional roads; 410 miles form part of the Inter-American Highway. There are also some 7,000 miles of dry-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama.

Services with America and Europe are:

Limón: Tica Line, Interlines, Buccaneer Line, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana (to U.S.A.); Hamburg Amerika Linie, Horn Linie, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (to Europe).

Puntarenas: Hamburg Amerika Linie, French Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., K Line (to Europe); Chilean Lines, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana, Mamenic Line (to Europe and South America).

COSTA RICA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

CIVIL AVIATION

Costa Rica's main international airport is the Juan Santamaría Airport (formerly El Coco). An additional airport, capable of accommodating modern jet aircraft, is under construction at Puntarenas.

Craft Airlines: Apdo. 1194, San José; services between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LACSA (*Costa Rican Airlines*): Apdo. 1531, San José; i. 1945; operates internal services and services to Colombia, North America, Mexico, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and British West Indies; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CH.; Gen. Man. Cap. OTTO ESCALANTE W.

There are a number of small private airlines.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Compañía Panameña, Pan American, S.A.H.S.A. (Honduras), S.A.M. (Colombia) and T.A.C.A. (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. GUIDO CASTRO, Apdo. 1864, San José.

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: P.O.B. 777, San José; Man. RICARDO CASTRO CANAS.

CULTURE

Departamento de Extensión Cultural: Ministerio de Educación Pública, San José.

Teatro Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1897; dependant on Ministry of Education; Exec. Dir. MANUEL RODÓ PARÉS; Pres. Doña LOTTIE DE GONZÁLEZ LAHMANN; Sec. Lic. ALBERTO RAVEN.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1938; Dir. CARLOS ENRIQUE VARGAS MENDEZ; Pres. Lic. CARLOS MANUEL BRENES MÉNDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: San José; Pres. Dr. OTTO JIMÉNEZ Q.; Sec. Ing. HERNÁN FONSECA Z.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; atomic research in medicine, microbiology, pharmacy, agronomy and engineering.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA: San José; Tropical Research and Graduate Training Centre at Turrialba; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. EMILIO G. ARAUJO; Dir. of Research and Training Dr. JOSÉ MARULL; publs. *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas*, *Desarrollo Rural en las Américas*.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; 1,039 teachers, 14,942 students.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean, lying 90 miles south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 77°F (25°C) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1959 the dictatorship of Gen. Fulgencio Batista was overthrown, after years of guerrilla war, by Dr. Fidel Castro who gradually established a Communist system of government. In 1961, Cuban exiles with some United States support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The U.S.S.R. aids the Castro régime, economically and militarily, but the installation of rockets by the U.S.S.R. precipitated a crisis with the U.S.A. and late in 1962 the U.S.S.R. dismantled and withdrew the rockets. The country has been under an economic blockade by the U.S.A. since 1962. At the same time, Cuba was suspended from the O.A.S. Since then much social and some economic progress has been made, with aid chiefly from the U.S.S.R. During 1972 Dr. Castro visited the Soviet Union for the first time since 1962. He also visited thirteen other countries. During the visit it was revealed that Cuba is a full member of COMECON. Also in 1972 Peru and four Caribbean states recognized Cuba and agreement was reached with the United States on measures to be taken against aircraft hijackers from the U.S.A.

Government

Since the 1959 Revolution, Government has been administered under the Fundamental Law of the Republic. A President is appointed by the Prime Minister, who governs the country with the help of an Executive Committee and twenty Ministers. The country is divided into six provinces. There have been no elections since the Revolution.

Defence

Cuba receives considerable aid from communist countries. The army numbers 90,000, the navy 6,000 and the airforce 12,000. Army reserves number a further 90,000. Most fit men and women belong to the militia. Defence is the third largest item in the budget. Conscription was introduced at the end of 1963. Service is for a three-year period at 17 years of age. Conscripts work on the land in addition to their military duties.

Economic Affairs

Cuba's economy is basically agricultural and is closely organized by the state. In 1968 retailing and other forms of private business were nationalized. There has been some progress in building up local industries. Food rationing has

been in force since March 1962, and clothes rationing was introduced in February 1963. The island depends to a large extent on economic aid from the U.S.S.R. and most of Cuba's trade is with the communist bloc, though relations with China have deteriorated. Sugar production occupies half the cultivated land in Cuba and accounts for about 10 per cent of world production. Since 1964 Cuba has aimed to produce 10 million tons of sugar annually by 1970. 1969, however, produced the lowest crop since 1966, several million tons short of the target; in 1970, 8½ million tons were produced, the best total since 1952, but at the cost of diverting labour and resources from other production. The 1972-3 crop is again expected to be poor and rationing has been imposed for Cubans. Sugar accounts for approximately 85 per cent of Cuban exports. Tobacco is the second largest crop. The recent development of the cattle, poultry and fishing industries has led to claimed annual increases of 20 per cent in milk output and 50 per cent in egg production, while the average annual fish landing has increased rapidly. The production of meat is also important. Cuba is rich in nickel deposits and there is also copper, chromite and manganese.

Transport and Communications

Railways and roads connect towns and important villages and further roads are being built. There are 14,797 km. of railways of which 3,179 km. are narrow gauge. There are 18,932 km. of roads of which 8,115 km. are surfaced. Geographically Cuba is a focal point for shipping and air services, but latterly traffic has been much reduced. A new airport was opened in 1966 at Holguín, and another is nearly completed at Bayamo. Following numerous hijacking incidents which have forced aircraft to land at Havana, severe laws to deal with hijackers were introduced in September 1969.

Social Welfare

A social security system provides for the unemployed and gives pensions to the old. Hospitals are free. Health care is the second largest item in the budget. Sick pay and retirement pensions equivalent to the full rate of earnings were introduced for selected categories of workers in 1968. Following intensive campaigns no cases of malaria have been reported since 1967.

Education

Education is a very large item in the budget and in recent years illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Education is universal and free up to university level. At the primary stage, between the ages of six and twelve, it is compulsory. "Pre-school" national schools are run by the State for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their forty-fifth day. University students rely on the national scholarship plans, and those with family responsibilities are assisted by the Students Loans Plan. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Barracks and large residential houses have been converted to supply

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

the urgent need for new school buildings, but the acute shortage of teachers is probably the major problem. Courses at intermediate and higher levels are created in accordance with the needs of the country, with emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. Adult education centres have given basic education to over 350,000 people since 1962.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. There are the relics of the Spanish colonial days. There have been fewer tourists since the change of régime.

Visas: Tourists from the following countries do not require a visa for visits of up to thirty days: Bermuda, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, France, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Gibraltar, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

All travellers require permission to leave Cuba.

Sport

Sports and recreations are organized at national level

by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER). The national sport is baseball and other favourite sports are boxing, basketball, athletics, cycling and swimming. Chess is also a national pastime.

Public Holidays

1973: July 26 (Revolution Day), December 7 (Day of National Mourning).

1974: January 1 (Liberation Day), January 2 (Armed Forces), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the Metric System is in force but the U.S. system is still widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cuban peso.

Exchange rates (March 1973):

£1 sterling = 2.072 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 82.895 centavos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of September 6th, 1970)				
sq. km.	Total	Havana (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
110,921	8,553,395	1,755,360	226,329	110,982	52,620

Mid-1971 Population: 8,657,160 (official estimate).

POPULATION BY PROVINCES

(1970)

Havana (capital)	2,305,241
Camagüey	813,204
Isla de Pinos	30,103
Las Villas	1,362,179

Matanzas	501,273
Oriente	2,998,972
Pinar del Río	542,432

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

CROP	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	50,695	36,846
Root Vegetables	281	431
Fruit	388	388
Tobacco	43	51
Tomatoes	120	133

Fishing: tons landed: (1967) 62,881; (1969) 80,900; (1970) 90,525.

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1967
Cattle	3,380,000	7,172,000
Pigs	467,100	331,400
Horses	n.a.	697,700
Sheep	52,500	331,300
Goats	n.a.	468,100

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (Exports—metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Nickel and Cobalt			
Sulphur . . .	9,544	11,932	11,472
Nickel and Cobalt	9,633	7,918	10,891
Oxide* . . .	2,309	1,881	539
Manganese . . .			
Manganese Nodules .	78,281	81,633	59,775

* Short tons.

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	1965	1966
Raw Sugar . . . ('000 tons)	6,051	4,455
Refined Sugar . . . (")	1,022	748
Ethyl Alcohol . . . ('000 hl.)	2,257	2,095
Beverages . . . (")	212	193
Cigars . . . (millions)	657	623
Cigarettes . . . (")	16,462	18,455
Matches . . . (million boxes)	278	323

Raw sugar production: (1967) 6,236,000 tons; (1968) 5,315,197 tons; (1969) 4,459,000 tons; (1970) 8,537,600 tons; (1971) 5.9 million tons (est.).

PRODUCT	1965	1966
Sulphuric Acid Base . ('000 tons)	202	230
Fertilizers . . . (")	473	514
Asbestos and Cement . ('000 m ²)	2,461	2,778

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Cuban peso.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 20 and 40 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 peso=90 Soviet kopeks;

£1 sterling=2.072 pesos; U.S. \$1=82.895 centavos.

100 Cuban pesos=£48.254=\$120.635.

Note: Prior to December 1971 the Cuban peso was at par with the U.S. dollar. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1=92.105 centavos (1 peso=\$1.086). In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.40 pesos.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE (1966—million pesos)

Education	272
Health and Welfare	400
Culture, Scientific Research	89
Sport and Recreation	28
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,718

EXTERNAL TRADE (million pesos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	925.5	983.5	1,089.1	1,167.7	1,300.4
Exports . . .	597.7	702.3	650.6	663.5	1,043.4

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	553.0	2,633.4	2,118.6	3,662.8	3,002.7	1,506.0
Canada	8,977.8	4,277.9	18,954.9	6,849.5	27,968.3	8,835.5
Czechoslovakia	38,793.9	41,154.0	28,833.9	43,071.4	30,248.7	49,230.8
France	67,428.0	15,385.1	48,506.6	12,940.5	58,539.6	13,739.6
Federal Republic of Germany	10,538.7	2,120.2	30,573.8	1,388.5	31,400.0	928.0
Italy	39,714.1	8,549.8	38,971.6	10,788.2	54,616.9	12,506.7
Japan	3,366.3	22,689.9	9,623.6	265,266.3	31,496.4	105,983.4
Poland	4,420.5	6,995.6	3,827.9	6,527.6	3,356.0	5,428.0
Romania	8,515.3	7,978.4	24,931.8	9,557.1	12,973.1	12,819.0
Spain	19,636.9	41,325.4	48,080.0	41,286.0	36,048.7	41,033.4
U.S.S.R.	666,500.0	289,648.6	659,886.5	233,050.1	686,852.6	529,110.7
United Kingdom	29,778.9	13,555.3	40,140.8	14,243.9	58,548.4	19,439.4
Others	190,931.1	194,288.0	218,217.9	214,311.2	265,407.6	292,274.4

SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Albania	10,490	4,235	17,098
Algeria	618	42,713	43,494
Bulgaria	158,051	194,671	186,431
Czechoslovakia	262,098	214,884	193,490
German Democratic Republic	207,192	249,623	243,656
Japan	359,961	542,127	555,422
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21,335	83,346	74,910
Spain	145,343	158,581	175,678
Sweden	44,741	22,223	40,893
U.S.S.R.	1,814,930	2,473,305	1,831,727
Yugoslavia	97,912	64,678	75,685
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. others)	4,434,639	5,682,872	4,612,923

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1969 5,280 km. of track were in service. In addition there were 9,552 km. of railways serving the sugar plantations. In 1970 13,005,400 passengers and 11,734,500 tons of freight were carried.

Roads: There are 18,932 km. of roads including 8,115 km. of public roads.

Shipping (1970): Ocean Trade 1,880,600 metric tons, Coasting Trade 884,500 metric tons; *Shipping Fleet* (1970): 49 ships of 412,174 d.w.t.

Civil Aviation: In 1970 876,800 passengers travelled by air on domestic and international flights.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	43,097	48,994	1,460,754
Secondary	574	15,444	254,411
Higher	3	4,500	35,490

Source: Junta Central de Planificación, La Habana, Cuba.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the assumption of power of the Castro régime on January 1st, 1959, the Constitution was suspended, and a Fundamental Law of the Republic was instituted with effect from February 7th, 1959. Certain laws are also considered as part of the Fundamental Law; these are the Agrarian Reform Law of May 17th, 1959, the Urban Reform Law of October 14th, 1960, the Nationalization of Education Law of June 6th, 1961 and the Second Agrarian Reform Law of October 3rd, 1963.

The following is a summary of the Fundamental Law of the Republic:

1. The Nation, its Territory and Form of Government (*Articles 1-7*).

Definition of the Republic of Cuba.

2. Nationality (*Articles 8-18*).

Definition of Cuban Nationality.

3. Foreign Residents (*Article 19*).

Rights and duties of foreign residents in Cuba.

4. Individual Rights (*Articles 20-42*).

Definition of the basic rights and freedoms of the individual: principle of political freedom, inviolability of the home, freedom of religion and of assembly.

20. All confiscation of goods is prohibited, except that of the goods of the Tyrant (*Gen. Batista*) after December 31st, 1958, and of his collaborators, those persons responsible for crimes against the national economy or treasury, those who enrich themselves or become enriched illicitly under the protection of Public Power, and those named as counter-revolutionary by the criminal commission, or who having left the national territory, conspire abroad against the Revolutionary Government.

25. The death penalty shall not be imposed, except in the cases of the Armed Forces, repressive Agents of the Tyranny, auxiliary groups organized by the latter, armed groups privately organized to defend it, and informers, for crimes committed on behalf of the restoration or defence of the Tyranny destroyed on December 31st, 1958. Also excepted are those persons guilty of treason or subversion of institutional order or espionage on behalf of the enemy in time of war; and those guilty of counter-revolutionary crimes as defined by the Law and those who injure the National Economy or Public Treasury.

33. Censorship shall only be applied to such books, leaflets, records, films, newspapers or publications of any kind, as commit an offence against the honour of persons, social order or public peace.

5. Family and Culture (*Articles 43-59*).

Recognition of the family unit. The right to free education for children and adults. The importance of culture and education to the Nation.

52. The budget of the Ministry of Education shall not be smaller than that of any other ministry, except in the case of a declared emergency.

6. Work and Property (*Articles 60-96*).

Work as the inalienable right of the individual. The provision of a minimum salary, maximum working hours, social security benefits, public holidays, equal rights for women, the right to strike, collective contracts, formation of co-operative enterprises, provision of housing. Private property as a basic social function.

90. The *latifundio* is prohibited and to bring about its disappearance, the Law shall indicate the maximum extent of property which each person or entity can possess for each kind of use to which the land is put. The Law shall restrict the acquisition and possession of land by foreign persons and companies and shall adopt measures to revert the land to the Cuban people.

7. Suffrage and Public Offices (*Articles 97-117*).

Voting is the compulsory right of every Cuban citizen. Eligibility and conditions of public office.

8. Organs of the State (*Article 118*).

The State exercises its authority through the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers.

9. Legislative Power (*Articles 119-124*).

The legislative rights and duties of the Council of Ministers.

10. Executive Power (*Articles 125-134*).

Eligibility and duties of the President, including the appointment of ministers.

11. Council of Ministers (*Articles 135-147*).

Eligibility and duties of the Council of Ministers.

146. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to direct the general policy of the Government, to execute administrative matters with the President of the Republic, together with the Ministers of the appropriate departments.

12. Judicial Power (*Articles 148-186*).

The organisation and power of the judicial system.

13. Municipal Government (*Articles 187-199*).

The organisation and jurisdiction of municipal government.

14. Provincial Government (*Articles 200-201*).

The organisation and jurisdiction of provincial government.

15. State Finance (*Articles 202-231*).

Financial organisation of the State.

16. Reform of the Fundamental Law (*Articles 232-233*).

Procedure for alteration to the Fundamental Law.

In 1961, a one-party state was set up and all elections were abolished.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President and Minister of Economy: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

In November 1972 a special executive committee was constituted in order to facilitate government administration.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Prime Minister, Armed Forces, Interior, National Institute of Land Reform, Public Health and Secretariat to the Government.

Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO, President of the Planning Council, National Bank, National Fisheries Institute, Labour, Foreign Trade and Justice.

Major RAÚL CASTRO RUZ, First Deputy Premier.

Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, Foreign Affairs.

Major RAMIRO VALDÉS, Construction.

Major GUILLERMO GARCÍA, Transport and Communications.

Major PEDRO MIRET, Basic Industries.

Major FLAVIO BRAVO, Consumer Goods.

Major BELARMINO CASTILLO MAS, Education, Culture and Science.

Major DIOCLÉS TORRALBA, Sugar Industry.

MINISTERS

(April 1973)

Prime Minister: Major (Dr.) FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Armed Forces: Major RAUL CASTRO RUZ.

Minister of the Interior: Comandante SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ALFREDO YABUR MALUF.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. HELIODORO MARTÍNEZ JUNCO.

Minister of Interior Commerce: SERAFÍN FERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Foreign Trade: MARCELO FERNÁNDEZ FONT.

Minister of Education: Major BELARMINO CASTILLA MAS.

Minister of Transport: ANTONIO LUSSON BATTLE.

Minister of Basic Industry: JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ.

Minister of Light Industry: NORA FROMETA SILVA.

Minister of Mining, Fuel and Metallurgy: PEDRO MIRET PRIETO.

Minister of Communications: JESÚS MONTAÑA OROPESA.

Minister of Sugar Industry: MARCOS LAGE CUELLO.

Minister of Food Industry: JOSÉ NARANJO MORALES.

Minister of Labour: JORGÉ RISQUET VALDÉS.

Minister for the Merchant Navy and Ports: Capt. ANGEL CHAVECHO HERNÁNDEZ.

Minister, President of the National Bank of Cuba: Dr. ORLANDO PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister, President of the Planning Council: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

Minister, President of the Committee for Economic Collaboration and for Science and Technology: Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO CUBA

(Havana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Calle 13 No. 851 esq. a 4, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* NIKO MISHA.

Algeria: Calle 13 No. 760 esq. a 2, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELKRIM SOUCI.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Belgium: Avda. 5ta, No. 2206, Mirianao (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN SEMERHAUSEN.

Bulgaria: Calle B No. 252 esq. a 11, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ANGUEL BÚDEV.

Canada: P.O.B. 499 (HUA), Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8T7, Canada.

Chile: Calle 13, 504, entre DyE, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN E. VEGA.

China, People's Republic: Calle 13 No. 551 entre C y D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN TE-CHUN.

Congo People's Republic (Brazzaville): Avda. 5 No. 1003, Marianao (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ANATOLE MOGASCKO.

Czechoslovakia: Avda. Kohly No. 259, entre 41 y 43, Nuevo Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ESTANISLAW SYOBODA.

Denmark: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Egypt: Avda. 5ta, No. 1801, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* M. FAHMY HAMAD.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

France: Calle 15 No. 607, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANTHONIOZ.

German Democratic Republic: Calle 13 No. 652 entre A y B, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* H. BAUERMEISTER.

Greece: Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).

CUBA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Guinea: Calle 20 No. 504 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ FASSOU LOUA.

Hungary: Calle G No. 452 esq. a 19, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* VILMOS MERUK.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

India: Calle 21 No. 202 esq. a K, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RUDOLF GYAN D'MELLO.

Israel: Calle 30 No. 511 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Marianao (L); *Minister:* YAIR BEHAR.

Italy: Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO ALBERTARIO.

Japan: Calle 17 No. 553, esq. a D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* OSAMU KATAOKA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Calle 17 No. 752 esq. a Pasco, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LI MYONG SU.

Lebanon: Calle 174 No. 1707 entre 17 y 17A, Marianao (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DR. MICHEL SALAMEA.

Mali: New York, U.S.A. (E).

Mexico: Avda. 47 No. 1413, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR ALFONSO MALDONADO.

Mongolia: Calle 66, No. 505, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* DANDINER ENGUIN BATRA.

Morocco: Malecón esq. a J, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HASSAN M. DAOUD.

Netherlands: Calle 2 No. 411, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM V. COHEN-STUART.

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Peru: Calle 72 y 5A, Av. Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN HEREDIA CABIESES.

Poland: Avda. 5 No. 4405 entre 44 y 46, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* MARIAN RENKE.

Portugal: Calle Capdevilla No. 101 esq. a Morro, Edificio Bolívar apt. 5-B (E); (vacant).

Romania: Calle 21 No. 307 Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE IANESCU.

Spain: Calle Oficios No. 420 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCISCO JAVIER OYARZUN INARRA.

Sri Lanka: Ottawa 2, Canada (E).

Sweden: Paseo de Martí No. 20, Apto. 4-C (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARL-JOHAN GROTH.

Switzerland: Avda. 5 No. 2005, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO MASNATA.

Syria: Calle E, No. 261 esq. a 13, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* HICHAM HALLAJ.

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

U.S.S.R.: Calle 13 No. 651 entre A y B, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA P. TOLUBLEV.

United Kingdom: Edificio Bolívar, 9° Piso, Caodevila No. 101 (E); *Ambassador:* STANLEY FINGLAND.

Vatican: Calle 12 No. 514, Marianao (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CESAR ZACCHI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Calle N No. 62 esq. a 15, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NGOC SON.

Yugoslavia: Calle 42 No. 115, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* VOJIN DAKOVIC.

During 1972 it was announced that diplomatic relations would be established between Cuba and the following countries: Bangladesh, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Mauritania, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; renamed Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista Cubana (United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution) 1963; present name 1965; 100-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; 6,000 local party organizations, 45,000 mems. and 5,000 candidate mems.

Political Bureau: mems. FIDEL CASTRO, RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, JUAN ALMEIDA, RAMIRO VALDÉS, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA, SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Secretariat: FIDEL CASTRO (Gen. Sec.), RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, BLAS ROCA, FAURE CHOMÓN, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS (Sec. for Organization).

There are no other political parties. On May 1st, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO stated that there would be no further elections and that public opinion would be sought by mass rallies.

M.I.R.R. (Revolutionary Insurreccional Recovery Movement): in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

Alpha 66: in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in Cuba is administered through an independent power called the Judicial Power, in which the Supreme Court acts as the ultimate legal body in the nation.

Supreme Court: is composed of nine members and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. They are elected by the Ministers' Council on recommendation of the President of the Republic.

Judges of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE HART RAMÍREZ (President), JUAN B. MORÉ BENÍTEZ, JOSÉ F. FER-

NÁNDEZ PILOTO, JOSÉ A. GARCÍA ALVAREZ, ANTONIO M. VIERA MACHADO, RAFAEL CISNEROS PONTEAU, NICASIO HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS, LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ, FERNANDO ALVAREZ TABLO.

Audiencias: maximum legal body within each province.

There are also Judges of First Instance, Judges of Instruction, Judges of Correction and Municipal Judges. Magistrates of Audiencias and Judges are elected by the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San Cristóbal de la Habana; Mgr. FRANCESCO R. OVES FERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Matanzas: JOSÉ MAXIMINO EUSEBIO DOMÍNGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Pinar del Río: Mgr. MANUEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROZAS.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. PEDRO MEURICE ESTIUM.

Suffragan Sees:

Camagüey: Mgr. ADOLFO RODRÍGUEZ HERRERA.

Cienfuegos: Mgr. ALFREDO MÜLLER Y SAN MARTÍN.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: P.O.B. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; 6,565 mems.; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Council of Evangelical Churches*): Neptuno 629, Havana; Sec. Rev. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly (Aranguren 604, esq. a Masó) editions; also weekly editions in Spanish, English and French; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 510,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of Communist Youth; evening; Editor MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 68,000.

CAMAGÜEY

Adelante: f. 1950; morning, except Mondays; circ. 24,000.

HOLGUÍN

Ahora: circ. 9,000.

MATANZAS

Girón: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 8,000.

LAS VILLAS

Vanguardia: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 28,000.

ORIENTE

Sierra Maestra: f. 1959; Santiago de Cuba; except Mondays; circ. 40,000.

PINAR DEL RÍO

Guerrillero: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: for small farmers; monthly; circ. 90,000.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly, illustrated; Dir. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA; circ. 220,000.

Boletín del Tribunal Supremo: San Rafael 3; f. 1966; every two months; law journal; Dirs. ENRIQUE HART; JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, ANTONIO VIERA.

Casa de las Américas: G y 3ra, Vedado; f. 1959; monthly; Dir. HAYDÉE SANTAMARÍA; circ. 13,500.

Cine Cubano: Calle 23, No. 1155, Apdo. 55; f. 1961; monthly; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA; circ. 31,000.

Comercio Exterior: Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Carlos III no. 60r, esq. Marquez González; Committee for Defence of the Revolution;

f. 1961; monthly; Editor AURELIO ALVAREZ GONZÁLEZ; circ. 60,000.

Cuadernos de la Casa de las Américas: f. 1967; politics, literature, history; irregular.

Cuba Internacional: Reina 352; f. 1962; monthly; Spanish and Russian; Editor HUGO CHINEA; circ. 35,000 Spanish, 80,000 Russian.

Cuba-Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Apdo. 2549; quarterly.

Gaceta de Cuba: Union of Writers (UNEAC); literary; monthly; circ. 8,000.

Hasta la Victoria Siempre: Isla de Pinos; f. 1967.

Ingeniería Civil: Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles de Cuba, Calle 21 No. 759 esq. 2, Vedado; f. 1949; monthly.

Islas: Las Villas University; f. 1958; four times a year; Dirs. AIMÉE GONZÁLEZ, CARIDAD REGINA GARCÍA, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALEMÁN, STEEL GARCÍA DOMÍNGUEZ.

LPV: weekly, sports; circ. 10,000.

Mujeres: Infanta y Peñalver; government-controlled; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. HORTENSIA GÓMEZ; circ. 150,000.

Nueva Revista Cubana: Consejo Nacional de Cultura; literary.

Obra Revolucionaria: irregular; official speeches and documents.

Palante: Calle 23 No. 358; f. 1961; satirical weekly; Dir. RENÉ DE LA NUEZ; circ. 150,000.

Panorama Económico Latinoamericano: Calle 23 No. 201, 5° piso (Prensa Latina), Vedado; f. 1960; monthly; Editor M. FERNÁNDEZ COLINO; total circ. 15,100.

Política Internacional: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; f. 1962; quarterly.

Revista de Agricultura: Academy of Sciences; f. 1967;

Revista Tecnológica: Ministry of Basic Industry; Avda. Carlos III No. 666, 7° Piso; f. 1962; every two months.

Revolución y Cultura: Instituto del Libro, Unidad Productora 11; cultural and political; every two months; Dir. LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 15,000.

Tricontinental: OSPAAAL, Apdo. 4224; f. 1965; every two months; third-world politics; editions in Spanish, English and French.

CUBA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Unión: UNEAC (Writers' and Artists' Union), 17 y H, Vedado; quarterly.

Universidad de la Habana: every two months.

Universidad de Oriente: every two months.

Verde Olivo: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; Apdo. 6000; weekly illustrated; organ of the armed forces; Dir. LUIS PAVÓN.

Vida Universitaria: Centro de Información Científica y Técnica de la Universidad de la Habana; f. 1949; university every two months; Dir. LEONARDO CUESTA ALVÁREZ.

Voluntad Hidráulica: Humboldt 106 esq. P, Vedado; f. 1963; journal of the I.N.R.H.; monthly; circ. 4,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle 23, No. 452, esq. a I, Havana; f. 1963; Pres. ERNESTO VERA.

Union of Writers and Artists (UNEAC): Havana; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; publ. *Gaceta* (fortnightly).

NEWS AGENCIES

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.): Calle 23 No. 201, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; government-controlled; Dir. MANUEL YEPE M.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Apdo. 222, Havana; Chief TODOR STOYANOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceskoslovenská Tisková Kancelár): Edificio Focsa 3A, Vedado, Havana.

Novosti Press Agency (A.P.N.): No. 158 (corner 9) St., 25th floor, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent I. PAFOROV.

Tass also has a bureau in Havana.

PUBLISHERS

Cuba's publishing houses have been completely re-organized since 1959. *Casa de las Américas* and the *Instituto del Libro* are Cuba's largest publishers.

HAVANA

Casa de las Américas: G y 3A, Vedado; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR.

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: O'Reilly No. 126; art books, literary, periodicals, etc.; Pres. EDUARDO MUZIO.

Ediciones C.O.R.: Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party; speeches and documentation.

Ediciones Revolución: Plaza Cívica; art and cultural.

Ediciones Uneac: Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado; Cuban literature.

Ediciones Unión: 17 y H, Vedado; literary.

Editora del Consejo Nacional de Universidades: Bernaza No. 5, Havana.

Editora del Ministerio de Educación: Ciudad Libertad, Marianao.

Editora Científica: National Academy of Sciences, Capitolio Nacional, Havana.

Editorial Nacional de Cuba: San Rafael 467, Havana.

Instituto Cubano del Libro: Belascoain 864, esq. a Desagüe, Apdo. 6540; f. 1967; Government publishing company for works of all types; 288 titles published in 1972; exports and imports publications; Dir. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Havana.

Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión: Edif. Radiocentro, Havana 4; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. Major JORGE SERGUERA.

RADIO

Radio Habana Cuba: Apdo. 7026, Havana; shortwave station; broadcasts in Arabic, Creole, English, French, Guaraní, Quechua, Portuguese and Spanish; Foreign Dir. MARÍA MONTERO TRIANA.

There are 39 other stations.

In 1970 there were 1,326,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Radiocentro, Havana; operates 19 stations throughout the country.

In 1970 the total number of television receivers was 260,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (National Bank of Cuba): Cuba 402, esq. Lamparilla, Havana; f. 1948, reorganized 1961; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. n.a.; Pres. Dr. ORLANDO PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short- and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries,

and acts as the clearing and payments centre. There are 5 provincial offices, 44 regional offices and 105 agencies throughout the country. The Banco Nacional de Cuba also has branches in England at 29 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7EE; in Switzerland at Löwenstrasse 11, 8022 Zurich.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba: Obispo 257, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

- Alimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors.
- Aviaimport:** Calle 23 No. 74, Vedado; import of aircraft and components; Man. Dir. EDDY MARTÍNEZ VALDÉS.
- Cuba Industrial:** Aguiar 361, Apdo. 6401; controls import of complete industrial plants.
- Cubacontrol:** 23 and P, Vedado, Apartado 35; supervisory work on imports and exports on behalf of foreign clients.
- Consumimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6427; controls import of consumer goods.
- Cubatabaco:** Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls production and export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. (Export Division) JAIME MAS MANZANARES.
- Cubazucar:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.
- Cubaexport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6719; general exports.
- Cubametales:** Infanta no. 16, 4to piso, Vedado; Apartado 6917; controls import of metals, fuels and lubricants.
- Cubatex:** Calle 23, no. 55; Apdo. 7115; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products.
- Cufflet:** Calle Infanta, no. 14, bajos, Vedado; Apdo. 6755; f. 1961; Cuban freight enterprise; Gen. Man. FERNÁNDO HERNÁNDEZ.
- Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (I.C.A.I.C.):** Calle 23, no. 1155, Vedado; enterprise for the export and import of films.
- Expedicuba:** Aguiar, no. 411; Apdo. 6053; enterprise for the dispatch of import and export goods.
- Ferrimport:** Calle 23, Vedado; import of ironware.
- Maprimter:** Infanta 16, Apdo. 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products.
- Maquimport:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6052; controls import of machinery and equipment.
- Medicuba:** Central 26 ent. Tulipán y Conill; Apdo. 6772; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products.
- Quimimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products.
- Tractimport:** Av. Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Apdo. 7007; f. 1963 for the import of tractors and agricultural equipment.
- Transimport:** Rancho Boyeras y Tulipan, Apdo. 6665; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment; Man. Dir. R. NARBONA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, no. 661, Vedado, Apdo. 370, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. AMADEO BLANCO VALDÉS-FAULY; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL; publs. *Cuba-Comercio Exterior* (Spanish and English), *Boletín Sumario* (Spanish), *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English), *Técnica Comercial* (Spanish).

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agency for Agricultural Development: Havana; f. 1968; undertaking extensive projects of irrigation and water conservation.

Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA (*National Institute for Agrarian Reform*): Havana; f. 1961; government organisation in charge of State lands, farms, granaries and rural co-operatives; Minister-Pres. FIDEL CASTRO; Vice-Pres. RAÚL CURBELO.

National Association of Small Farmers: Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Organizational Sec. ANTERO REGALADO.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; began to operate 1966; controls production and domestic distribution of leaf tobacco, cut tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and matches.

TRADE UNIONS

Central de Trabajadores de Cuba—CTC (*Workers' Central Union of Cuba*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana; f. 1939; 1,800,000 mems. (est.); affiliated to WFTU; withdrew from ICFTU and ORIT in 1959; 33 federated unions affiliated; 1st Sec. HÉCTOR RAMOS LATOUR; publ. *Vanguardia Obrera* (weekly). In 1961 a new decree laid down that all employees were to become members of an industrial union, and that each industry would have its own national union.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Azucarera (S.N.T.-I.A.): Havana; the sugar workers' union.

The following industries also have their own unions: Agriculture, Arts and Entertainment; Aviation; Banks and Insurance, Catering, Commerce, Communications, Construction, Dockers, Education, Electric Power, Food, Health, Leather, Lumber, Metallurgy, Mining, Petrochemical, Printing, Public Administration, Railways, Tobacco, Textiles, Transport.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in Cuba is 14,797 km., of which 9,439 km. were laid down by the sugar companies primarily to transport cane from the fields to the *centrales* or grinding mills. The remaining 5,358 km. are public service railways. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Egido y Arsenal, P.O.B. 450, Havana; f. 1960 when all railways were nationalized by the Government; operates public services; Dir. Ing. CARLOS TEJERA PAZ. Divided into two Administrative Divisions: Eastern and Western.

Unidad Habana (Havana Unit): serves the western part of Las Villas Province, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, S.A.).

Unidad Camagüey (Camagüey Unit): serves the eastern part of Las Villas Province, Camagüey and most of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba, Compañía del Ferrocarril del Cuba and Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba).

ROADS

The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago in Oriente Province, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are a number of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads.

A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Instituto Cubano del Petróleo: Edif. R. CEFERO BONILLA, Calle 23, 105, entre O y P, Vedado, Havana; Dir. LUIS KARAKADZE.

The only scheduled service to Cuba is by D.S.R. Lines from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Some of these cargo vessels carry passengers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación: José Martí International Airport, Havana; f. 1961 in succession to Compañía Cubana de Aviación SA-Cubana; *International Services:* Havana to Prague, Mexico, Spain, Santiago de Chile and chartered routes; *Internal Services:* Havana to Camagüey and Santiago, calling at 12 other cities; fleet: 4 Bristol Britannia, 5 Ilyushin 18, 10 Ilyushin 14, 7 Antonov AN-24B; Dir. Capt. AGUSTÍN VENERO.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Iberia and LAN (Chile).

TOURISM

Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turística (I.N.I.T.): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. ARMANDO RIVA PATTERSON.

Tourism, once of great importance to the economy, declined very rapidly during and since the revolution; most tourists formerly came from the U.S.A., but from 1962 U.S. citizens were forbidden to visit Cuba without special permission from Washington. Many tourist facilities have fallen into disrepair or been converted for other purposes.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: Palacio del Segundo Cabo, Calles O'Reilly y Tacón, Plaza de Armas, Havana; a division of the Ministry of Education; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO MUZIO GUTIERREZ.

Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos

(ICAIC): Havana; production, distribution and study of films; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado, La Habana; f. 1961; 605 mems.; contact of Cuban writers and artists with those of other countries; runs two annual literary competitions; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; Admin. Sec. BIENVENIDO SUÁREZ; publs. *La Gaceta de Cuba* (monthly), *Unión* (quarterly).

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Conjunto Folklórico Nacional: Calle E 102, Vedado; Dir. GILBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

Sinfónica Nacional y Orquesta de Cámara: Teatro Amadeo Roldán, Calzado y D, Havana; Dir. MANUEL DUCHESNE CUZÁN.

Teatro Nacional Ópera y Ballet: Teatro García Lorca, San Rafael y Prado, Havana.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Física Nuclear de Cuba: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 6122, Havana; Dir. Capt. ELIODORO MEDINA MEDINA.

Instituto de Oncología y Radiobiología: 29 y F, Vedado, Havana; f. 1930; Pres. Dr. ZOILÓ MARINELLO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la Habana: San Lázaro y L, Vedado; Havana; 3,145 teachers, 23,996 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Avda. Patricio Lumumba S/N, Santiago de Cuba; 741 teachers, 6,157 students.

Universidad Central de las Villas: Carretera de Camajuaní, Km. 10, Santa Clara L.V.; 337 teachers, 3,457 students.

DAHOMÉY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Dahomey is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of 68°-93°F (20°-34°C) and heavy rainfall. It is hotter and drier in the north. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Muslims 13 per cent. The national flag (proportions 6 by 5) has a broad green vertical stripe in the hoist and two horizontal bands of yellow and red in the fly. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Formerly one of the provinces of French West Africa, Dahomey became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. In 1963, after trade union and student riots, President Hubert Maga's government was overthrown and the army, under Col. (later Gen.) Christophe Soglo, brought to power a coalition of Justin Ahomadegbé and Sourou Migan Apithy. In November and December 1965 the army intervened in government twice more, and the second time Soglo became President. In December 1967 a group of younger officers overthrew Soglo and installed Lt.-Col. Alphonse Alley as head of state in preparation for a return to civilian rule. A strong presidential constitution was approved by referendum in March 1968, and presidential elections were held in May. These were annulled after heavy absentions, and Dr. Émile Derlin Zinsou was appointed President. The army intervened again at the end of 1969 and more elections were held in 1970. These were suspended because of violence and irregularities. A Presidential Council was formed consisting of the three candidates, MM. Maga, Apithy and Ahomadegbé, with the post of President rotating. In February 1972 a section of the army reportedly attempted to assassinate the Chief-of-Staff and overthrow the Government. In October 1972 the army, led by Major Mathieu Kerekou, overthrew the Presidential Council and established a military Government.

Government

Dahomey is at present ruled by a military Government of twelve young army officers drawn equally from the three main regions of Cotonou, Porto-Novo and the north. A 100-member Advisory Committee helps define government policy through three sub-committees dealing with general policy, finance and economy, and social and cultural affairs.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty-one years. The army strength is 3,000, the air force 150 and in addition there are a parachute command and 120 commandos. France provides technical assistance and equipment.

Economic Affairs

About 80 per cent of Dahomey's population work on the land, but farming is generally at subsistence level, and exportable surpluses are limited. France provides most capital outlay, and also subsidizes the current budget. Dahomey is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the West African Monetary Union. Major Kerekou's régime is particularly keen to foster good economic relations with Nigeria.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The new port at Cotonou was officially inaugurated in August 1965.

Education

Education is provided by both the Government and the Christian missions, but many more schools are needed as only 31 per cent of school age children attended school in 1970-71. The University of Dahomey was founded in 1970 and in 1972 had 600 students. Other students go either to France or Senegal.

Tourism

Dahomey is making great efforts under the Five-Year Plan to encourage tourism. Safaris can be arranged to visit the two National Parks, the "W" Park and the Park of Pendjari, and the numerous hunting reserves.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting in the reserves is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1973 June 11 (Whit Monday), August 1 (National Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 30 (Id ul Fitr), November 1 (All Saints), December 25 (Christmas).

1974: January 1 (New Year), April 15 (Easter Monday), May 23 (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (March 1973):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 575.52 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 230.21 francs CFA.

DAHOMY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)	TOTAL POPULATION (1971 est.)	POPULATION OF TRIBES (1969 estimates)								
		Fon	Adja	Bariba	Yoruba	Aizo	Somba	Fulani	Coto-Coli	Dendi
113,048*	2,792,000	850,000	220,000	175,000	160,000	92,000	90,000	68,000	45,000	30,000

* 43,480 sq. miles.

DÉPARTEMENT	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1969 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	74,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	120,000
Borgou	Parakou	16,000
Zou	Abomey	29,000
Atacora	Natitingou	n.a.
Mono	Lakossa	n.a.

Employment: Small farmers 750,000; Commerce 3,600; Public Works 6,000; Railways 2,850.

Agriculture (1970—metric tons): Cassava (manioc) 736,000, Sweet potatoes and yams 605,000, Maize 216,000, Palm kernels 94,300, Millet, sorghum and fonio 60,000, Groundnuts (in shell) 57,000, Dry beans 25,000, Cottonseed 18,000, Cotton (lint) 14,000, Bananas 10,000*.

Livestock (1971): Cattle 590,000, Sheep 555,000, Goats 650,000, Pigs 345,000.

Fishing (1970): 4,220 metric tons.

Industry (1971): Palm oil 77,000 metric tons, Palmetto oil 28,000 metric tons; (1970-71): Beer 104,000 hl., Carbonated soft drinks 43,000 hl.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

* FAO estimate.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA. Exchange rates (March 1973): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes; £1 sterling=575.52 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=230.21 francs CFA; 1,000 francs CFA=£1.738=\$4.344.

Budget: (1972) Revenue 10,429.4m., Expenditure 11,829.4m. francs CFA; (1973) Revenue 12,391m. francs CFA., Expenditure 13,192m. francs CFA.

Five-Year Plan (1966-70—m. francs CFA): Total investment 35,128 (Foreign Public Aid 20,500); Rural Development 12,065; Communications and Power 10,250; Industrial and Commercial Development 9,934; Social and Administrative Development 2,870.

An interim plan covered the years 1971-72, to complete projects not fully executed by the end of the 1966-70 plan. A new plan will be drawn up for the period 1973-76.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	8,491	8,264	10,745	12,208	14,120	17,660	21,202
Exports	3,367	2,585	3,750	5,508	7,067	9,062	11,648

DAHOMY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Food and live animals	1,686.3	1,626.5	1,744.1	Coffee (green and roasted)	142.0	66.1	334.7
Tobacco and products	391.3	679.3	613.8	Other food	425.8	603.4	1,500.0
Petroleum products	453.2	559.4	480.6	Tobacco and products	118.4	184.9	315.2
Chemicals	776.1	1,012.3	1,352.5	Groundnuts (green)	229.6	274.2	264.3
Woven cotton fabrics	1,658.1	1,930.1	2,427.3	Palm nuts and kernels	140.0	331.0	273.3
Iron and Steel	404.1	311.0	492.2	Other oilseeds, nuts and kernels	267.0	353.8	418.2
Machinery (non-electric)	1,222.0	1,118.5	1,145.5	Raw cotton (excluding linters)	331.5	680.3	807.1
Electrical machinery	412.0	545.6	561.9	Palm oil	263.6	431.7	431.3
Road Motor Vehicles	728.2	1,002.0	887.6	Palm kernel oil	895.3	1,778.3	1,500.7
				Machinery and transport equipment	136.0	282.9	94.2
* TOTAL (incl. others)	10,704.5	12,202.9	14,124.4	* TOTAL (incl. others)	3,751.7	5,504.1	6,937.3

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Belgium/Luxembourg	371	404	538	Belgium/Luxembourg	171	156	83
China, People's Republic	243	317	332	France	1,300	2,014	2,491
France	5,327	5,114	5,475	Germany, Federal Republic	243	439	557
Germany, Federal Republic	493	505	700	Italy	53	33	145
Italy	1,014	1,051	568	Japan	155	206	375
Ivory Coast	192	224	415	Netherlands	558	332	900
Japan	72	219	313	Nigeria	169	304	913
Netherlands	301	962	1,039	Senegal	45	101	188
Nigeria	178	249	302	Togo	205	327	135
Senegal	364	415	429	United Kingdom	6	157	93
Togo	247	316	452	U.S.A.	529	1,192	669
United Kingdom	251	471	610				
U.S.A.	460	479	802				
* TOTAL (incl. others)	10,705	12,203	14,124	* TOTAL (incl. others)	3,752	5,504	6,937

1970: France 7,455, United Kingdom 952, U.S.A. 948.

1970: France 3,574, Nigeria 847, United Kingdom 381, U.S.A. 444.

* In some cases, totals differ slightly from the figures given in the summary table for trade, which are those published by the national statistical authority.

Source: Mainly Overseas Associates, Foreign Trade (Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1969)

Passengers Carried ('000)	1,044
Freight Carried ('000 tons)	225
Total Receipts (million francs CFA)	993